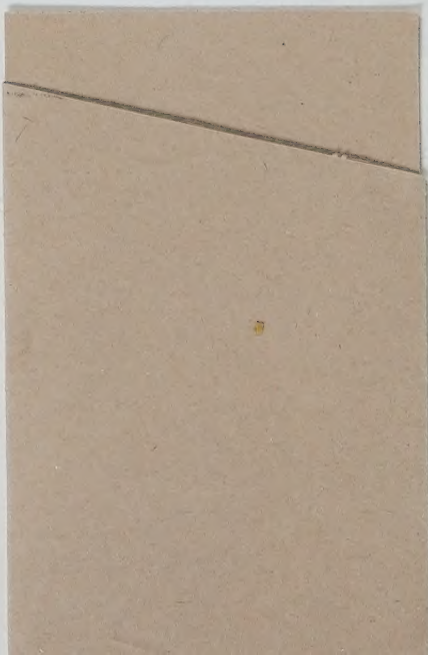


LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
LIBRARY SERVICE

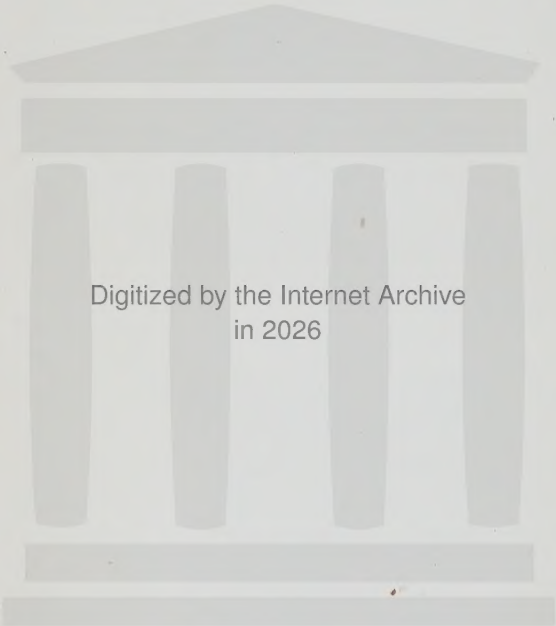
Author

Title

BOOK STORE

Books or discs must be returned on or before the last date stamped on label or on card in book pocket. Books or discs can be renewed by telephone, letter or personal call unless required by another reader. After library hours use the Ansafone Service (01-698 7347). For hours of opening and charges see notices at the above branch, but note that all lending departments close at 1 pm on Wednesday and all libraries are closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, Bank Holidays and Saturdays prior to Bank Holidays.

METROPOLITAN
SPECIAL COLLECTION


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/portionofjournal0004vari

A

PORTION OF THE JOURNAL

KEPT BY

THOMAS RAIKES, ESQ.

VOL. IV.

LONDON:
Printed by SPOTTISWOODE & Co.
New-street Square.

23 APR 1907

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE
Beaumont Trust
FOR EAST LONDON

Ct. Mountford,
Sketched by D'Orsay

A

PORTION OF THE JOURNAL

KEPT BY

THOMAS RAIKES, ESQ.

FROM 1831 TO 1847:

COMPRISING

REMINISCENCES OF

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE IN LONDON AND PARIS

DURING THAT PERIOD.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE
Beaumont Trust
FOR EAST LONDON

LONDON:

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, & ROBERTS.

1857.

942.075/08
RAI
VOL. 4.

D 38476
942.08

~~5362~~

STEPNEY BOROUGH
23 APR 1907
REFERENCE

JOURNAL,

&c.

1840.

Paris, Friday, January 31*st.* — Parliament has reduced the grant to Prince Albert to 30,000*l.* The Queen wanted 100,000*l.*, and Lord Melbourne had great difficulty in persuading her to consent to the ministerial proposal of 50,000*l.*

A trial is coming on here of a case which creates much conversation, and shows singular depravity. The story is this: —

A Mademoiselle Capelle, who is a granddaughter of Erminie, the *protégée* (and supposed daughter) of Madame de Genlis, was in love with the Comte Charpentier, a young man of fortune and position superior to her own, whom she had known from childhood, and had determined to marry. Under these circumstances, she succeeded in engaging the attentions of Monsieur Charpentier in a manner so marked as impelled her family to request of him an explanation of his motives, and upon his declaring

he had none to unfold, to insist upon the discontinuation of his visits.

This mortifying conclusion to the young lady's hopes severely affected her health and spirits. She became from that time an altered person; and her relations, anxious to efface the disappointment from her thoughts, looked out for another matrimonial establishment, as their only available resource. The individual presented for Marie Capelle's acceptance was a wealthy iron manufacturer or maître de forges, in the department of Corrêze, named Lafarge, a young man of twenty-eight years of age, coarse in looks and manners, of provincial accent and habits, and of mean intellect.

The inferiority of this match was overlooked by the family of Mademoiselle Capelle; not only from the usual difficulty of disposing of a girl who brought her husband scarcely any fortune, but likewise from the disadvantageous circumstance of her having been subjected to suspicions of theft on more than one occasion. The first charge on which she now stands before the Tribunal, is that of having appropriated diamonds belonging to one of her friends, to the value of 200*l.* or 300*l.*

Marie Capelle, it seems, accepted the husband presented to her, and accompanied him to his property in the Limousin,—a place called le Glandier, destitute of all the comforts and refinements to which she was used; and whose gloomy and retired situation struck her with sadness and horror.

These first desponding impressions, however, being overcome, Madame Lafarge appears to have con-

formed herself with cheerfulness to her new existence; to have been greatly flattered at the effect she created in the Limousin with her Parisian fashions and graces; and to have gained so much ascendancy over her husband, as to induce him to agree to their making reciprocal wills in each other's favour. Soon after, during an absence of Monsieur Lafarge on business, she writes to her husband, sending him as a remembrance a cake made by herself, which she begs him to eat at a certain hour in the evening, when she will eat a similar one, in proof of the sympathy of their feelings. Monsieur Lafarge eats the cake, and is taken very ill; partially recovering, he returns home, where he is again seized with the same symptoms, takes to his bed, and after four weeks of unmitigated suffering, in which all that he swallows is administered by the hand of his wife, he dies. Arsenic is found in Madame Lafarge's possession, it is traced in the vessels that contained Monsieur Lafarge's food and medicines: she is accused by her husband's family, and is committed for trial, but persists in denying the crime. Her appearance is that of a mild inoffensive girl of nineteen years of age.

Monday, February 3rd. — Sir J. Yarde Buller's motion, of want of confidence in Ministers, after a debate of three days, was lost by a majority of 21.

Monday, 10th. — This day the Queen Victoria was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. He was made Field Marshal on his arrival in England, in Saturday's Gazette.

Wednesday, 12th. — The war with the Chinese is

begun, though we have only two frigates in their seas; they were attacked by twenty-nine armed junks, and scattered them all like chaff, sinking and destroying near 900 men, without any loss on our side.

Friday, 14*th*. — Fête given at the Embassy in honour of the Queen's marriage.

Thursday, 20*th*. — Lord Hertford arrived, who tells me the Duke of Wellington has had a second attack, and of a serious nature; he is happily recovering, but for a long time the convulsions gave great alarm. He never lost his mind, though he did his speech.

Friday, 21*st*. — Yesterday, the Chamber of Deputies rejected the dotation for the Duc de Nemours of 500,000 fr. per ann. on the occasion of his marriage, by a majority of 26; upon which Marshal Soult's ministry resigned *en masse*. In England the Whigs are not so sensitive: they have been since beaten by a majority of 10 on the finance question.

Saturday, 22*nd*. — I had letters to-day from two men of superior intellect: in each may be traced signs of approaching derangement. When some one asked Lord Dudley what had happened to the Dandy Lloyd, a silly fellow who went mad, he answered; "He is cutting his brains."

Monday, 24*th*. — The King, finding he cannot make a ministry with M. de Broglie, has been obliged to send for Thiers.

Sunday, *March* 1*st*. — Ministers were left in a minority of 28 on the motion about Sir J. Newport's job. It seems to create no sensation, and produce no results. Here Thiers and his party came into

the administration, much against the will of the King.

Wednesday, 4*th*. — The papers mention that Lincoln Stanhope died on Friday morning, in London, after a three hours' illness. He was second son of the late Earl of Harrington, and fifty-eight years old.

Saturday, 7*th*. — The Duke of Marlborough is dead at Blenheim.

Monday, 9*th*. — A letter from London mentions that Prince Albert has shown some Tory feelings which are not palatable at the Palace.

Thursday, 12*th*. — G. Damer arrived from his tour in Egypt, and seems fully impressed with the merits of the Pacha; he has preceded his family on the road.

Wednesday, 18*th*. — Earl Morley died in Devonshire last week, aged sixty-eight. He had long been an invalid from gout, &c. He married Lady Augusta Fane, sister to Lady Jersey, but they were soon separated.

Monday, 23*rd*. — I went to see a match at tennis, between Davies and Ball Hughes. The etymology of the word tennis was discussed: Johnson says it is derived from *tenir*, to hold. This is out of the question: as the small game is called fives, or *five is*, so this, being a superior game, was probably *ten is*.

Tuesday, 25*th*.—The motion for the secret service money came on in the Chamber; M. Thiers's *exposé* was weak.

Thursday, 27*th*. — The debate in the Chambers closed to-day. So late as two o'clock Thiers was doubtful of success; but the apprehensions at the

château became more alarming; the King felt that only two alternatives were before him if Thiers could not maintain his post,—Molé and riots, or Odillon Barrot and revolution. He sent his emissaries in every direction to secure votes for the man whom he hates; and so successful were his promises, manœuvres, and some say bribes, that to the utter surprise of the whole house, an overwhelming majority was proclaimed for the bill, of 103 for the rejection of the amendment, and 86 in favour of the question. Thus is the matter patched up for the moment.

Sunday, 29*th*.—The Duke of Sussex claims from the Whig Ministry the public acknowledgment of his marriage with Lady Cecilia Underwood, and an addition of 6000*l*. a-year to his income. This is the explanation on the occasion of Prince Albert's precedence: they first applied to the Duke of Sussex for his acquiescence, which he most violently refused. They then went to the Duke of Cambridge with the same request, to which he made less difficulty; saying, that he wished to promote harmony in the family; and as it could not prevent him from being the son of his father, if the Duke of Sussex consented, he should not object. Lord Melbourne then returned to the latter, saying, that the Duke of Cambridge had agreed at once; upon which Sussex, finding that he should lose all the merit of the concession, went straight to the Queen, and professed to be the first to meet her wishes; but stipulating also, that he expected a great favour for himself in return. This now proves to have been his object in view.

Monday, 30*th.* — Lord Melbourne's Ministry was again beaten by a majority of 16 on Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill on Friday; this defeat is the more remarkable as they were supported by all the Irish tail.

Tuesday, 31*st.* — The Marquise de Jumilhac is dead at Rome.

Thursday, *April* 2*nd.*—The London Gazette contains the promotion of Lady Cecilia Underwood to the rank of Duchess of Inverness. She was the sister of Lord Arran, married to a Mr. Buggin, at whose death she became the wife of the Duke of Sussex; and preferred to be called by the name of Underwood, which was her mother's maiden name. Prince Albert seems anxious to conciliate matters at the palace; the Queen is becoming more civil to the Tory party, and they are invited more frequently.

Tuesday, 7*th.* — This morning saw in the paper the death of poor Brummell. He has been for some time past in wretched circumstances, and in a state of complete imbecility. It is, therefore, a happy release for him; but when I call to mind his gay career and success in London society, a wretched end like this suggests an awful lesson.

Monday, 13*th.*— At this moment is passing by my windows the funeral of Etienne de Marmier, a young man of twenty-nine, son of the Duc de Marmier, who this day last week was walking about in perfect health; he was seized with the measles on Tuesday, ill-treated by the physicians, and died on Thursday last, to the great grief of his parents and friends, by whom he was much beloved. Almost all

the young men of rank in Paris followed in the procession.

The Ministers have had a narrow escape on the China and opium question, gaining a majority of only nine, after all their threats of dissolution if beat. I went this evening with Madame Kisseleff, and Counts Zamoisky, Sabansky, and M. Potocki, to the Magnetic Institution, 12. Boulevard Poissonnière, of which wonderful statements had been made to me. There were from twenty to thirty people present. The somnambule was put to sleep by the magnetic process, his eyes were then bound by large *tampons* of wool, and a thick bandage, so that all chance of sight was impossible. He, in this state, played at *ecarté* with one of the company, who had brought purposely a pack of cards in his pocket to prevent deception. He knew every card, not only in his own hand, but in that of his adversary, who sat at a distance keeping them concealed from all in the room. He knew the trump, and when the other revoked by playing a heart, he said to him, "You do not follow suit, you have a spade in your hand," which was true. This was really surprising, but the other experiments were of a less intricate nature, and might be accomplished by collusion; I, therefore, came away incredulous.

My friend, Mr. Bushe, who is enthusiastic in his belief, told me, that on Monday last, the following feat was performed.

He was asked by the somnambule to take a mental journey with him, to which he consented; and, having fixed on a house where he wished to

visit, he was placed in communication with the magnetised person. The somnambule then proceeded to state the road they were taking, stopped at the house, which he declared had a grocer's shop in front, mounted the staircase, described the door, the drawing-room, the furniture; then proceeded to the bedroom, where was a *chaise longue*, a lady very ill of consumption, and a piece of furniture between the windows: this latter Bushe said was incorrect; but when he repaired to the house he found everything as described by the sleeper, the position of the furniture having been altered that morning, of which he was not aware.

Tuesday, 14*th*. — The sulphur contract at Naples, to which I alluded when at Castellamare, seems likely to produce a war with the King of the Sicilies: some strong remonstrances from our minister, Temple*, have produced so much irritation, that the diplomatic relations between the two countries are stopped, and orders have been sent to Admiral Stopford in the Mediterranean, to approach the coast with his fleet. The Whig Government have been so long taunted with truckling to other Powers, that they are become pugnacious; but they have singled out China and Naples to exhibit their prowess, where they feel that the means of resistance will not be very formidable.

Saturday, 18*th*. — Damer, who is arrived from England, says that Lord Melbourne is aged ten years in the last twelve months, from the worry and

* Sir William Temple, brother of Viscount Palmerston, died 1856.

anxiety of his position. The fact is, he has the high feelings of a gentleman, which yield neither to interest nor ambition.

O'Connell made them pay dear for their last majority. Whenever he supports them on a crisis, he exacts the payment in places for his friends.

Sunday, 19*th*.— Edward Ellice, who was of the party at dinner yesterday at the Damers', advocates the China War, in which he says we shall probably overthrow the Tartar emperor and revolutionise that continent. He allows that they are hard put to it to repress the movement party.

Ellice had an interview yesterday with Louis-Philippe, who told him that he had great difficulty in satisfying the scramblers after place in France; which shows that he is paying dear for the late majority on the Secret Service Money.

The accounts from America are very warlike, and the correspondence between Fox and Forsyth almost alludes in direct terms to a rupture.

Monday, 20*th*. — Medem, the Russian Secretary, said to me to-day: "Your Government has suddenly taken a very pugnacious attitude; but this war with China is unprecedented, atrocious, and unworthy of a great nation. I have really always had a great respect for England: I have considered the nation, hitherto, independent of her power, as governed by high-minded and gentlemanly feelings; but what are we to say to this proceeding?"

Tuesday, 21*st*. — The differences with Naples have been submitted to the mediation of France: it is said that the Duchess de Berry was interested in

the French contract for the sulphur monopoly. The motion for the reduction of the 5 per Cents. was carried this day in the Chamber of Deputies; both the King and the Ministry are opposed to the measure, but they remain silent, as they know it will be thrown out in the Peers.

Thursday, 23*rd*. — Yesterday all Paris went to Bercy to witness a steeple-chase. Seven horses started over the country. At the first fence, which was a broad muddy stream, all fell in, and were soused over head; one horse was killed, and, owing to the falls, no winner.

Saturday, 25*th*. — We have now had a succession of drought which causes great apprehension for the harvest in France. The accounts from the country are discouraging; the wheat is dried up, none of the spring vegetables have as yet appeared in the market; and if this weather should continue for a fortnight longer, the mischief may be irreparable. We have a constant hot sun, with dry N. E. winds, which have caused much grippe, influenza, and other maladies in Paris.

Sunday, 26*th*. — Lady Burlington is so dangerously ill in London, that the Duke of Devonshire and H. Howard went off as soon as the news arrived. Thiers made a revolutionary speech in the Chamber on Friday, which gave a shock to the King's nerves.

Louis-Philippe reaps the reward of his tortuous policy, by the false position in which his ambition has placed him.

Tuesday, 28*th*. — Last night was married at St. Cloud, the Duc de Nemours, second son of Louis-

Philippe, to Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg. So little attention do the acts of the Royal Family excite here, that no one seemed to be aware that the event had taken place, and the marriage of a private citizen would have created as much interest.

Lady Burlington died on Monday last, in England.

Friday, May 1st. — The fête of Louis-Philippe. The usual shows and crackers in the Champs Elysées to celebrate the day.

Saturday, 2nd. — I went this morning to another and a private exhibition of the somnambule: the same ceremony was performed of putting him to sleep; and I was then myself put in communication with him for a mental voyage, which I inwardly decided should be to my own apartment in the Rue des Saussaies. He described the street, which was not surprising; he made some singular hits about the rooms and furniture, but he was not sufficiently accurate to convince me, and sometimes was wrong. He then played with me at *ecarté;* and here, although his eyes were bound with a handkerchief and *tampons* of cotton, he knew every card on the table, and also in my own hand, which I kept concealed, so that if his eyes had been open he could not have perceived even their backs. It is incomprehensible, but I cannot become a convert.

Wednesday, 6th. — At the Club the following calembourg was stated: "Quelles sont les quatre choses qu'il faut pour rendre la Grêce heureuse?"

"Coton, soie, fil, et laine.
Qu' Othon soit phil-hellene."

Friday, 8*th*.—Lord William Russell, aged seventy-two, brother to the late Duke of Bedford, was found on Wednesday morning murdered in his bed, at his house in Norfolk Street, Park Lane. Some property of value had been carried away, and it is supposed to have been the act of housebreakers; but the accounts as yet are not conclusive.

Saturday, 9*th*. — The coroner's inquest has not made any discovery of the murderer. The body was found in bed in the attitude of sleep, with the throat cut from ear to ear, which seems to have prevented all struggle. It is not apparent how an entry was made into the house: the only servants were a Swiss valet, lately hired, and two maids; the former bears a good character, but he is suspected of having had some collusion with the robbers. No instrument can be found with which the deed was done, or any traces of blood to be seen except in the bed.

Monday, 11*th*. — Some circumstances have occurred during the examination in Norfolk Street, which seem to fix the crime on the valet Courvoisier; but the papers will not enter into all the details, lest the ends of justice should be defeated by their publicity.

Tuesday, 12*th*. — Yesterday the Minister of the Interior announced in the Chamber of Deputies, that the English Government had given permission for the removal of the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to Paris, and a vote of 1,000,000fr. was granted for the expenses attending this ceremony.

The calembourg of the day on the present Government is,

"Le Roi a voulu un tiers d'aune, et il a trouvé un mêtre."
" „ un Thiers Dosne, et il a trouvé un maître."

Wednesday, 13*th*.—Lord W. Russell's valet has been taken to Bow Street for examination: nothing is proved, but suspicions are increased. The conversation at Greffuhle's, where I dined with Count and Countess Girardin, Baron Girardin, Marquis de San Marsan and Bonneval, turned on the removal of the remains of Napoleon to France; for which purpose the Prince de Joinville is to be sent in a frigate to St. Helena. It is generally considered as a claptrap imagined by Thiers and Louis-Philippe to obtain popularity.

Saturday, 16*th*. — Several ferocious murders have lately taken place both in England and France; but it must be allowed that the police here is more adroit and active in discovering the authors than those in England, where the new system has not the same secret information of the interior of the haunts of the thieves, &c. as the old Bow Street runners.

Sunday, 17*th*.—M. Thiers, yesterday, in the name of the Cabinet, made an absolute declaration against all reform; he said that he acknowledged no national sovereignty but that of the King and the two Chambers; he will hear of no alteration in the law of elections.

Monday, 18*th*. — Lord Palmerston has made a demand on the Portuguese Government for British

claims, which if not acceded to in fourteen days will be followed up with hostilities. Among these claims are included the arrears of the Duke of Wellington's pension, who says that he claims nothing.

Wednesday, 20*th*. — The Portuguese have sent commissioners to England with bills to liquidate the English demands.

Friday, 22*nd*. — News came that Lord Stanley's Registration Bill was carried against Ministers by a majority of three in the Commons. Lord Howick voted for going into a committee, against his friends, in order to prune off some of the obnoxious parts during the discussion. Formerly the Conservatives were induced to let pass certain revolutionary bills that they might at least take out the sting during the debate, and now the Whigs are reduced to the same course in the hope of neutralising the good.

Saturday, 23*rd*. — I have just read the minutes of the China correspondence, published for the use of the two Houses of Parliament. The following remarks thereon suggest themselves : —

(1.) The incautious abolition of the Company's monopoly by the Government, which, by suddenly opening the trade, admitted such a promiscuous crowd of adventurers to the market of Canton.

(2.) The want of proper powers given to the commission to repress these lawless traders; and, above all, the want of a proper naval force to overawe the Chinese.

(3.) Approbation of Elliot's conduct when placed in such trying circumstances.

(4.) The unheard-of insolence and spoliation prac-

tised by these barbarians, which has rendered the war inevitable.

Wednesday, 27*th.*— This morning died Sir Sidney Smith, admiral, aged seventy-six.

The character of the French nation was amply portrayed in the late debates in the Chamber on the subject of Napoleon's remains. When the project of removing them to Paris was first announced by the Government, all the deputies, in the height of their enthusiasm, embraced each other and expressed the greatest joy. When a million was proposed for the expense of this national tribute, it was voted unanimously, and if twenty millions at that moment had been asked, there would have been hardly one dissenting voice. A fortnight has scarcely elapsed, and the committee appointed to regulate the details of this ceremony, finding the sum not sufficient for the expense of the voyage, the funeral, and the monument, return to the Chamber and demand another million, as well as the erection of an equestrian statue in some public part of the town. But the noble deputies have had time to cool, the calculating spirit revives, and they reject by a large majority both these requests. This forms a completion to the palpable inconsistency of Louis-Philippe in showing honour to the dead emperor while he proscribes all his living relations from the soil of France.

Wednesday, *June* 3*rd.* — A fête at Tivoli for the benefit of the *liste civile.* All the fine ladies of the faubourg dancing to show their loyalty.

Friday, 5*th.* — My brother, the chancellor of Chester, writes to me from London :— "London is

overflowing: the park, the streets, are all too small for the multitudes that circulate through them; but the world does not look cheerful. The shops are splendid, the houses beautiful, the town itself in many respects improved; but whether I look at things with a graver eye, or whether the selfish spirit of the day is visited on itself, and the love of pleasure is the cause of its own disappointment, the great city does not seem a happy city."

Tuesday, 9th. — M. Thiers has appointed M. de la Redorte ambassador to Spain, in the place of M. de Rumigny, who is recalled. Redorte is a man of fortune, who married the daughter of Marshal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera. His nomination has been much censured, as he never was employed before in any diplomatic situation; but it has given peculiar offence at the Tuileries, where M. de Rumigny was a great favourite.

Wednesday, 10th.— I went with the Duc de Luxembourg to dine with Count Merlini at his château at Ivry, not far from Paris, who gave us an Italian dinner. Merlini is a Milanese nobleman of large fortune, but has never lived in his own country. He was brought up in England, to which he is very partial, and has passed the last forty years of his life in Paris, where he was very intimate with Talleyrand, Berthier, and the great men of the empire. He is a great chasseur and fond of horses, living in retirement most part of the year, but coming up to the Club at Paris.

Friday, 12th. — The accounts came that an attempt on the lives of the Queen and Prince Albert

had been made by a young man, aged eighteen, who fired two pistol shots into the carriage without effect. He proves to be a pot-boy at a public house, not insane, but thoughtless and indifferent about his crime; he makes no confessions, and it seems impossible to unravel his motives.

Saturday, 13*th*.—Ministers have been beaten again on Lord Stanley's Registration Bill by a majority of eleven. O'Connell is furious at this defeat, which will curtail his influence in Ireland.

Friday, 19*th*. — M. de Rumigny is to go to Belgium, and, to sweeten the pill, with the title of *Ambassadeur de famille*.

Monday, 22*nd*.—Ministers had a majority of seven on the first clause of Lord Stanley's Bill: they are therefore again safe for a short time.

By a miraculous interference of Providence, the stolen plate of Lord W. Russell was discovered in an hotel in Leicester Square, where Courvoisier had deposited it in a parcel the day before the murder, saying he would call for it on the following Friday. The trial was already begun when this detection was made, and but for that he would probably have been acquitted from want of evidence, and would soon have been out of the reach of justice; as it is, he was found guilty and condemned to death.

Wednesday, 24*th*. — Courvoisier, on finding his case hopeless, has made a full confession of his guilt. In the middle of Tuesday night, when the family had retired to rest, Lord W. Russell, feeling indisposed, got up and went down stairs, where he found the valet busied in packing up the valuables with intent

to carry them away. He taxed him with his crime, and telling him he should be discharged the next morning, returned to his bed. Courvoisier, in despair, after waiting some time seized a carving knife, went up to his master's room, and, finding him fast asleep, savagely cut his throat.

Monday, 29*th*. — I received a letter from Rokeby at Madrid. He gives a sad account of the country: all the roads are intercepted by the Carlists, and robbers infest every quarter. Cabrera has lost his principal fortresses, but the partisan war continues fiercer than ever. Notwithstanding the great fertility, provisions are very dear, meat very bad; and during his journey from Seville he saw nothing served at table but birds and rabbits. The Queens were attacked on their road to Saragossa.

Tuesday, 30*th*. — The Government was in a minority of four on a clause of Lord Stanley's Bill which he deemed vital.

Friday, *July* 3*rd*. — A dealer in cast-off ladies' clothes two days ago purchased an old black velvet gown much soiled and worn. On taking out the lining, there was found in it a draft for 2000 francs payable at Berlin; also a letter, without address, to the following effect: — "I recommend to you M. A. His misfortunes, his rank, and his virtues will have more weight with you than my recommendation. Paris, 1792. C. F." It has been questioned whether the dress did not belong to Marie Antoinette.

Tuesday, 7*th*. — Walewski has challenged M. Alphonse Karr, the editor of "Les Guêpes," for some personalities about himself; he was slightly wounded

in the thumb. This same Karr was assaulted the other day by a lady, at his own door, for the same cause, who was armed with a large knife and fully intended to kill him, but only inflicted a slight wound in his back.

Wednesday, 8*th.* — I sat some time this morning with Madame de Flahault. She thinks the measure of bringing home the ashes of Napoleon will give much satisfaction to all who lived under the Empire, and says that Guizot will not long remain popular in England.

Letters from Naples mention that Madame D—— P—— is trying to obtain a divorce.

Courvoisier was hanged on the 6th instant.

Thursday, 9*th.* — Lord Hertford, who has been very ill, seems to be recovered. Lord Stanley has withdrawn his Irish Registration Bill, on account of the factious opposition shown by the Government in the Commons.

Friday, 10*th.* — The treaty was signed between England and Naples yesterday, under the mediation of France.

Saturday, 11*th.* — Madame Lafarge was put upon her trial at Brives la Gaillarde yesterday, for the previous offence of stealing the diamonds of her friend Madame de Lèautaud.

Sunday, 12*th.* — On my return from St. Germains, where I had dined with Davies, I found Rokeby, arrived this morning from Madrid. I called on Princess Schunberg: all discussing Madame Lafarge.

Monday, 13*th.* — The trial of Oxford is concluded. He has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours left Neuilly this morning for London, on a visit to our Queen: a pleasing result to Louis-Philippe of his new alliance with the Coburg family. A demand was made on Saturday for the postponement of the trial of Madame Lafarge: the four judges are said to be divided on the subject. In Spain the civil war seems nearly drawn to a conclusion from want of funds on the side of the Carlists: Cabrera and Balsameda have retreated into France.

Tuesday, 14*th.* — The trial of Madame Lafarge proceeds without further delay. Sampayo saw Cabrera yesterday at the Foreign Office, and describes him as a rough peasant.

Thursday, 16*th.* — The Reformers in Paris are beginning to make a stir. A public dinner given by the National Guard and tradesmen was announced for yesterday at S. Maude, to celebrate the destruction of the Bastile, and 3600 had put down their names for this banquet: the Government has prevented the meeting. Thus the Government of July is afraid of the principles on which it pretends to be founded. I went with Yarmouth this morning to Bagatelle, and passed some hours in viewing that beautiful spot, which he has now quite repaired and restored to its former state.

Friday, 17*th.* — It now appears that the mission of Sir Moses Montefiore, with a large subscription of money, to the East, has no other object than to hush up the murder of Father Tomaso at Damascus, by the Jews, that it may not bring obloquy on his

nation. A letter from Alvanley, received this morning from Smyrna, informs me that their guilt is now made evident. The Father was missing in February, and no tidings could be obtained of him, till it became known that he was last seen in the Jews' Quarter with his servant. Some of his handwriting was found in a barber's shop, who denied any knowledge of it, but on being put to the torture, he accused some of the principal Jews of the murder; they, in their turn, were put to the torture, and then confessed their guilt. Such confessions, under such circumstances, would not have been very convincing, had they not all been made separate, and tallied in every respect with each other. They owned that he had been decoyed into a house to inoculate a child; they stated the streets through which he was led, the mode of perpetrating the murder, the assistants, and the place where his remains were hid, and that his blood was used to mix with their passover bread, according to the Talmud, which these sects hold in more respect than the Laws of Moses. The French Consul behaved very well, but the Austrian Consul is supposed to have been bribed to stifle the matter, as his conduct was very suspicious.

Saturday, 18*th*. — The trial of Madame Lafarge for theft is concluded: she has shown throughout the same perversity, trying to impeach the reputation of Madame de Lèautaud, her friend. She is convicted of stealing that lady's diamonds, and sentenced to imprisonment for two years. Her trial for poisoning her husband is still to come.

The marriage of Lord Leveson with Lady Acton

is announced. Lord Shelbourne is going to be married to one of the Lady Herberts.

Monday, 20*th.*—Mr. Duncombe has proposed that an annual fair shall be held in Hyde Park; which would be a source of endless riot and disorder among the lower classes, attended with much injury to the localities. The proposal has been defeated in the House of Commons; and it would indeed be preposterous, when all sober men are anxious to abolish Bartholomew fair in the City, to institute another scene of the same description in the fairest part of the Metropolis, and close to the Palace.

Thursday, 21*st.*—Madame Lafarge was very ill on hearing the sentence. She means to appeal within the period of the legal delay, which expires on the 26th.

There is a long despatch in the papers to-day from Marshal Vallèe, giving an account of the campaign in Algeria, which claims success to the French army, though there has been much hard fighting. Some idea may be formed of the barbarous warfare waged by the French from the following paragraph:—

"The Marshal sent off a column of 5000 men under Colonel Changarnier, to Miliana, with provisions, and orders to burn, in the valley of the Cheliff, *all the crops which had escaped during the first march.* The corps of the Colonel, which arrived on the territory of the Moazains early in the morning, *destroyed everything they met with*, except 2000 head of cattle, which they carried off, along with *the women and children*, and such of the inhab-

itants as did not resist. Great numbers of cattle, which could not be carried away, *were killed.*"

Wednesday, 22nd.—The Cour Royale of Limoges has decided on sending Madame Lafarge before the Court of Assizes of the Correze, which commence at Tulle, at the end of August, on the charge of having poisoned her husband. Her health is become impaired since her last conviction.

The events working out in Syria give rise to very serious reflections. Alvanley's letters upon this subject are extremely interesting. He writes me the following account from Smyrna, where he is in quarantine:—"The Libanus and Anti-Libanus had been, from time immemorial, independent of the Turks; their inhabitants, consisting of Latins, Greeks, and Maronites, Christians and Druses, whose form of religion is idolatrous, were under the command of the Emir Becker, hereditary Prince of the country; and though they paid a tribute to the Sultan, they were free from other exactions, such as military service, and were governed by their own laws and customs. Mehemet Ali, however, had contrived to reduce them, and bring them under his terrible sway, and by degrees to submit them to the same system of oppression with which he had ground down Egypt and Syria to the earth. In order to effect this, he began by exciting quarrels between the Christians and Druses, engaged the former to disarm the latter, and then contrived by degrees to do as much by them. As soon as he had done this, he forcibly seized 10,000 Druses as soldiers, introduced his own governors and taxation through the

whole of the mountains. Last year, however, when Ibrahim Pasha was carrying on his campaign against the Turks on the frontiers, symptoms of insurrection were discovered among the Druses and the inhabitants of Damascus; and in order to keep them down, he was obliged to arm the Christians of the Libanus. This he did with 16,000 muskets, giving them at the same time his most solemn promise, in the name of his father, that these arms should be left them in perpetuity; that the Egyptian system should be given up, and the country governed according to its ancient laws. In consequence of this, the Christians faithfully observed their part of the engagement, kept down the Druses and Damascus, and put down a formidable insurrection in the Houran. If you will take the trouble to look at the map of Syria, you will see that the tranquillity of the Libanus on the west, and the Houran on the east of Syria, is absolutely necessary to be insured by a general campaign on the frontier; which service being rendered to the Turks, the mountaineers hoped to reap the fruit of their co-operation. But not at all: Ibrahim flew from his bargain, continued to keep on the governors and the Egyptian system, imposed fresh taxes on the country, and at last, about a month ago, demanded the restoration of the 16,000 muskets, the whole of the taxes for five years in advance, and 16,000 men for his army. The whole mountain rose.

"Before going further, I should detail to you, that the government of Mehemet Ali is the most tyrannical and oppressive that ever existed. From the

second cataracts on the Nile to the frontiers of Syria, the wretched people are ground to the earth. You never see in a village a young man, all having been swallowed up by the army. You never go among them but you are stunned with the complaints, and shocked at the misery, of the inhabitants; their universal prayer is, that some Christian Power would take possession of the country, and relieve them from this horrible tyranny. The land pays 80 per cent. of its produce to the Pacha. If a village has been rated at 200 male peasants for the capitation, and only 40 remain, in consequence of the others having been carried off by the conscription, these 40 pay the same taxes as the 200 would have done; and if, after selling every thing that they possess, and in some cases their children, for that purpose, their means and power quite fail, they are inevitably put to the torture; if they hide themselves, their wives are submitted to it, in order to make them discover their retreat. In addition to all this, they are bound to feed all the troops when on march, and to transport the stores, baggage, &c., and the effects of the public servants, at any time of the year, and without reward. This is not the least charged, but strictly true.

"Thus, unwilling to live under such a benevolent system of government, — under what is called in Europe the regenerating sway of the Pacha,—the mountaineers of the Libanus rose. The first thing they did, was to make up all past disputes with the Druses, and render the insurrection general. In this they succeeded. The next was, to surround Saida,

in which Suleiman Pacha was living, and Beyrout, the chief seaport on the coast, in order to disarm the garrisons. Things were in this state when I entered the mountain in my way to Beyrout, having been prevented going into Damascus by the plague which raged there, and forced me to go as quick as I could to Beyrout, in order to refit my wardrobe, as the whole had been stolen out of my tent one night whilst I was asleep, and reduced me to what I had on my back. When I got into the mountain, the insurrection had just begun, and I was recommended not to go on, as it was possible there might be some *mauvais sujets* among the patriots, who might take a fancy to my arms or baggage. Anxious, however, to get on, I persevered; but after I had proceeded for half an hour, I was surrounded by a crowd of peasants, who insisted on pillaging my Arab cook. The first notice I had of this, was hearing him call out in his bad Italian, *Io sarete il prima ammazzato,* and then I determined to retrograde to some village where I could find a sheik; and as I was well armed, and the peasants had only sticks, I effected the manœuvre with success, and arrived at a place under the orders of a jolly old sheik, who immediately sent my persecutors to the right about, and notwithstanding a very strict quarantine against persons coming from Damascus, gave me a house.

"Here I remained two days, taking advantage of its being near Balbec to see that place, and then went across the mountain to Beyrout. On my way there, I met numbers of mountaineers, who were on their road to join their comrades who were investing

the town, and I entered it through their posts: they were uniformly civil, and only anxious that the justice of their cause should be known in Europe. They had sent a firm letter through the Emir to Mehemet Ali, declining to submit to his government without a guarantee from England or France of their rights; and when I left Beyrout, which I did four days afterwards, with the Francis Egertons and St. Leger, it was understood that they meant to attack the town that night, and if they take it, and are supported by Turkey, they will settle the Syrian question without European intervention."

Friday, 24*th*.—The two Queens were at Barcelona when an insurrection took place in the town on the subject of the ayuntamento. Espartero had expressed his dislike to that law, and had resigned his command, which seems to have been the cause of this movement. The English Minister had received orders from his court to join the Queens. This news has come very unexpectedly on M. Thiers, as the result of this struggle with Espartero has been a victory of the army and its chief over the government, the throne, and the law. The Spanish Ministers have resigned, and, some accounts add, have fled. The novice in diplomacy whom Thiers has just sent to Spain, will have many difficulties to encounter. He has orders to return if the Queens are not free. The Regency Bill has passed in the House of Lords.

Saturday, 25*th*. — The seasons are quite altered: we have hitherto had no summer; cold winds or close weather with rain have constantly prevailed.

Sunday, 26th. — The capitalists are in alarm, the speculators at Tortoni's are selling stock, and the rente has fallen 2 per cent., as the English papers allude to a convention signed in London by England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, for the settlement of the question in the East, without consulting France, by compelling Mehemet Ali to accept of their terms. It is amusing to hear those French who were inveighing against the English alliance, now exclaiming, "Voilà l'ami qui nous quitte, l'ami qui nous trompe!" Lord Palmerston and Ponsonby hate Mehemet Ali; we therefore side with Russia, who will eventually make use of us to further her schemes on Constantinople. This and the Spanish revolt are two serious blows to the existence of M. Thiers's Ministry. Guizot is at his wits' ends. M. Thom, the secretary to the Austrian embassy, allowed to me that the convention was signed, although Lord Palmerston, when questioned by Hume in the House of Commons, declined giving any information on the subject; he at the same time denied having fomented the Libanus insurrection, which was solely caused by the tyrannical conduct of the Pacha.

Monday, 27th. — The French papers are fully occupied by the news from London. The "Courier" is all for an immediate armament. It says thus: "It is proposed to isolate France: well, then, she will march alone, and we shall see what Europe and its kings will gain by it. The isolation of France is France at the head of nations."

The "Constitutionnel" says, "The Pacha may rely on our aid."

The "Debats" is more prudent, but abuses the policy and talents of Thiers. It "believes that the present cloud will blow over; but this will depend much on the way in which affairs shall be managed; for there is no illness, however small, which a rash physician may not convert into a dangerous disease."

The "Commerce" says, "We have not a government at our head, we have only an intrigue." Amidst these expressions of anger, apprehension is the predominant feeling.

The celebration of the *three glorious days* is ushered in with clouds and rain.

Tuesday, 28*th*. — The exhumated bodies of the heroes of July were this day conveyed in a magnificent funeral car drawn by twenty-four horses, to the column on the Place de la Bastille, where they were interred under the base. There were 500 bodies, or remnants, contained in fifty coffins. The honours paid to the ashes of these ragamuffins are well contrasted with those to be shortly paid to the ashes of Napoleon, who, had he lived till the year 1830, would have ordered said ragamuffins to be shot without judge or jury. The indignation is general. Thiers has told Montrond that he will support the Pacha, and has ordered a levy of 200,000 men. The news from Barcelona is very sad. There have been fresh tumults in the presence of the Queen, and much bloodshed. Espartero, with his troops, can with difficulty maintain order in the town. Thus, though the Carlist war is at an end, the country remains a prey to civil war. As an instance of the public feeling which is rising here, the National Guard on

the Boulevards, during the procession, called out "*La guerre!*"

Wednesday, 29th.—I found the tone of Montrond, who had just quitted Thiers, rather lowered this morning and not so warlike. He says that neither the King nor Thiers, though both determined to resist Lord Palmerston's proceedings, see in it a *casus belli*, unless they are forced into it; in the meantime every demonstration and preparation will be made here. Advantage will be taken of this event to put the army on a proper footing, which it is not at present; it will be thus increased to 500,000 men, a measure which was devised before, but not deemed expedient to propose. Many of the deputies, and particularly Delessert, as the organ of the Bank of France, have been to the King, and offered him any sum that may be necessary to avenge the national honour. "War," he said, "is a dreadful alternative, and Austria and Prussia are most anxious to avoid it. Representations are sent to those Powers; means may be found of softening the Pacha." Montrond then uttered a curious comment. "In case of war, we could always recall the army in Africa." "What," said I, "and abandon Algiers?" "Yes," replied he, "and the best thing for France." The King, I can see, is seriously alarmed, but he joins with Thiers in vapouring loudly and making menaces, but they (or rather the former) will not, when it comes to the point, proceed to the *ultima ratio*. The Duke of Orleans is anxious for war. In the meantime this attempt at juggling may go on for awhile, but when they wish to stop, there is a power behind

them which will push them on: they will rouse the spirit and pride of the people, and then. * * * I find from some of our embassy that they deem war inevitable, but own that we are dreadfully unprepared for it. The Russians are out of their wits for joy. Lord Granville arrives to-night from England, having been detained in London by his son's marriage. He has avoided the first brunt of French indignation, and will find the surface more calm perhaps than he expects.

The following are the particulars of the exhumation of the bodies at the Louvre: — After digging down about five feet, a range of twelve bodies was found, the bones of which had become blackened, but the skulls were in tolerable preservation. Here and there some fragments of clothing were to be seen, the rest having been destroyed by the quicklime thrown into the grave. Under a second bed of lime another range of skeletons was come to; these were much more perfect, and the skulls retained their teeth almost entire, and which, from their whiteness, showed that the victims were mostly young men. The garments were in a good state, except the linen, which had entirely disappeared, while the shoes were almost completely perfect. On coming down to the third tier, no less than twenty-five bodies appeared, the skulls and spines of which were perfect, in other respects like the rest. The whole number of skulls taken up was sixty, although the list given in did not mention more than thirty-two. It was, however, ascertained that twenty-seven of the Swiss guards were buried at the Louvre.

As it was not possible to distinguish these last from the rest, the whole of the remains were put into the coffins; and thus the bones of the poor Swiss repose under the Column of July with their opponents. Among the rest, was found the skeleton of a woman, which was recognised by the fragments of a female dress, and by a pair of gold ear-rings. Two five franc pieces, which she must have had in her pocket, fell to the ground when she was taken up. There was likewise found the skeleton of a child, which as well as that of the woman was placed again by the bones of those with whom they had for ten years lain quietly in the earth.

Thursday, 30*th*.—Poggenpohl told me this morning that the treaty was signed in London on the 16th; known here on the 17th, but certainly not made public till the 25th. The Government, therefore, are now acting a part to soothe the national vanity. On the 29th inst. died at Cowes, Earl Durham, whither he had been moved at the time the state of his health had prevented his proceeding to Carlsbad in the beginning of the summer. General Sir Edward Paget died also in Grosvenor Street, on Sunday last. He was in his sixty-fifth year, and had served with distinction in Flanders and Holland in 1794, and during the whole Peninsular War, where he lost his arm, and was taken prisoner by the French in the retreat from Burgos, in 1813.

Friday, 31*st*.—The real version of the fact is, that the treaty was signed on the 15th, dated on the 17th, known here on the 21st, but not made public till the 24th, in order that the proper quantity of

stock might be sold to take advantage of the fall. After such manœuvres it may well be inferred that we shall have no war. I am tempted to think that both parties are acting in concert to juggle *la grande nation*, and this solution accounts for all the inconsistencies on both sides.

Saturday, August 1st.—Walewski is to go on a special mission to Alexandria.

The funds are beginning to recover, as the speculators who were in the secret are buying back their stock to realise their profits. The excitement of the French on these occasions is extreme. M. T——, said at the Club that he heard the news at Baden, and travelled post night and day to come here and sell 5 per Cents. at 113, after they had already fallen 7 per cent.

Sunday, 2nd.—Francis Baring arrived from London. He thinks the late events may hasten the fall of the English Cabinet: they are disposing of all the bills on hand, in order to adjourn the House on the 11th, that they may have free elbow-room for their foreign manœuvres.

Monday, 3rd.—I received a letter this morning from ——, dated Saturday evening, saying, "We believe that Johnny Russell will move for 10,000 additional seamen on Monday; and that a body of troops will be withdrawn from Canada. The American boundary question is decided by the commissioners in our favour; this may make a row in that quarter. King Leopold is hourly expected: in short, there is the devil to pay."

On a recent journey of M. de Lamartine to Eaux-

bonnes, the poet was requested by the captain of the steamer which conveyed him from Lyons to Beaucaire, to write a few lines in his album: he wrote —

"Demande, oh voyageur, pour descendre la vie,
Ce que m'offre ce fleuve en descendant son cours :
Une route limpide au grè des flots suivie,
Un rivage qui change au grè de ton envie,
Une eau calme et rapide, un ciel pur, et des jours,
Que le soleil fait longs, que le plaisir fait courts."

Tuesday, 4th. — Guizot is recalled to give an account of his stewardship. The Duc de Broglie had a long audience to-day with the King: it is thought that he will go on an extraordinary mission to London. M. Koenneritz, the Saxon Minister, assures me that the King was an advocate for war. In short, neither party seems inclined to retreat, and it is difficult to say which has right on its side, when both flatly contradict each other. The French assert that the treaty was signed without Guizot's knowledge, the English, that he was amply informed of it. Every one says that there will be no war; but I fear both sides will bully and make preparations, till all the old national ideas of rivalry are revived, and then we shall come to blows to decide the question.

Telegraphic accounts from Marseilles mention that the Pacha has landed 18,000 men in Syria, and the revolt of the mountaineers is suppressed.

Wednesday, 5th. — M. Thiers stands at the King's elbow, impressing on his mind the necessity of showing sympathy and interest in the wounded vanity of the people. He tells him that no other conduct can

save his throne; he works upon his fears, and pushes him onwards, while the means with which he threatens to make war *avec la force, et avec les peuples*, proves that he has revolution and the *propagande* in view; which in the work of universal destruction will sweep away the throne and the dynasty amongst its first victims. This minister's expression, "*Je lui écraserai la couronne sur la tête*," is not forgotten. He knows that he was forced upon the King by his own manœuvres with the press, by the wayward conduct of the Carlists, who, with Berryer at their head, coalesced with the Republicans to throw out M. Molè: he feels that he owes him nothing on that score; and his conduct after his appointment proved his determination to make him feel his yoke.

Lord Palmerston's diplomacy has opened a field once more to the wild hopes of revolutionary passions. The King is of necessity driven into a false position: all his hopes are centered in the preservation of his crown, and he will probably be forced into measures which will infallibly destroy it. He has hitherto thought that this object would be best accomplished by a co-operation with the legitimate Powers: it was also his natural tendency, for he is at bottom a Bourbon and a staunch Conservative, though no longer than it may suit his interests. Pozzo said of him, in 1833, to me, "*S'il ne peut pas régner avec le bonnet blanc, il régnera avec le bonnet rouge;*" and at that period he was ready to take either side. Success has since encouraged his natural bias; he felt strong in the English alliance,

and has even gone so far as to blame the Radical tendency of the English Cabinet.

Meanwhile the constant allusion of Thiers to the *propagande*, and his appeal to the passions of the Republicans, show that the instruments he means to employ are those to whom royalty itself is a bugbear. What I write is confirmed to-day by the "Constitutionnel," in which allusion is made to the speech of Mr. Canning in Parliament, when he threatened to open the cave of Æolus and unchain the winds against all governments in Europe. The key of this cave, they say, is not in the hands of England, it may be in that of France. The funds fell $3\frac{1}{2}$ to-day, not from any fresh news, but because M. Michel, who had previously been a great speculator for a rise, was obliged to sell out his account. The best thing that could happen to England and France would be the overthrow of their two Cabinets.

Thursday, 6th. — I have had a long conversation with Fagel, who recited to me what had passed the night before last with Thiers, at Auteuil, in a private interview. He began by deploring the chance of war, and complaining of the affront put upon France, but said his mind was made up to abide by the result. "My intention is fixed. I will begin by augmenting our fleets in the Mediterranean, because that will at once bring on an explanation. I will then lay down the limits and conduct which shall be pursued by the contending parties. If that is not accepted, war shall be made with all the energy and vigour of which we are capable, and *jusqu'au bouleversement de*

tout. Do not imagine that I am blind to the consequences of such a dreadful extremity; I can foresee in it a general desolation and our own destruction, as well as that of this monarchy. I do not wish to employ the Propaganda; I have too much regard for my own character to use such weapons; but the contest shall be *war to extinction* sooner than submit to insult." He is very angry with Guizot, and said, "those *imbecilles de doctrinaires embrouillent tout.* The two shores of the Mediterranean belong to us; we have a greater interest there than Messieurs les Anglais, and what business has Prussia to interfere at all?"

He then apostrophised Fagel, as the Dutch Minister: that his Government had not interfered to conciliate matters, which, considering French conduct in the Belgian business, he thought really *un peu fort.*

It is worthy of remark in all this bravado that Thiers makes no mention of the King: the burden of his song is — I will.

Those who know him well are not surprised at his presumption. He has a fixed idea that he is superior to Napoleon in talent, and predestined to act a greater part. He has often been heard to say that the other was a mere *paltoquet,* and that he himself would make war and avoid all his faults. As to the King, he is in precisely the same situation as in the affair of bringing back the ashes of Napoleon. He dreaded and firmly opposed at the time this appeal to popular feeling; but when he saw all resistance useless, when he was imperiously overruled by his

minister, he veered round, and flying from one extreme to the other, he loudly applauded the idea, and to prove his sincerity sent his son in a frigate to St. Helena to accomplish the task himself. It is the story of Faust and Mephistopheles: he is forced to yield to the superior will, but in order to conceal his subjection he out-Herods Herod in advocating principles which are gall and wormwood to his heart. M. Thiers seems to have adopted the old maxim: "La première condition du principe révolutionnaire est, de jeter les peuples dans une guerre violente, ou dans une complète inertie."

Notwithstanding the violence of the Parisian press and the angry language of the Prime Minister, there seems to be no feeling for war in the country.

Friday, 7th. — Conversation has been engrossed to-day by the appearance of Prince Louis Napoleon in France, who landed near Boulogne with fifty-two followers, English, Italian, and French. He was opposed by the National Guard, and made prisoner, with the Generals Montholon and Parquin who attended him, and the whole of his party. A lieutenant of the forty-second regiment, in garrison, joined the attempt, and is included in the capture.

There may have been some foundation unknown for this apparently headlong enterprise. It is certain that in the universal apathy the people in France exhibit with respect to their rulers, the name of Napoleon still retains its *prestige* in the country; and what is singular enough, while there is scarce any importance generally attached to this fact, it is the name that Louis-Philippe fears alone, and his chief

anxiety is to keep that family in proscription. The King is gone to Eu, followed by his Ministers, and Guizot has passed through Calais to join him.

I had a letter from C. Greville, which says: "It is said (I know not how true), that the Duke and Lord Aberdeen have expressed their concurrence with Palmerston, and that this has encouraged and enabled him to fight the battle with his own colleagues, many of whom are strongly opposed to his policy; but considering the vast importance of the consequences that may and probably must flow from it, I do not understand anybody objecting and continuing to act with him."

Saturday, 8th. — I dined with Lord Hertford, who arrived to-day with Croker; he is much altered for the worse, and his speech so indistinct that I could not understand a word he said.

I saw Fagel to-day. It appears that the exasperation here begins to subside, but fears are entertained that some secret understanding, or even treaty, exists between France and the Pacha, which may cause a rupture when known. The King, before his departure for Eu, said to M. Brignole, the Sardinian Minister, "This comes of employing professors and philosophers as ambassadors; they are sure to get into some scrape or other."

No one can know the secret articles of the new treaty, but the following is the version put about by its advocates. By the treaty of Unkiarskelessi, Russia was bound to assist the Porte in case of danger, and the aggressions of the Pacha made a case in point.

Russia was prepared to march, and informed the other Powers of her intention, wishing to do it with their sanction. Lord Palmerston, in order to avoid this measure, proposed the treaty in question, by which Russia is bound not to march without the common consent; and so far do they now count upon her remaining quiet, that when I mentioned to M. Thon, the Austrian secretary, the idea of a Russian force marching into Syria, he held up his hands in astonishment and said it was impossible.

Sunday, 9th.— Lord Palmerston has made a frank *exposé* of his conduct in effecting the late treaty, which agrees with the foregoing version. It will have a favourable and pacific effect here.

Monday, 10th. — On the 26th ult., as the attendants in the Grand Ducal Museum at Florence were cleaning the apartments, the large Vandyke, representing Charles V. on horseback, fell from its place, on the Apollino statue, and with its heavy frame knocked that beautiful work of art on to the pavement in a dreadful state of mutilation.

The bulletins from Algiers mention, that in some late skirmishes between the French cavalry and the Arabs, the former returned to their camp with the heads of their enemies hanging at the saddle-bows.

At Lady Granville's, this evening, were Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, just arrived from the East.

Tuesday, 11th. — The common people, worked upon by the Paris press, have begun to show animosity against the English. Some English servants were maltreated yesterday in the Champs Elysées;

and the other night Lord Granville's carriage was attacked by the mob, crying, *à bas les Anglais*, who wanted to pull the coachman off the box. They were driven back by the Gardes Municipaux, who escorted the carriage to the hotel.

Wednesday, 12*th*. — It is positively asserted, that the late invasion of the young Napoleon was induced by agents of Thiers in London, who, for some purpose or another, were employed to make by this fatal adventure a diversion to the people's minds. The instructions given to Eugene Perier are to persuade the Pacha to procrastinate and gain time; Walewski's, to propose his sending a diplomatic agent to Paris. Kisseleff, the first Russian secretary, held high language to me about the treaty; he said, "We must have the letter of the bond, and no tergiversation, else we shall march:" as he is just come from London, where he was a party to the negotiations, there is something ominous in these expressions.

Had a good deal of conversation at dinner at Greffulhe's with M. de Koenneritz, the Saxon Minister, who has frequent private interviews with Louis-Philippe on the present state of affairs.

It was some days after the signature of the treaty on the 17th ult., that Lord Palmerston sent to the French Cabinet a memorandum of the contents, the same which he showed to Guizot at the Foreign Office; to which was added a dry note, to the effect, that though they had not thought fit to join in the views of the contending parties, he still hoped they would assist, with their *appui moral*, a measure calculated

to ensure the peace of Europe; he was the more anxious to obtain this assistance, because he was well aware that French influence with the Pacha was *unbounded and enormous.* This note was very ill received; it was considered as taunting and ironical. A reply was sent to the following effect: "Vous avez fait vos affaires, nous allons nous occuper des nôtres." The mission of Perier to the East has completely failed. He was instructed to tell the Pacha in the first place to gain time, and in the interval not to count upon any direct arrangement with the Sultan, as the four Powers had taken upon themselves the settlement of the question, and would not permit it. The Pacha has replied that he was thankful for the advice, but that he was decided on following his own original views, and would, without dictation, trust to his own force and the wisdom of that system which he had now so long followed with so much success. Louis-Philippe has had a stormy interview with Count Appony, in which he accused Austria of being intimidated into the alliance by Russia: he cited the interview that Tatcischeff had previously had, by order of his emperor, with Prince Metternich, which was of so violent a nature, that the Prince was seriously ill for some days afterwards. Thiers has said, that in case of war, no attack would be made on the Rhine, as it was not a German question, — probably he knew the immense force with which the French would have to contend on that frontier, — but the debordement would be on Italy.

Lord Palmerston has been dazzled with the idea of annulling the treaty of Unkiarskelessi, which has

always been held up as a reproach to him, and in his hurry to get out of this scrape, has but too readily lent himself to the wily views of Russia. He signed that treaty in the hope that he had circumvented Russia; Austria signed it from fear; Prussia, from old alliance feeling, but always cajoled with the idea that there would be no war.

The Eastern question, after all, appears to be only the pretext raised by Russia, to gratify the unquenchable hatred of Nicholas to the throne of July, and to destroy the alliance between England and France, which has always been gall and wormwood to him. Russia does not want Constantinople; she can take it when she pleases, particularly now that France and England are separate in their views. Her object now is to push matters onwards, till England and France are compromised and embroiled; in this she will probably be aided by the headstrong conduct of the Pacha; so that, between the eagerness of Russia to march on one side, and the pretensions of the Pacha on the other, war seems more probable than ever, unless some change of counsels should avert it. The first cannon-shot will reecho from one end of Europe to the other. And all this might have been avoided, if Russia had been isolated instead of France. The omission of France in the Queen's speech has caused much irritation here: the funds have fallen again, and the gasconades have recommenced with fresh vigour.

A letter I had from the Duke of Wellington, expresses anxiety lest the expedition of the young

Napoleon should be imputed to the English Government, and further embroil the negotiations going on.

Sunday, 16*th*. — It is not, as was pretended, any breach of etiquette, or rigid measures with the Pacha, which has given offence here: the real source of all the bad blood created in France is mortification and anger at the dissolution of the English alliance, which is now irrecoverably gone; for whatever friendly expressions Lord Palmerston may affect to use towards France, confidence in England and her Government is extinguished for ever.

Peace has been preserved in Europe during twenty-five years, even through the perils of a revolution, by the means of this union: and now that it is dissolved, the dogs of war will be let loose; the precise moment may not be calculated to a day, or a week, or a month, but the system of the world is changed, and war is inevitable. The King, on whom Nicholas has never ceased to heap every indignity since his accession, is furious at this last fatal stratagem, which has driven him to extremities. Prussia will be as nothing in this coalition; no aggression will be made on her borders, and she will, therefore, remain a cypher. Austria is implicated by her little fleet (which we saw at Venice, under Admiral Pelucci), sent to the Mediterranean; but, notwithstanding the threats of Nicholas, she will avoid an open contest, unless forced into the field. It will, therefore, be a pitched battle between England and France, the two only great and civilised nations in the world, while the barbarian Russia foments the quarrel, and awaits their spoils.

Monday, 17*th.* — The question remains in the same state of uncertainty as to war or peace, but the Government here daily expect news from Egypt, which may probably be a collision, in some shape, in the East. The situation of Europe may thus be personified. Turkey is a worn-out invalid, on the point of death. The Pacha is a dishonest steward, who wishes to secure the property, of which he has robbed his master. Russia is a rich powerful neighbour, who has gained a great ascendancy over the invalid, has made him sign usurious bonds, and is lying in wait to seize all his property. England and France are two friends, both indignant at the sordid projects of Russia, but quarrelling with each other about the means of preventing it. England, in her conceit, thinks that she can cajole and lecture the rogue into more just and moderate conduct towards his victim, by affecting a sympathy with his views, on the condition that he will not foreclose the mortgages and take possession at once of the property. France, whose hatred to Russia knows no bounds, and is likewise indignant at the dupery practised on England, which has dissolved their friendship, sees no other expedient left to foil the schemes of Russia, but to take the part of the unjust steward, in the hopes that he may be sufficiently powerful to thwart the views of Russia, and either rescue his master's property, or take it himself, either of which would be preferable to the usurpation of a stranger.

Wednesday, 19*th.* — M. de St. Aulaire can do nothing at Vienna till Prince Metternich's return, who

is at his estate in Bohemia, where it is said he has had a private interview with the King of Prussia.

Thursday, 20*th*. — Thon said to me to-day, that he believed the Emperor of Russia was mad. Montrond returned from Montdor; he had seen Thiers this morning, and his impressions were still warlike. The funds fell 2 per cent., owing to the most absurd and improbable rumours. The 5 per Cents. are now 110·50; the 3 per Cents. at 77·40. It is singular that several old prophecies, particularly those of Nostradamus, refer to the year 1840 as the season of wonderful events. It is a common saying here among the lower orders, when they wish to express their disregard of danger, "Je m'en moque comme de l'année quarante."

Saturday, 22*nd*. — We are for two days without news, and the funds have recovered the effect of the panic on Thursday. The King, on his voyage from Eu to Calais, was nearly wrecked by striking against the jetty; he returns to St. Cloud to-morrow. Guizot is gone back to London, and has been on a visit to Windsor, to meet King Leopold, the Duke of Wellington, and the Cabinet Ministers.

Lord Liverpool joined the party on Thursday, and reports that Leopold's language, on his arrival, was very warlike; probably such were the instructions he had received in Paris, but he had become more moderate. Lord Melbourne was in very low spirits, and evidently depressed by the responsibility he had incurred from the conduct of his Cabinet.

Tuesday, 25*th*. — Montrond saw the King yesterday at St. Cloud, who was very pacific in his

language and in his hopes. The wise heads are attempting some loophole in the new arrangements by which France may be admitted. M. Koenneritz hears from London that the Duke has rather changed his sentiments within the last few days; he blames Lord Palmerston, and tends towards the alliance with France.

If France should gain even a small part of what she demands, Louis-Philippe will not be so tractable as he has been. For the last ten years, he has always been for concessions; if he finds that menace and high tone succeeds better, he will employ it again.

I was told yesterday, that after the failure of Fieschi's plot, when that culprit was arrested and brought to prison in a dreadfully mutilated state from the explosion of his own machine, he was immediately placed under the care of Blandin, Isgard, and two other medical men, with strict injunctions from the Government to use every exertion for his cure. Baron Pasquier said to them, "Il faut nous conserver cet homme là." He was indeed in a piteous state; the head was wounded in several places, and the brains were exposed to view. Various surgical experiments were tried on the patient, which, as it is well known, were perfectly successful; and in a certain time he underwent his trial, during which his reasoning and arguments proved the skill of his medical attendants. Blandin the great surgeon said, that after the execution, he requested to have Fieschi's head sent to him for a surgical experiment; and when it was laid open, he had the opportunity of seeing all the internal injuries of the skull, and observing the

way in which his treatment had worked in effecting a cure. It was one of the most interesting studies, as such a case would probably never occur to him again.

The young Napoleon is confined at the Conciergerie, and his trial will come on in a few weeks before the Peers.

Thursday, 27*th.* — Notwithstanding the King's pacific expressions to Montrond on Monday, he was very warlike on Tuesday, when he received the Ambassadors; in this, as usual, he was acting a part. He foresees an arrangement, but he wishes the world to think that all the advances come from the other side. The King has blown hot and cold, according as he was urged by his Ministers or influenced by his fears. In the meantime, the Russians here, who see that the differences between France and England may be soon adjusted, have altered their tone, and appear to be crestfallen. It is a curious thing that two great public characters in this drama,—the English and Russian Ambassadors in Paris,— both disapprove of the treaty.

Friday, 28*th.*—The King is the greatest comedian in Europe; he changes his language every day, and now professes the firmest regard for his minister Thiers.

Saturday, 29*th.*—The Duke of Wellington's letters contain anxious breathings for the continuation of peace.

* * * * *

The late Duke of Queensbury, whom I remember in my early days,— called old Q., — was of the same

school as the Marshal Duc de Richelieu in France, and as great a profligate. He lived at the bow-window house in Piccadilly, where he was latterly always seen, looking at the people who passed by; a groom on horseback, known as Jack Radford, always stood under the window, to carry about his messages to any one whom he remarked in the street. He kept a physician in the house, and to ensure attention to his health, his terms were that he should have so-much per day while he lived, but not a shilling at his death. When he drove out, he was always alone in a dark green vis-à-vis, with long-tailed black horses; and during winter, with a muff, two servants behind in undress, and his groom following the carriage, to execute his commissions. He was a little sharp-looking man, very irritable, and swore like ten thousand troopers: enormously rich and selfish.

At that time were also known two young men — Members of Parliament, and staunch Foxites (as was then the term) — much remarked in society. They were Mr. Grey and Mr. Whitbread: the former was son of General Sir Charles Grey, who commanded in the West Indies; the latter was the son of the wealthy brewer, whose fortune he inherited. Mr. Grey was a man of fashion, of a very pleasing address, and a favourite with the women; he was a leading character in the Devonshire House Society, during the life of the first Duchess (Spencer). Mr. Whitbread was a more steady character: he married the sister of Mr. Grey; his appearance was heavy; he was fond of agriculture, and was very plain and simple in his tastes. Both were

reckoned good debaters in the House, but Grey was the most eloquent. Years are now passed away, and of these two men, who at that time equally occupied public attention, the one is become Earl Grey, the author of the Reform Bill and the founder of the Whig Radical Cabinet; while the other, in the full vigour of his age, cut his own throat in a moment of insanity, and is now nearly forgotten.

In the same manner did Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Calcraft terminate their political career.

Sunday, 30*th*. — General Count de Witt, whom we knew at Carlsbad, died lately at Oriana, in the Crimea.

Monday, 31*st*. — The answer from the Pacha is published: he remains firm, but does not pretend to commit any aggression. The parties to the treaty must now begin their coercive measures.

Mrs. Damer writes to me; "I dined yesterday at Holland House. The spirits of Lord Normanby and Lord Lansdowne were so excellent, that I conclude they suppose our difficulties to be quite otherwise than as we see them in the newspapers. I hope they are right."

Tuesday, September 1*st*. — I hear from London that the French ambassador, Guizot, has approved of the modifications made in the treaty; but, after all, the question of peace hangs on the Pacha.

Wednesday, 2*nd*. — One effect of the late warlike excitement set on foot here by M. Thiers, is that it has given fresh vigour to the republican and discontented party, who, under the plea of reform, labour

THE PEOPLE'S
Beaumont Tr

for revolution. A Radical dinner of 5000 took place yesterday at Chatillon, composed of workmen and national guards, at which the speeches were of the most warlike and violent tendency. Combinations are formed among the different trades to strike work for higher wages, although at no time have they been so well paid as at present.

Thursday, 3rd. — This time ten years ago, the "National," under Thiers, was loud in its abuse of Charles X.; it is now equally violent against the present Government, and in alluding to the Chatillon dinner, says, "It is a calumny on the Radicals to report that they shouted *vive le Roi*, of whom Thiers is the prime minister." The strikes among the working classes are on the increase; about 20,000 of these discontented men were assembled to-day on the plain of Pantin, and were charged by the Municipal Guards, who arrested several of them and dispersed the rest, but during the evening they were seen in groups in the faubourgs St. Denis, St. Martin, and St. Antoine. There are some secret agents at work, as they have all money, though out of employment.

Friday, 4th.—The trial of Madame Lafarge comes on to-day at Tulle. The crops of wheat and fruit have been very favourable this year.

The communication from England came yesterday; it proves to be merely a note very civil, very amicable, but containing no modifications of the treaty of the 15th of July, and is considered here far from satisfactory. Thus is this complicated affair as far removed from a solution as ever. At the rising

of the Counsel, which lasted four hours, M. Thiers said that he should send a reply equally polite, but equally unbending.

Monday, 7*th*. — The Duke of Wellington writes, "he wishes that he could see a chance of bringing this affair to a termination, calculated to secure the peace of the world." Much disturbance among the workmen; all the posts doubled, and patrols moving about the streets.

The trial of Madame Lafarge is going on at Tulle. The evidence is become more favourable for her, as the chemists appointed to analyse the stomach of the deceased have found no traces of arsenic in it.

Tuesday, 8*th*. — I called on Montrond this morning: he had seen the King yesterday; he found him in his cabinet very tranquil, and not disposed to go to war. He said that this alliance between England and Russia could not last. His expression was, "*Ils se feront d'abord des caresses, puis des égratignures, à la fin ils se mordront.*" Russia will attack Constantinople, and then the quarrel will begin. The Pacha says he does not care for England or Russia, and will maintain his ground; but that if France will make a treaty with him, he will be guided solely by her advice, and give up any point that she may think advisable, for the sake of peace. The Government now says that there will be no naval war; if hostilities are necessary, the Rhine will be crossed, and Belgium will be an auxiliary. The King said his reply to Lord Palmerston was *amère*.

Wednesday, 9*th*. — All was alarm this morning at the Bourse, and the funds fell above 3 per cent.,

in consequence of accounts received, *viâ* Marseilles, that Commodore Napier had summoned Beyruth to surrender, and had taken some transports filled with troops belonging to the Pacha. This will put the warlike menaces of M. Thiers to the test; but I do not apprehend reprisals, either from France or Egypt, at least in this stage of the question. It is lamentable to see England putting herself forward to play the game of Russia, and increasing the animosity between her and France.

The expedition against China goes on very tardily; the force from Singapore had not sailed on the 21st May, and that from home had not made its appearance. Admiral Elliot left the Cape at the end of April.

Thursday, 10*th*. — Warlike rumours increase, and the funds have suffered a further decline. The Government is going to take a credit of 100 millions, and to order the erection of forts round Paris; a measure which they could not carry, when attempted some time back. I asked Flahault, what that could have to do with the Eastern question. "Oh!" said he, "*if we pass the Rhine*, we may be invaded again." But I believe it is a pretext to keep the discontented Parisians in awe. Thiers and Guizot are at daggers drawn: the latter has shown to some friends a copy of his correspondence with the Minister during the agitation of the treaty in London, which proves that Thiers knew more than he chooses to allow, and evinces much double-dealing on his part.

Friday, 11*th*. — The funds continue to fall; the

3 per Cents. have been done as low as 70½, two months ago they were at 86.

The trial of Madame Lafarge yesterday presented a horrible scene of indelicacy and frivolity. During the examination of a witness (Chouvion), whose appearance and manner bordered on the ridiculous, some reply of a trivial nature excited so much hilarity that, as the report says, the whole audience was convulsed with laughter; the prisoner herself caught the general infection, *et rioit sans désemparer*. This too, independent of her position, and at a moment when the jury of surgeons were employed in the adjoining court in analysing, by a chemical process, the bowels and heart of her deceased husband, brought from the grave, and of which the stench throughout the court room was so great, that everybody required smelling bottles, and were buying them by hundreds.

Saturday, 12*th*.—No further news, but the funds still lower. While I was sitting with Yarmouth, General Michelsky came in and related anecdotes of the siege of Warsaw in 1830. He described his interview with General Dibietsch, the Russian to whom he was sent with a flag of truce after the victory; he said his manners were those of a common peasant, and all the general officers differ little from the common soldiers. Michelsky is convinced we shall have war. I asked him if the *propagande* would have much success in Poland. He replied, "No; there is a complete understanding between Russia, Prussia, and Austria to join in putting down the first appearance of revolt, and the country is now

studded with Russian fortresses;" which tallies with the assertion made to me by Pozzo di Borgo, in 1833.

Sunday, 13*th*.—An article appeared in "La Presse" to-day, written by Lamartine, which contains a violent philippic against the conduct of Thiers in the whole of this question about the treaty. It accuses him of declining all negotiations, of aiming to give Syria to the Pacha, of breaking the alliance with England, of placing France in the isolation from which M. de Talleyrand had endeavoured to extricate her, of stirring up the volcano of 1792, of expending seventy millions in fruitless armaments, of suspending commercial operations to the amount of more than 400 millions, of causing variations at the Bourse of more than fifty millions, of taking 100,000 men from their families and occupations, and bringing France to the brink of a war, without allies, without cause, or without end; or a treaty of all against one.

Monday, 14*th*. — Several failures at the Bourse to-day; and the 5 per Cents. were at the time as low as 100, but they afterwards rallied, and left off at 102.

The trial of Madame Lafarge still continues.

Tuesday, 15*th*. — It becomes quite evident that this Government never really meant or dared to go to war. They have been playing a shuffling dangerous game, and now have a severe reckoning to settle with the Chambers. The funds have risen $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a speech of the King is cited, that on perusing the articles of the treaty, he had found nothing objectionable in it. This is evidently a fabrication; but it is also clear that he and Thiers are

alarmed more at what they have done themselves than at what the Allies are about to do.

Wednesday, 16*th*.—There is no end to the changes of scenery in this horrible trial of Madame Lafarge. The celebrated chemist Orfila and two of his colleagues have been sent from Paris to make a further analysis of the fragments of the corpse. The process is carried on in the same yard, and again are the audience nearly overpowered by the infectious smell, or what the journals call, *l'odeur fœtide du cadavre bouillant*. At last Orfila came into Court, and announced, while the spectators listened with breathless anxiety, that he had found arsenic in the stomach of the deceased. Montrond, Flahault, and the advocates of Thiers were at the Club to-day, in a very pacific mood, but extremely irritated, when I asked them, if there was no cause for war, why they had made so much trouble, preparation, and blustering for nothing.

The King gave a dinner at St. Cloud on Monday to a few English who are here on a short visit; the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Lord and Lady James Hay, General Upton, &c. His civility and attentions were boundless, perhaps too marked for a crowned head, as he showed them all over the palace, walking before them and opening the doors himself, as if he had been the concierge du château.

Thursday, 17*th*. — A revolution has broke out in Spain, headed by Espartero, dictating to the Queen a change of Ministers, the dissolution of the Cortes, and the revocation of the Ayuntiamento or municipal laws. This rebellion is headed by Espartero in less

than a month after the English Government had sent him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, accompanied by a letter from the Duke of Sussex, in which he eulogizes his unshaken loyalty to his Sovereign.

Friday, 18*th.* — The engineers are already beginning to mark out the lines for the fortification of Paris: thus in an age when other nations are desirous of cultivating the arts of peace, France is surrounding herself with warlike preparations, as if in a time of barbarism. The Pacha has made a proposal to retain the government of Syria only during his life, and not for his family; this Rifat Bey refused to accept, and Walewski has been sent by him with the proposal to Constantinople.

The trial of Madame Lafarge has been interrupted by her illness: after the declaration of Orfila, she was seized with spasms, passed a wretched night, and by the testimony of her physicians was unable to appear in court. The funds have risen to 108 for the 5 per Cents., and 76 for the 3 per Cents.

The ratification of the treaty by the five Powers took place in London, on Tuesday last, contrary to the prediction of M. de Montrond and Thiers.

Saturday, 19*th.* — The Pacha likewise offers to restore the Turkish fleet, Candia, Adana, and the holy cities. Will Lord Palmerston accept of this, which is a large concession, though not the strict letter of the treaty; or rather, will not Russia continue to embroil the question by a refusal?

Madame Lafarge continues to be so ill that she

cannot come into court. M. Paillet, her counsel, writes from Tulle, that he came to defend her, but fears that he must remain to bury her.

Sunday, 20th. — Madame Lafarge was brought into court on Thursday, in an arm-chair, so pale and weak that she seemed scarcely alive. M. Paillet spoke during the whole day in her defence, and produced several letters written by her to various friends during the six months following her marriage, to prove that she had reasoned herself into a determination to make the best of her bargain, and had always expressed herself pleased with the devotion of Lafarge.

A very striking and interesting letter, now before me, contains the following description of this extraordinary culprit, and of her attitude during the trial. The writer quotes the words of a friend of Marie Capelle's family, long acquainted with her, and who was present at the proceedings.

" Marie Capelle est une personne très-séduisante ; d'une douceur, d'une obligéance sans égale : pleine de facilité,— apprenant tout, et faisant tout bien ; adroitement ambitieuse et toujours aimable. Il paroit que tous les hommes qui l'ont connu, ont été plus ou moins amoureux d'elle : on n'a jamais été mieux coquette ; sans être jolie elle plaît, elle enchante. Son portrait vendu à Paris est ressemblant mais enlaidi : elle a le front avancé comme Mademoiselle Rachel, et les yeux noirs et très-enfoncés. Elle chante à merveille, et son son de voix en parlant est si agréable que l'avocat des Léautands se bouchait les

oreilles pour ne pas l'entendre, de crainte d'être influencé.

* * * * * *

"La salle d'audience est immense; j'allai à la première séance à deux heures du matin: plus de mille personnes s'y pressaient; trente juges sur les rangs en grandes robes noires, une vingtaine d'avocats en robe aussi. D'un côté la famille Lafarge, la mère, la sœur, constamment en larmes. La famille de Marie Capelle sous le banc de l'accusée, encore vide. Au milieu le Président figure grave et sévère, à sa droite l'avocat général. Sur l'ordre du Président une porte au fond de la salle s'ouvrit, et Marie Capelle en sortit, escortée par quatre gendarmes; elle marcha d'un pas ferme, et vint s'asseoir entre eux au banc des accusés. Elle était vêtue de laine noire, des pieds à la tête, un voile de même couleur couvrait son visage. Le Président lui ordonna de le lever, elle le retira avec un mouvement très-ferme, et levant la tête, regarda l'assemblée avec un calme d'airain. Elle était singulièrement pale, et avait la bouche un peu contractée par un mouvement nerveux. Jamais il n'y eut au monde pareil sang-froid. Pendant dix-sept jours qu'a duré ce procès, Marie Capelle n'a pas une seule fois changé de position sur son banc, d'expression sur son visage. Au moment où l'avocat général l'apostropha brutalement de voleuse et d'empoisonneuse, où se tournant vers elle avec fureur il répéta: 'Oui, vous êtes coupable, Marie Capelle,' tous les yeux, les yeux d'un million de personnes fixés sur elle, ne purent discerner le plus léger mouvement dans les muscles de son visage.

"Lorsque les débris infectés de son mari furent

apportés au tribunal et soumis à son souvenir, elle leva les yeux vers M. Paillet son défenseur, et dit, avec un ton ferme et dédaigneux: 'Dites que je reconnois tout,' puis elle se tourna d'un autre côté et mis son mouchoir sous son nez.

" Sa santé est dans l'état le plus déplorable, mais elle n'a pas semblé y songer; mourante pendant toute la nuit, chaque matin elle trouvait de nouvelles forces."

* * * * * *

Monday, 21*st.* — Late this evening arrived the verdict of the jury on this complicated case. Madame Lafarge is found guilty of the crime with *extenuating circumstances.* In consequence of which she is condemned to hard labour for life, and exposure in the pillory at Tulle. The wretched woman lay on her bed in a state of stupor, and could not be brought into court to hear her sentence.

Tuesday, 22*nd.* — The conduct of this Government is incomprehensible: they confirm the warlike preparations, and still talk of peace; they lavish the public money without convoking the Chambers to ratify their acts: the ordinances of Charles X. were mere child's play to the encroachments of Thiers and Louis-Philippe, and France will find that she has been tricked into a strait waistcoat instead of being imposingly clothed with armour.

Madame Lafarge remains in the same exhausted situation. The sentence was read to her without her appearing to notice it. Her counsel has made the appeal on her behalf to the Court of Cassation. If she really is guilty — and the proofs against her are sufficiently

strong to justify this conviction,—the depravity of her heart is not more remarkable than her firmness and resolution during the trial. Here is a young woman of twenty-four, highly educated, who, after an acquaintance of three days, marries a man for whom she already feels an aversion, and, because his situation is not what she expected, determines to poison him, but, with a view to baffle suspicion, treats him during six months with all the endearments and professions of the warmest affection. Again, when brought to her trial, she listens with composure to all the evidence against her, and is neither moved by the proofs of her guilt, the reproaches of the *avocat géneral*, or the sight of the mangled remnants of her victim, which fill all others in the court with horror and disgust.

Thursday, 24*th.* — No time is lost in commencing the line of fortifications around Paris: part of the woods in the Bois de Boulogne has already been cut down. The armaments also continue, and some playful experiments have been made of crossing the Rhine in boats near Strasbourg to amuse the people.

Friday, 25*th.* — The Princess Augusta died on Tuesday evening, the 22nd, after a lingering illness. She was in her seventy-second year, the sixth child and second daughter of George the Third.

Saturday, 26*th.* — No news from the East of credibility. The proposal of the Pacha is to be submitted to a council of Ministers in London. Louis-Philippe rubs his hands and says to those near him, "*Enfin j'ai mes forts;*" but they may cost him dear. The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, who are here, and have been frequently asked to St. Cloud during

their stay in Paris, were struck with the King's low spirits.

Sunday, 27*th*. — Now that the Bois de Boulogne is stripped of its trees, the French begin to think of the damage done to their favourite promenade, which they have always lauded far beyond its merits, being in fact a very ordinary tract of copse and underwood, without any view or scenery. It was remarked in 1816 by some foreigner, "Il y a deux illusions en France,— la charte et le Bois de Boulogne."

On Thursday died at his seat, the Château de Courcelles, Marshal Macdonald, Duc de Tarente. He was descended from a Scotch family who came into France with the Stuarts, and was seventy-five years old.

Monday, 28*th*. — The King, notwithstanding his former antipathy, I hear, now says on all occasions, "Je suis très content de Thiers,—il pense bien." Louis-Philippe sees in war the downfall of his dynasty; the Duke of Orleans is anxious for war as the best chance of strengthening it; but the first defeat would bring on a revolution. The trial of Louis Napoleon in the Court of Peers came on to-day.

Tuesday, 29*th*. — The funds seem to remain stationary; the 5 per Cents. are at 106, and the 3 per Cents. at 73.

Wednesday, 30*th*. — The council in London to discuss the proposals of the Pacha, fixed for Monday, has been adjourned to Thursday; but the impression seems to be that the terms will be rejected, in consequence of which the funds fell 2 per cent. My

old friend, Camille Los Rios, died lately at Bordeaux. He was formerly Minister at Berlin from the court of Spain. He was a brother to the Duc de Fernan Nunez, and a great favourite in society here on account of his amiable temper and qualities.

A proposal has been made to France by the English Cabinet, to join in some measures for the arrangement of peace and tranquillity in Spain, which is now the scene of civil disorders. This proposal has been rejected by France.

The royal dockyard at Devonport, with two sail of the line, the Talavera and Imogene, burnt, as is supposed by the act of an incendiary.

Thursday, October 1*st.* — The stoppage of Hammersleys' bank has created much inconvenience to the English travellers abroad, as their circular notes were in general use on the Continent.

Friday, 2*nd.*— The " Moniteur " has announced a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, stating that Beyrout, after nine days' siege, has been destroyed by the English squadron, and Turkish, English, and Austrian troops landed in Syria. This news has created a fresh panic, and the funds have fallen immediately from 4 to 5 per cent. It is supposed that it has been kept back by the Government for their own purposes, and the fall on Wednesday, for which no one could account, was probably caused by the operations of those who were in the secret. It is amusing to see the altered tone of the organs of Thiers at the clubs and in society; they now breathe nothing but peace, and see in this act of hostility merely what was to be foreseen as the strict accom-

plishment of the treaty. Thiers begins to find that his threats and his armaments have had no effect, neither does he dare come at once to the *ultima ratio.* In the meantime the deputies talk of convoking themselves and discussing the critical position of the country in private. The real danger of war will be if they desert the Minister. The 3 per Cents. are at 66.

Saturday, 3*rd.* — A little respite from public anxiety. The King of Holland has announced his intention of abdicating the throne in favour of his son, the Prince of Orange, who, twenty-seven years ago, was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington in Spain.

Among the various eccentricities of men, the following trait of my friend Camille Los Rios, whose death occurred so lately, may be remarked. Though very attentive to his duties as a diplomatist when employed at London and at Berlin, he had few internal resources; he seldom took up a book, and always led the dissipated life of what the French call a *flaneur.* But he had a taste for drawing, and wherever he went always made a sketch of the interior of the room which he inhabited; sometimes a mere etching, at others highly finished and coloured, according to the time he remained in it. As he had travelled much, and never omitted this ceremony at any inn where he slept during the last thirty-three years of his life, the collection in his portfolios found at his death was very surprising.

Sunday, 4*th.* — Numerous reports afloat that Thiers had resigned. It is certain that he has been

urging the King to commence hostilities, who has firmly resisted, and the difference of opinion may lead to singular results.

Monday, 5th. — The Council broke up yesterday without any fixed result, and meets again to-day. Thiers offered his resignation, which was not accepted. The Cabinet is divided, — four for war and four for peace; but what is singular, among the latter are the Ministers of War and of Finance. The Chambers are to be convoked, but not sooner than the 15th of November. The troops disembarked at Beyruth have defeated Ibrahim Pacha, and have been joined by 800 deserters from his army. The fears of war are much increased. Much excitement was shown at the Opera, where the audience called for *la Marseillaise*, and cried out *à bas les Anglais.* We passed the evening at the Embassy: Lady Granville looks very melancholy, and all considered the present state of affairs as very critical. From the year 1790 we had twenty-five years of war in Europe, then twenty-five years of peace; now, in 1840, a new era of trouble seems ready to recommence.

Tuesday, 6th. — The King violently opposed the resignation of Thiers. The Councils have sat yesterday and to-day, the result of which has been a note to Guizot, ordering him to protest formally against the *déchéance* of the Pacha. This is a salve to Thiers's wrath. The Marseillaise has been sung in the theatres, and *émeutes* have been predicted in case of no war. But whether war or peace is decided, the results are now equally formidable. The King has said, "If I am to choose between war and revo-

lution, I shall prefer the former." He will, perhaps, find that they are synonymous.

As an isolated fact this question of the East is nothing. Revolutionary pride is struggling to break its bonds, and when the war of opinion is lighted in Europe, the Sultan and the Pacha will be alike forgotten.

Wednesday, 7th.—During the discussions of yesterday, the King agreed to the earlier convocation of the Chambers,—say the 28th instant,—and reluctantly acquiesced in publishing a manifesto of a strong and rather menacing nature. But when in the evening M. Thiers took this document to the King at St. Cloud, H. M. found it couched in such hostile terms, that he refused to sign it. Another was to be prepared of a more moderate tone; but this has not been accomplished, and at two o'clock to-day the Cabinet was again talking of resignation.

At the funeral of Marshal Macdonald at the Invalides to-day, the troops, of which a large force was in attendance, sung the Marseillaise.

The sentence of Prince Louis Napoleon was delivered in the House of Peers yesterday. Perpetual imprisonment for him at Ham, twenty years' imprisonment to Montholon, and of different gradations to the others.

The abdication of the King of Holland was to take place this day at the Hague. It is probable that the prospects of impending war in Europe may have influenced the decision of an old man who wishes to pass the rest of his days in tranquillity.

The papers mention the following account of

Madame Lafarge:—Her health has not become worse since her condemnation. She passes a great portion of her time in writing, and some in reading novels. She appears to derive great gratification from reading numerous epistles, both in prose and in verse, which are addressed to her from all parts of the kingdom, and even from abroad. Several ladies from Tulle have applied for leave to visit her.

Thursday, 8*th*.—Thiers remains in the Ministry for the present, and I hear that a note has been sent to London couched in very conciliatory terms, but interceding for the Pacha, that his *déchéance* may be revoked and Egypt be retained. Three weeks ago, if he had not been egged on by M. Thiers to resist, the treaty itself would have allowed him this boon without French interference. Indeed, it appears that our Government, as well as that of Austria, have disapproved this stretch of authority in the Sultan, which has been suggested by Ponsonby's antipathies and the wiles of Russia.

Saturday, 10*th*.—All is calm for the moment. A meeting of deputies was held last night at Odillon Barrot's, where the discussions were warlike. There are no news from the East; but as the attack on St. Jean d'Acre may soon have taken place, fresh ferment will be excited here.

When I observed to Lord Granville that Lord Palmerston's conduct was not at all in unison with his motto, which is *Flecti non frangi;* he replied, "I think mine, perhaps, would be more appropriate to him: *Frangas non flectes.*"

The schools here are animated with the worst

spirit, as usual; the few English students have been driven away from the lectures. Last night, coming out of the Variétés, an individual was assassinated by a *gamin* not more than sixteen years old. It might be from pique, some said it was an Englishman. These sort of urchins got under the horses' bellies in the "glorious days," and stabbed the gendarmes.

A deputation of fifty or sixty National Guards went this morning to the hotel of M. Thiers; but he took good care to be out of the way, and stayed at Auteuil: they saw one of the secretaries, and left with him an insolent protest against the timid foreign policy of the Minister.

Scrope Davies remarked that Lord Palmerston had thrown Napoleon's dust in the eyes of the French, hoping to blind them to the treaty of July.

When M. Lavalette asked the Duke of Orleans at Chantilly the other day what he thought of war, it is said that he replied, "Ma foi! j'aimerais mieux être tué sur le Rhin, que tué dans le ruisseau à Paris."

Monday, 12*th*.—Odillon Barrot has told M. Thiers, that if he does not bring a proposition of war before the Chambers, he will not only vote against him, but move for a formal act of accusation against him as Minister. The Chartist delegates from Manchester arrived to protest against a war with France. It would not be worth mentioning had not one of them, Mr. Urquhart, been seen last night at M. Thiers's assembly,—an instance of bad taste of which that minister is quite capable. The

Prince of Joinville is coming home with his funereal cargo, and much apprehension is felt for the maintenance of public order at a moment when such immense multitudes will be collected on the whole line of march from the coast to Paris.

The report of the destruction of Beyruth was a fabrication here; and if the allied troops in Syria are driven back to the ships, all active exertions must be deferred to the spring, as the fleet will not be able much longer to remain on that coast on account of the season. This may be a favourable circumstance for Thiers when the Chambers meet. The memorandum of the French Government sent to Guizot at London, dated the 5th instant, is published; but it is the reply to that of the Pacha sent to Palmerston which is now so anxiously expected, and on which the present pacific hopes are founded. At the outbreak of this difference, I felt with the nation here that Lord Palmerston had treated them rather cavalierly, and had lost sight of English interests in co-operating with Russia at the expense of this alliance; but the conduct of the French Cabinet has since been so wayward, so touchy, and so boasting, that I cannot but appreciate the dignified conduct of Lord Palmerston throughout the negotiation, when compared with the petty passions which have been opposed to him on this side.

Wednesday, 14*th*.—Public conversation has been occupied with the note from M. Thiers to Guizot, in answer to that of Lord Palmerston. It is considered generally as pacific; but there is one passage in it which strikes me as giving the exact definition

of the feelings in this Cabinet, and a clue to future events:—

"On dit de cette alliance qu'elle renaîtrait après le but atteint du traité de Juillet. Quand on aura poursuivi à quatre, sans nous, et malgrè nous, un but en soi mauvais, que du moins nous avons crû et déclaré tel; quand on l'aura poursuivi par une alliance trop semblable à ces coalitions, qui ont depuis cinquante ans ensanglanté l'Europe, croire qu'on retrouvera la France sans défiance, sans ressentiment d'une telle offense, c'est se faire de sa fierté nationale une idée, qu'elle n'a jamais donnée au monde."

This proves that, with a Cabinet so prepossessed, it is no longer a question of peace, but only of a delay of war.

I had a rather singular conversation this morning with Montrond, who sees both the King and Thiers constantly in private, and certainly is as well informed of the real feelings of both as any one here. I had shown him one or two letters from the Duke, which he highly approved.

From thence he reverted to his old subject,—the chances of peace,—which he thought well assured: "The last note of Thiers," said he, "is very conciliatory, and the Powers will doubtless listen to reason. As he is very *taquin* when opposed in argument, particularly when he has a point to carry, as in the present instance, where he is *paid* to preach peace, I observed that though matters now might be smoothly arranged, I still thought that next year the chances of war in Europe might become more serious. "Oh,"

said he, "that is a very different question. Your alliance will be dissolved with Russia;" and then, as if carried away by his subject, he added, "When our armies are completely organised, if the popular excitement for war becomes troublesome, we may probably then try a campaign across the Rhine; we may remodel some of the minor states; we may take away the territories of Gerstlacher (the Baden minister); we may create a king of Germany, and make a friendly rampart for France." Here I could not help exclaiming, "Mais où diable allez-vous donc!" And then he said, "Je ne faisois que badiner,—rêves de vieux malade dans son fauteuil," and so shut up. The fact is, all they want is peace till they can go to war.

Thursday, 15th.—I dined at the Club. As we were sitting in the evening, a party of ten or twelve round the fire, news was brought that the King's life had been attempted again. He was passing in his carriage at six o'clock on the Place de la Concorde, on his return to St. Cloud, when a man of mean appearance fired at the carriage, but missed him. The carbine which was used for the purpose burst in the assassin's hand, and wounded him: this led to his apprehension. He owned his crime, and proves to be a native of Marseilles, by trade a house porter, but refused to give his address.

The effect produced in the room by this news was rather curious: not one Frenchman expressed the least feeling about it; one, indeed, made a calembourg on the event, which was much cheered:—"C'est donc le tirant (tyran) qui a été blessé."

Friday, 16th.—The name of the assassin is Darmez;

he posted himself close to the sentinel on duty, and when the King let down the coach window and bowed forward to greet the piquet, which was drawn out to salute him, he fired from a distance of only a few paces.

The Queen and Madame Adelaide were also in the carriage with Louis-Philippe: all escaped unhurt, except one of the footmen, who was wounded slightly in the leg. Blandin was sent for last night to the Conciergerie, as in the case of Fieschi, to attend the assassin. He this morning cut off three of his fingers, and describes him as perfectly unconcerned and hardened. When asked if he had any accomplices, he replied, "Non, mais les yeux de 30,000 hommes étaient fixés sur moi; une balle de moins, et je tuais le plus grand tyran de l'univers." There were nine in his carbine.

Sunday, 18*th*.—Darmez the regicide is at the Conciergerie treated with every possible indulgence; nothing that he asks for is refused him; the chancellor and the grand referendary visit him, and the people about him converse with him, and are attentive to his wishes. This is called the process of kindness; and if it fails to work upon the culprit, and produces no discovery of his plot or accomplices, recourse is then had to the process of reduction. He receives little or no nutriment, is frequently bled, never allowed to go to sleep, and his strength thus sapped away by inches; if in this exhausted state he shows no sign, they make a third experiment with excitement. Wine and spirituous liquors are administered *bon gré mal gré;* he is kept in a state of constant

intoxication, in hopes that his incoherent replies may give some clue to his secret thoughts.

The despatch of the 8th, from Thiers to Guizot, is made public. It seems to make a merit of exacting simply what the treaty had in the outset openly granted to the Pacha. It insists on the revocation of the *déchéance*, which its author well knows was disapproved and blamed by the representatives of the four Powers themselves; and though it shows a decided wish to maintain peace, must give a serious handle to the war party here against M. Thiers.

Monday, 19*th.*— Lord Palmerston's reply is considered as written in a *style railleur*.

The dowager Queen Christina has abdicated the regency of Spain, and that country is become the scene of fresh revolutionary disturbance. Documents have been found in the palace certifying her marriage with Munoz, by whom she has had several children. In contemplation of this step, she has for some time past been making large remittances of money to foreign countries for her future support.

Tuesday, 20*th.*—The evening papers announce that Queen Christina, after landing at Port Vendres, had proceeded by Perpignan to Marseilles. The "Constitutionnel" makes a very lame defence of Thiers's conduct, and in the attempt to defend his inconsistency, only makes it more apparent. Thiers has with some difficulty consented to a government prosecution against his old friend the "National," for the insertion of certain Radical extracts from the late pamphlet of the Abbé Lamennais. An attempt has been made to introduce a hostile expression into the

King's speech, but it has been returned by the King for alteration. Such is the inconsistency of M. Thiers: alternately bold without caution, and timid without judgment, he has entangled himself in a mesh of difficulties, which still do not impair his powers of doing mischief, although he may apparently now have no resource but his eloquence in the tribune to palliate a line of conduct which has placed France in a very humiliating attitude in the face of Europe.

Wednesday, 21*st*.— The following is the copy of a note written by a minister to a friend: —

" La réponse est arriveé: elle est très polie, mais au-dela de ça, *rien*, sauf la *non* approbation de la déchéance du Pacha.

" Thiers m'a dit hier au soir, qu'il entrevoyait une pétite ouverture, une ouverture à y passer le doigt. Le discours du Roi doit être redigé de nouveau. J'ai demandé si l'obstacle était insurmontable, on m'a assuré que non."

Thursday, 22*nd*.— Thiers and his colleagues took their resignation to St. Cloud last evening. He was not returned at half past eleven o'clock. Therefore the thing may still be patched up ; but the report now is, that Soult and Guizot are to be at the head of a new Cabinet. The point at issue was a further levy of 150,000 men, which Thiers wanted to announce in the opening speech, and which His Majesty resisted.

The whole of this day was passed in suspense till five o'clock, when it became known that the King, after much *pour parler*, and after in vain suggesting

a more moderate course in the speech, accepted the resignation of his Ministers. It may be matter of surprise that when this Cabinet was so equally divided on the subject of war or peace, all should have been unanimous on this occasion; but both parties were heartily sick of their position under Thiers, and gladly seized this opportunity of vacating their seats. M. Thiers himself has clearly seen his own position: he felt that if he resigned now, he might make himself a martyr to the popular cause of national honour, and would probably hereafter return to power with increased popularity; but if he were left in a minority in the Chambers, would lose both popularity and place, without a chance of ever rising again. His object was to gain some concession, however small, from the parties to the treaty, which he might exhibit to the Chambers as a trophy obtained by his late warlike demonstrations and squandering of the public money; his last effort was the unassuming pacific note of the 8th to Guizot, which failing in its object to obtain the slightest modification in his favour from the unbending policy of Lord Palmerston, he has made up his mind to quit the helm and fight his own battle in another shape. The chances of war are, I hope, diminished, but a new Ministry, however composed, will have to struggle with stupendous difficulties and dangers. The King will be held up to obloquy by the press; and in such a reckless, disjointed nation as this, no one can look in the face of coming events, without awful foreboding of ill to the peace of the world, certainly to the duration of this throne.

The following were the questions put by Thiers to the Council in London, and the replies: —

"Whether they had sanctioned the *déchéance* of the Pacha?"

"They had not, but would try to soften the Sultan."

"To what extent they would carry their military operations?"

"To the strict letter of the treaty."

"Whether they would attack the two fleets?"

"That would depend on circumstances, and the conduct of the Pacha."

The difference between England and France is this: England is divided into parties, hostile perhaps to each other, but all agree in supporting the monarchy. France is split into parties exasperated with each other: the monarchy itself is a party, and incurs its share of hatred from the others.

Friday, 23rd.— I called on Montrond, and found him just returned from Auteuil: his language was, "Thiers est très tranquille; il est fort content du Roi, le Roi est très content de lui. Il croit que le Roi se trompe sur la disposition des esprits, mais enfin il y a beaucoup de soldats." In reply to my question he said, "Il ne fera pas d'opposition." This last assurance I don't believe.

Guizot is expected here on Sunday. The old Marshal* has been twice with the King. M. de Broglie refused because the idea of the speech was *too pacific*. Comte Mori is very discontented at his exclusion; but the souvenir of Ancona and Belgium

* Soult.

would render his entry into the Cabinet unpalatable. Flahault went to St. Cloud this morning, being just arrived from London. The journals in Thiers's interest have been, as Montrond found *him, tranquilles;* but a calm often precedes a storm.

Saturday, 24th.— On Thursday morning, died at Kensington, after an indisposition of two days, Lord Holland. Flahault had been staying at Holland House while he was in England, and left him in good health on Tuesday. He arrived here yesterday morning, and to-day receives the account of his death. Lord Holland was in the Cabinet, and held the lucrative post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; he was sixty-seven. When I went to Eton he was the head of the school, and was the first prepositor that gave me his liberty. He was a mild, amiable man, ruled by his wife. She was a Miss Vassal, with a large fortune, who eloped with him from her first husband, Sir Godfrey Webster; she is a great politician, and affects the *esprit fort.* They kept a hospitable house, and received all the wits of the day. Nothing has occurred to-day: Duchatel says that Guizot will join the Ministry, and the Duc de Broglie affirms the contrary. Sensible men seem to think that by this change the foreign question will be simplified, but the internal question rendered more complicated. Lord Holland was of the French party in the English Cabinet.

Sunday, 25th. — Louis-Philippe is reported to have said yesterday, "Thiers est fort bon enfant; il a des qualités, il y avoit dans le cabinet ceux qui étaient bien plus méchans que lui."

Now, when we consider the cyphers of which this

Cabinet was composed,—men whose names, excepting Remusat, were seldom mentioned or coupled with politics, and who in every instance followed their leader, till this great question of war at last separates the wheat from the chaff,—it is difficult to comprehend how H. M. could find that any of these members were more dangerous to deal with than their chief. M. Thiers is the child of the Revolution. Endowed with great abilities and insinuating manners, he has, at this moment, no more knowledge of the world than he possessed when he started *en sabots* from his father's cottage at Aix. He always looks to the multitude for support, knowing that the King, whose qualities and objects are precisely the reverse of those of his Ministers, if not subdued at the first onset, will always strive to undermine his encroachments, while he appears to approve them.

I was talking to the Duc d'Albufera about the state of affairs: he was confident that we should have no war, and that there would be very slight attempt at *émeutes*, and easily put down. But when I talked of what might happen in the spring, he then seemed to think war very probable. Thus it is with them all here; they talk of peace, till they shall be able to make war.

It is considered inevitable that any new Ministry must *perforce* adopt M. Thiers's warlike policy.

Monday, 26th.— M. Guizot arrived from London to-day: there seems no doubt of his accepting a place in the Ministry. The opening of the Chambers is postponed to Thursday next, 5th November. An instance of very sudden death has just occurred. Yesterday, Sir George Prescott was at the Club in

perfect health, reading the papers; this morning he was dead.

Tuesday, 27th. — M. Guizot has been engaged in endless discussions, and, up to this night, nothing is decided. It is rumoured that his acceptance will be published in the "Moniteur" of Thursday; but these long hesitations prove too well the difficulties by which he feels that he is now surrounded. The experience of this question, which he has gained in England, must have rather tended to unfit him, than otherwise, for the policy adopted here. If expectations are formed in England of a more pacific feeling to be exhibited by a new administration, let the individuals composing it be who they may, I very much fear they will be greatly disappointed. It seems clear that the system in view will be precisely the same as that of M. Thiers, who, in that case, will give in his firm support in the Chambers. It will be merely a change of men, not of measures. The question then might naturally be asked, why he resigned? I believe that his inconsistencies had laid him so open to rebuke, that he feared to find himself in a minority.

Wednesday, 28th. — The Ministry, up to this evening, remained unsettled; it is objected that the doctrinaires are to have the two great departments. Duchatel the interior, and Guizot the foreign affairs. M. Thiers said last night to Mons. Koenneritz, the Saxon Minister, "I have advised Guizot to take office; he is at full liberty to undo all that he had done in London, as he was there merely an agent. I am bound by my own antecedents."

The following is a character written of the late Lord Holland, by a friend: —

"The benignant, the accomplished Lord Holland, is no more; the last and best of the Whigs of the old school, the long-tried friend of civil and religious liberty, has closed a life which has been an ornament and a bulwark of the liberal cause. He was one of England's worthies in the pristine sense of the word; and a more finished example of the steady statesman, the urbane gentleman, and the accomplished scholar never existed. Lord Holland's was a fine mind, and a fine mind in perpetual exercise of the most healthful kind. It was observed of him, that he was never found without a good book in his hand. His understanding was thoroughly masculine, his taste of a delicacy approaching perhaps to a fault. His opinions he maintained earnestly and energetically, but with a rare, a beautiful candour. Nothing was proscribed with him. As of old, the meanest wayfarers used to be received hospitably, lest angels should be turned away; so Lord Holland seemed to have a hearing for every argument, lest a truth should be shut out from his mind. The charm of his conversation will never be forgotten by those who have enjoyed it. His mind was full of anecdote, which was always introduced with the most felicitous appositeness, and exquisitely narrated.

"Lord Holland had lived with all the most distinguished and eminent men of the last forty years; but his knowledge of the greatest, the most eloquent, the most witty, or the most learned, had not indisposed him to appreciate merits and talents of a less

great order. He was a friend of merit wherever it could be found, and knew how to value it and to encourage it in all its degrees.

"None ever enjoyed life more than Lord Holland, or enjoyed it more intellectually, and none was ever more contributory to the enjoyment of others. He possessed the sunshine of the breast, and no one could approach him without feeling its genial influence. Lord Holland was a wit without a particle of ill-nature, and a man of learning without a taint of pedantry. His apprehension of anything good was unfailing; nothing worth observing and remarking ever escaped him. The void which Lord Holland has left will never be filled; a golden link with the genius of the last age is broken and gone. The fine intellect whose light burned at the shrine of freedom is extinguished. An influence, the most propitious to the peace, so precious to the world's best interests, is lost when the need of it is great indeed."

Whenever great men have died, they have been mourned by their descendants as the last records of the good olden time in which they had flourished; but when the present generation is swept away, the men who have lived in this age of selfishness, rudeness, materialism, and revolution, where will be found a character among them who may justly lay claim to an elegy like this?

There may be philosophers, authors, mechanicians, and military heroes, but the accomplished scholar, the high-bred gentleman, the loyal and chivalrous noble, are nearly passed away, and will never be seen again.

Thursday, 29*th*. — The discussions and hesitations prevailed during the whole of this day: at last the affair of the new Ministry was arranged, and at six this evening the following took their oaths to the King. Marshal Soult, President and Minister of War; Guizot, Foreign Affairs; Duchatel, Interior; Villemain, Public Instruction; Martin du Nord, Justice; Duperré, Marine; Cunin-Gridaine, Commerce; Teste, Public Works. The first remark to be made on this Cabinet is, that Dufaure and Passy, the two friends of M. Thiers, and belonging to the *côté gauche*, have declined the offers made to them, probably foreseeing the difficulties to which they will be exposed hereafter; thus the new Ministry is strongly coloured with the *doctrinaire* feeling, and will be highly unpopular with the country in its present excited state. How can this be reconciled with the King's observation at Eu, when, speaking of Guizot's conduct in England, he said, "Voilà ce qu'on gagne à employer des philosophes et des doctrinaires"?

The French in society are generally for war, and even those who are pacifically inclined think that it cannot be avoided.

Friday, 30*th*. — The papers which have hitherto supported Thiers are this morning violent against the new Ministry, except the "Constitutionnel," which is under his more immediate dictation. It is supposed that the Ministry will have a majority at the outset, but the number may be inconsiderable.

Sunday, *November* 1*st*. — News is arrived by telegraph, that Beyruth has been occupied by the Anglo-Turks. They are fortifying Saida. The

Emir Beshir has deserted from the cause of Mahomet Ali, and is arrived at Malta with his family and suite. The insurrection is general all over the mountain Libanus.

Madame de Flahault has received from England the news of the death of her cousin Admiral Fleming, who has enjoyed for a very short time his post of governor of Greenwich Hospital, which had been the source of so much abuse to the Government in the papers.

Tuesday, 3rd. — It is supposed that the basis of the King's speech will be the note of M. Thiers to Guizot, dated the 8th ult., which limits the pretensions of France to the revocation of the *déchéance*, and the preservation of Egypt to the Pacha; to this will be appended a given quantity of vapouring, and reference to national honour, *ad captandum vulgus*. But the late note of Lord Palmerston to Ponsonby has created here serious misgivings as to the intentions of the former, how to abide by these the original conditions of the treaty; and his language certainly conveys no disposition formally to retract what had been done at Constantinople.

Wednesday, 4th. — Last night there was a meeting at M. Thiers's house of 175 deputies: it is supposed that Ministers will have a tolerable majority; but in the present system of ballot, no real estimate can be formed beforehand, as many of them talk in one sense and vote in another.

Thursday, 5th. — The King opened the Chambers with a speech artfully concocted, which was so vague and indefinite, that any construction might be placed

upon it. Never did I witness such armed preparations as on this occasion. The King was in his private carriage with a pair of horses, surrounded by numerous troops, and the whole route was lined by a double row of soldiers on each side, while all the people were kept at such a distance by the National Guard, that no fire-arms or exclamations could reach him. He was well received and cheered on his entrance, but *le côté gauche ne bougea pas ;* that part of the speech where he talks of *des nouveaux efforts* was cheered in more quarters than that of the Opposition.

The wish for peace was very evident, and I believe Louis-Philippe, if he was allowed, would gladly give up the cause of the Pacha altogether.

There are now from 400 to 420 deputies in town, and the Opposition reckon the following adherents: Thiers's party, 80; Odillon-Barrot's, 80; Garnier Pagés', 20; Legitimists, 20; making nearly half the Chamber.

M. Sauzet was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 220 votes over 154 obtained by Odillon-Barrot. Many voted for M. Sauzet because his pleasing manner and strict impartiality in the chair had already gained him many personal adherents.

Thiers's friends say that the point on which he will lay the greatest stress in his defence, is the pledge previously given by Marshal Soult to the Pacha, that he should retain the government of Syria.

Saturday, 7th.—I saw Montrond this morning; he had just left the King, whom he described as being

in excellent spirits. He said to me, "The King declares that he never promised to the Pacha more than a strict neutrality, and the Pacha himself never asked more of France. After all, what is Syria to us? Lord Palmerston wishes to prevent the Russians from going to Constantinople; but go they will in spite of him, whereas an alliance with us could alone prevent it." What a contrast to the language held at the Château in July, when fire and sword were invoked to punish the *insolence* of Lord Palmerston.

The change that has taken place here within twenty-four hours is incredible. The news is arrived from Rome that the Princess Borghese, daughter of Lord Shrewsbury, is dead of a quinsy, after a short illness of three days. It is not more than a year and a half when the other princess, who was Mademoiselle de Mortemart, died nearly as suddenly.

Sunday, 8th.—No ambassador is as yet appointed to London: it may probably be the Duc de Broglie. It is believed that his reason for refusing office was, that the late Duchess, on her death-bed, exacted a promise from him that he would never again form a part of any ministry in France.

The fortifications now traced out around Paris, from one bank of the Seine to the other, will be fourteen leagues in length, and will require 200,000 men to defend them.

In order to keep down the insurrections and riots which are daily expected, the plan of Marshal Gérard will be adopted, which is to occupy the corners of streets with small detachments, and not to march in column. Thirty thousand men are ready to act at

the first alarm. Marshal Soult is determined to sweep the streets with cannon.

Monday, 9th.—Letters from Rome mention that the Princess Borghese went to Viterbo to meet her sister the Princess Doria, and caught a slight cold, which seemed to affect her throat, but not seriously. Two or three days afterwards she came down to breakfast as usual, and had just swallowed a cup of coffee, when she fell to the ground, and expired. Her young husband, who was present, was so overcome with grief, that he tried to throw himself out of window.

The whole of the country, from Chalons to Marseilles, including Lyons, Avignon, and Arles, is laid under water by the overflowings of the Rhone and the Saône; above 300 houses in Lyons have been swept away, and the damage is supposed to exceed five or six million francs.

The Duchess of Orleans was brought to bed of a son; he is called the Duc de Chartres.

Tuesday, 10th.—The following lines were written by Lord Holland on the morning of the day when his last illness commenced, and were found after his death on his dressing-room table: —

> "Nephew of Fox and friend of Grey,
> Sufficient for my fame;
> If those who knew me best shall say
> I tarnished neither name."

Mrs. Damer writes me that the new Lord Holland inherits an estate of 6000*l.* per annum, on which there is an enormous debt. Holland House is left to Lady Holland, who will not live there.

Thiers said on Saturday, that if he had remained in the Ministry till the news came of the late success in Syria, he would then have resigned at once or declared war. He has written an *exposé* of his policy in the "Constitutionnel" of yesterday, in which he declared that his note of the 2nd ult. was meant as a blind to gain time.

Thursday, 12*th*.— The calm which has succeeded to the late storm is so sudden and unexpected, that it may almost be deemed alarming. There seems to be, by general consent, a determination to avoid all display of movement, although the military force is kept on the alert; but the streets are perfectly tranquil, and the sound of the Marseillaise is no longer heard. The Opposition press, too, is comparatively mild, as the surly house-dog which only continues to growl after his master has brought him to order. All seem anxiously to expect the debates on the Address; the commission elected is certainly favourable to the new Government, but it is believed that the Address will be less pacific than was expected.

Lord Granville told me yesterday, that our expedition had arrived on the coast of China, and begun the blockade of Canton, having taken possession of a small island called Chusan. The Chinese had made a futile attempt to burn the English fleet.

The damage caused by the inundations at Lyons is incalculable: placed on the banks of two rivers, the Rhone and the Saône, which flow through the town, it has almost been engulfed in the waters, and houses, factories, quays, and the craft moored to

them, have been carried away by the flood and lost, with all they contained. In May last, when the Saône was lower than it almost had ever been known, a stone was found in the bed, with this inscription on it:—

"Qui m'a vu a pleuré ;
Qui me verra pleurera;"

a prediction unfortunately well fulfilled at present. In the year 1830 Prince Hohenlohe foretold that in 1840 Lyons would be destroyed by water.

Friday, 13*th*. — Two days ago a note was made public in the "Herald," dated 2nd inst., from Lord Palmerston, in reply to that of Thiers, dated 8th ult., which showed no signs of conciliation towards the French Cabinet. It struck me as unimportant, being a repetition of what had been said about the *déchéance*. But coming here immediately after the pacific speech from the throne, though written before it was known in London, it had caused great irritation both at the Bourse and in the Chambers. The funds have fallen, and the deputies have taken it so much to heart, that it will probably make a great alteration in the votes for the Address. The Duc de Cazes lamented to me last night this unbending policy of Lord Palmerston, when, if Thiers had given him any cause for resentment, the cause must now be removed by his resignation.

I am sorry to remark the calmness at the Russian Embassy, contrasted with the anxious features at our own; and I cannot dispel my apprehensions that the British Cabinet will soon offer to the world a new exemplification of one of Lafon-

taine's ingenious fables, called "Bertrand et Raton." Kisseleff's language is, "We do not want Constantinople; we might have it when we please: and, as to the East, we shall interfere when it suits our views." In the meantime, the irremediable rupture of the alliance between France and England, which is nearly now accomplished, will crown all their fondest wishes for the present.

The overland despatch mentions that the Chinese, as one mode of attack on their English invaders, had loaded a brig with poisoned teas in small packages, in hopes that it would be taken by the English fleet and consumed by the sailors; but, fortunately, the brig fell into the hands of a pirate on the coast, who carried it to another point, and sold it to the Chinese natives, and so many deaths followed the use of the poisoned teas, that it attracted the notice of the governor.

Saturday, 14*th*.—I am very much afraid that this unfortunate note of the 2nd, in the papers, will undo all the good that we had hoped to gain by the change of Ministry.

The Duc de Richelieu said to me this morning, "I do not trouble myself much about politics under the present reign; but I am *told* that I have been *insulted*, and therefore I am for war." What he utters by way of a joke, is felt in the most serious degree in many minds.

Sunday, 15*th*.—Mr. Alphonse Karr has said, "Le trône de France est un fauteuil, la couronne une métaphore, et les vassaux des avocats lâches et insolents, qui veulent être ses maîtres."

The Government has allowed five million francs for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations; but the amount of loss and damage incurred may be well estimated at more than sixty million francs. When this sum is added to the rash expenses incurred by the armaments of M. Thiers, France will have had a heavy sum to place to the debit side of her account for the year 1840.

Monday, 16*th*.—I had a letter from Mrs. Damer, of the 12th, in which she says, "I had a letter to-day from a Minister's wife, who says she hopes I agree with her in her views respecting upholding the principle of our policy, even had the late events not turned out so *triumphant*."

Tuesday, 17*th*. — The Speech, which is a mere echo of the Address, was moved in the Chamber of Peers; it excites very little attention. That in the Chamber of Deputies is preparing; it will probably affect a little more energy, but we shall not know its colour for three or four days.

If the Guizot Ministry remains in place, we shall have peace; but the *question d'Orient* will be settled without any reference to France.

A little reflection here has brought with it the conviction that France is at this moment incapable of making any resistance to the four Powers. The pacific views of the King and the Ministry will therefore meet with but slight opposition.

The majority on the address in the Chamber of Peers, though never considered of much import, amply partakes of that feeling; and I am informed that the result in the Chamber of Deputies, though

the Address itself is not yet concocted, will be very favourable to M. Guizot's policy.

This fact has fortunately dissipated two illusions which have had more or less weight at times in European policy since the year 1830. It has shown that the military power of France has declined since her last revolution; also that her boasted engine of attack, the *Propagande*, is become, from the progress of more enlightened ideas in other Governments, a very harmless weapon.

The notion that the presence of the French in the Rhenane provinces would be hailed with joy, has received a check. It has been made apparent that the German youth, though still attached to liberty, have no wish to make another experiment of French fraternisation. Luckless Poland is so *cernée* on all sides with Russian forts and garrisons, that she cannot move; added to which there is an understanding between the three partitionary Powers, to act in concert against their victim at the slightest notice. Degenerate Italy may dislike her yoke, but she has no energy to shake it off, and Austria has not been idle in riveting her chains, as I have witnessed myself, in the stupendous works erected in the Tyrol, &c., since the last war, and now completed.

The throne of July is doomed, as Madame de Sevigné would say, *à avaler des couleuvres*, and submit to the fate which its tortures cannot have prepared for it. But I very much fear that if ultra measures of severity — I mean measures not contemplated by the treaty — are to be inflicted on the Pacha, the national pride here will become so exasperated that

the masses, in default of their power to wreak vengeance on the foreigner, will overturn the throne itself as the cause of their degradation. It is an idea in which I have become more confirmed, because I see how much the individual who occupies it has declined in public estimation by his own inconsistent and artful conduct. Plutarch has said that cunning is of all qualities the most fatal in a prince. As to M. Thiers, the main source of these misfortunes, he is *coulé à fond.* The grave question will be agitated in the Chambers shortly, whether the armaments shall be continued: and here all Europe is concerned. War is only deferred from the want of means to carry it on: the provocation remains in full force; and if France is allowed to fill up her ranks to the immense extent which was projected by the late Ministry, another year may place her in a very different attitude; and if she then can single out her enemy, it will be a war to the knife. Already do they begin to say here, that Russia is the natural ally of France, because their interests can never clash; while a union with England must always be hollow and disadvantageous. It will require all the rooted hatred of Nicholas to the throne of July and its occupant, to resist the unceasing cajoleries which will be made from hence with a view of detaching him from England, and breaking up the present coalition, which has proved so fatal to French pride and French pretensions.

Thursday, 19*th.* — In continuance of this subject, it may be added, that the intrigues of Russia are at this moment in full action at Paris. The hôtel of

Princess Lieven, whose friendship for Guizot equals her antipathy to our Minister, is the scene of these cabals. Her bias towards the French connection is therefore incontestable. Whether it is that the Emperor is piqued at the forward part taken by England in the execution of the treaty, and the arbitrary feeling shown in pronouncing the *déchéance* of the Pacha, against the wishes of the other Powers; or whether he thinks that having now destroyed the alliance between France and England, the surest means of preventing a reunion of these two Powers would be to work upon the jealousy of the one and the wishes of the other, by affecting an appearance of conciliation and good-will towards France; the fact is become evident, that some such coquetting has already begun under the auspices of the above lady.

Ever since the revolution of July, the Russian subjects abroad have found the greatest difficulty in obtaining permission from the Emperor to reside at Paris: here and there a few individuals, on the plea of ill health, have been allowed to prolong a doubtful stay, but it was always considered a personal favour, and granted with reluctance.

A marked change has lately taken place, and notwithstanding the more hostile position which France had assumed towards Europe, an influx of Russian visitors into Paris has been for some time evident. Some pretext is always alleged for the journey: the most general, and certainly the most frivolous, is a wish to consult the Somnambule, who is no other than a charlatan patronised by Madame

Kisseleff (one of the believers in magnetism), but by others considered a rank impostor. All this proves a great relaxation in the prohibitory system of intercourse with France on the part of the autocrat. Madame Lieven's *soirées* are constantly attended by a chosen *clique* of *intimes*, where Guizot is the president; and the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian representatives listen attentively to the *bureau d'esprit* opened by the eloquent French Minister, who probably conceives, from the inability to reply to his sophisms, that he has already converted them to the expediency of forming an alliance with the great nation. Hence the constant allusions of old Montrond, who significantly remarks, after his visits to the King, that the dispositions of Russia are very favourable to France.

Madame de X——— complained to me this evening that the Princess had purposely chosen her night for her receptions that she might exclude her and any English intruders.

Friday, 20*th*. — It has been long privately rumoured in the *salons* here that in the month of June last a proposition was made by the French Government to Russia, offering to form an alliance, with the view of realising a *grande question politique*, which was no other than to allow Russia to settle the Eastern question in her own way, and to give to France the old frontier of the Rhine — that constant object of her ambition. It was added that Prince Paul of Würtemberg, who always resides in Paris, and is the father of the Grand Duchess Helen, was the bearer of this proposal, which was also cor-

roborated by his departure at that moment from the German baths, while the Emperor was in that neighbourhood (at Ems). Three days ago the rumours which had been current of his late mission were stated to the Prince in conversation. He at first expressed some surprise at the news, but, when more strongly pressed, he openly confessed that it was true that he had seen Thiers on the subject before his departure, and, moreover, that the answer given by the Emperor Nicholas was, *C'est trop tard!* At that moment the negotiations in London with Brunow were in train of settlement.

A letter from a naturalist residing at Aigues Mortes, near the mouth of the Rhone, states that during the inundations, he and many others had seen on the banks of sand in the middle of the waters near that place, numerous wild bulls, horses, foxes, polecats, rabbits, rats, and a great number of snakes, with other animals usually hostile to each other, congregated together without doing each other any harm. A man who had taken refuge in a tree found it impossible to prevent several snakes from making themselves a shelter under his clothes.

In the memoirs of M. Gisquet, late *Prefét de Police*, just published, it is mentioned that there are 1800 *chiffonniers* in Paris, whose daily profits are estimated at 1fr. 50 cents. per day, which makes a yearly sum of near one million of francs, gained by collecting old bones, rags, bits of paper, &c., in the streets, by these *industriels*. When the order was given to the dustmen of Paris to go their rounds with their carts a second time, and in the evening for the pur-

pose of cleanliness during the cholera, they estimated the perquisites of the chiffonier, thus carried off at nearly 500,000 fr. It produced a very serious riot among them, to the addition of the other tumults caused by the cholera among this impatient people, who attributed their sufferings to poison, and sacrificed their physicians to their wrath.

Saturday, 21*st*. — A letter is arrived at the Foreign Office from Walewski in the East, who was not aware of the change of Ministry here, which proves that his instructions from Thiers were very different from what had been asserted. He was told to excite the Pacha, and not to advise his submission to the Sultan.

Sunday, 22*nd*. — All remains quiet and pacific here. The nation has reversed the expression in Shakspeare's "Othello;" instead of being frightened from their propriety, they have positively been frightened into it.

In a curious old memoir, published in 1732 by Pierre de l'Etoile, grand audiencier de la Chancellerie de Paris, and called "Journal du Règne de Henri Quatre," I find the following article at the period of the death of our Queen Elizabeth: "Il y a trois choses, dit le Roy, que le monde ne veut croire, et toutefois elles sont vraies et bien certaines: Que la Reine d'Angleterre est morte fille; que l'Archiduc est un grand capitaine; et que le Roy de France est fort bon Catholique." This tribute to our virgin queen, from a libertine like Henri IV., is singular.

The storms of wind and rain have returned in a

most violent degree. The Rhone and the Saône have again deluged Lyons and the surrounding country. Few places have suffered more severely than Tarascon, opposite to Beaucaire; the water there was twenty-three feet above its usual level. All the cattle of the town were driven into the theatre for safety; but the water penetrated into the building, and the sheep, pigs, and mules were placed in the boxes and galleries, while boats full of forage were rowed into the pit for their support.

It is supposed that M. de St. Aulaire will be the new ambassador to London: in the meantime Baron Mounier has been sent there as an agent *pour sonder les esprits;* — others assert for the purpose of some proposal for settling affairs in Spain.

Monday, 23*rd*.— The King and royal family have been to Fontainebleau to receive the Queen Christina, regent of Spain. After a short stay, they all returned to Paris, and the Queen Regent is established at the Palais Royal. Madame de Nesselrode, wife of the Russian Minister, is arrived in Paris. The project of the Address was read in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. It is considered a very clumsy production, and excited considerable agitation among the members; the discussion will commence to-morrow. A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles announces the taking of St. Jean d'Acre, which destroys the Pacha's power in Syria.

Tuesday, 24*th*.— The curtain has dropped on the first act of this eventful drama, which has been stirring, warlike, and full of interest. It comprises the conquest of Syria, and the humiliation of the

Pacha: had M. Thiers remained in office, we should now be at war. The second act will be of a more languid character, but not less important as art and part of that great *échafaudage* which must contribute to the enactment of those wonderful events of which the world seems, in my very limited judgment, doomed to be the theatre. This second act will be a tissue of secret intrigues and political machinations here, in order to gain time, recruit strength, and procure some foreign alliance against impending danger.

I have already detailed the cajoleries commenced with Russia. From thence there are now here the wives of three Ministers,—Nesselrode, Benckendorff, and Tchernitcheff; and the arrival of Queen Christina at Paris has now furnished a fresh opportunity to increase the ramifications of that Machiavelism which is so suited to the genius and inclinations of Louis-Philippe. It is believed in certain quarters, that, not discouraged by the rebuffs which he has met with in forming a splendid alliance for his sons in Europe, he is now labouring heart and soul to negotiate a marriage for one of the younger with the little queen Isabella of Spain; and that, among other objects, M. Mounier is commissioned to sound the feelings of the British Government on the subject.

The debates on the Address began to-day; the chief speakers were Thiers and Guizot, but the Chamber was the scene of much irritation, personality, and unparliamentary conduct on the part of the Opposition. Thiers in the commencement was

moderate, then insidious, and sarcastic on his opponents, which created much agitation.

Sheridan, talking of metaphors in debate as of good effect, related once an instance in the Irish House of Commons, where Sir Boyle Roche, attacking another member for some delinquency, said, "There he stands, Mr. Speaker, like a crocodile, with his hands in his pockets, shedding false tears." The whole House was convulsed with laughter.

Yesterday I was talking to Scrope Davies on the application of prophecy, and particularly of the Revelations, to the present events in Syria and the Holy Land; when he said that he once made some reference of the same nature to Dr. Herbert Marsh, at Cambridge, who immediately replied, "Stop, Sir; no one should dare to approach that subject without awe, without preparation by fasting and prayer."

Thursday, 26*th*.—M. Guizot began his details of the late negotiations: he was very happy as well as true in one observation, that whenever there occurs in France any movement a little out of the ordinary course of things, Europe believes that a revolution is at hand; and whenever the Powers concert together for any object, there is a belief in France that they are coalescing against her. His description of the manner in which the treaty was announced to him by Lord Palmerston was precisely as I have stated.

Friday, 27*th*.—The "Chronicle" pretends to-day that the Address, as penned by M. Dupin, ranks high as an eloquent composition, while it is generally considered here not only ill-judged but a very meagre performance.

The debates this day were deeply interesting. M. Thiers spoke for a long time with great bitterness against M. Guizot, and, almost in as many words, accused him of betraying him during his embassy. He at last dilated into most revolutionary and incendiary language, owning that his intention had been to go to war; and, making an appeal to the national honour, he added, "Let me be kept from power; let me be banished for ever; but let it not be said that, as a French Minister, I would ever have permitted language insulting to the honour of France!" He was loudly applauded by his own partisans.

Saturday, 28*th*.—In the Chamber M. Guizot replied to Thiers, and, by reading the whole of his letter of the 14th of July from London, proved that the accusation was an *ex parte* statement, and therefore unjust. Odillon Barrot was violent and warlike. The Russian ambassador said to me last night, "M. Thiers a brulé ses vaisseaux."

Sunday, 29*th*. — Flahault said to me that the conduct of the Emperor to the French Embassy at St. Petersburg was quite changed. He treated them with great attention, and said that he did not care about Syria or Egypt. This has been written home by Casimir Perier, who is the secretary to the Embassy. Those who count upon the Russian alliance, are well aware of the original antipathy to France; but they depend upon interest and jealousy being too strong for prejudice. They say, after what has passed, English preponderance with the Porte

must be unrivalled; and when the Eastern question comes to a close, which is almost the case at present, as it is known that the Pacha has submitted, Russia must feel that she has not only been placed in the background, and not allowed to interfere in Asia, but has also lost her treaty of Unkiarskelessi without any remuneration or advantage. Under these circumstances she may readily lend an ear to any advances from France, which may either flatter her vanity or appear to promote her interests. There is a general feeling here of animadversion on the manner in which the debates have been within the last few days conducted in the Chamber. The unusual and singular proceeding of citing official despatches, or even private letters, before a parliament, for the purpose of shielding one minister or of attacking another, is so destructive of all diplomatic confidence and secrecy, that all foreign *employés* in future will be very cautious how they write to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at home.

Tuesday, December 1*st.*—The "Belle Poule" with the remains of Napoleon is just arrived at Cherbourg from St. Helena. It is said that this Government has received by telegraph the news of the Pacha's submission. One of the English papers quotes a beautiful expression of the Duke of Wellington, "that nothing was more tragical than a victory except a defeat!" How characteristic it is of the real hero! It is also a fact that this great man, on his return to Brussels immediately after the battle of Waterloo, went to the rooms of his niece, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, and, overpowered by the feelings

of the moment, burst into a flood of tears. Her husband had lost his arm, and several of his own staff had been killed in the engagement.

Wednesday, 2*nd*.—M. Berryer the lawyer, the great Carlist organ, spoke yesterday, and, as his party say, with great effect. His speech was warlike and revolutionary.

The national guards of Carcassonne have recommended Barbes the conspirator, who was last year condemned to death, but whose sentence was commuted into perpetual imprisonment by the King, as a person proper to command their corps. The "Moniteur" announces the dissolution of the national guards of Carcassonne.

To give some idea of the measures taken by Government to maintain order and tranquillity here at this stormy moment, the garrison of Paris now is so numerous, that quarters for all the troops cannot be found, and it has been necessary to station a battalion in the building of the old Entrepôt des Tabacs, Gros Caillou.

Thursday, 3*rd*.—In Spain, Espartero is playing a double game, for which he has not the requisite talents or genius. He is a man of very ordinary capacity; and having, solely by good fortune, gained the ascendancy as an exaltado, he now is desirous of acting the part of *Monk*. In this view he has proposed to the French Government to send back into Spain, well equipped and officered, the 30,000 Carlist refugees now sheltered in France on the Spanish frontier, and to augment the force with 100 French

troops, to keep down insurrection and tumult in the country, and to marry the young queen to the son of Don Carlos.

The debates on the Address came to a conclusion this evening. Three or four amendments were allowed by the commission, and a much more proud and warlike tone was adopted than that of the Speech.

Sunday, 6th. — M. A. Demidoff, the Russian millionaire, lately married, at Florence, the beautiful Princesse de Montfort, the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte. In order to accomplish this marriage, he was obliged to obtain the permission of his own Emperor, and the dispensation of the Pope, as his intended bride was a Catholic. He first wrote to H. I. M., binding himself that his children should be brought up in the Greek religion: the Emperor not only assented, but gave him the title of prince of some place where his manufactories are situated. He then addressed the Pope for the same purpose, binding himself equally that his children should be brought up in the Catholic faith. He comes to Rome with his bride, and boasts that he has mystified the Pope, adding, that where a man gives 100,000 fr. for a dispensation to marry, he at least should have the right of bringing up his children as he likes. The Pope, hearing this, immediately sent for the regisseur, and asked what was meant by the payment of this extraordinary sum. The poor man said he could not account for it, as he had only received his usual fee of about 10 fr. Upon this the Pope ordered Demidoff out of the Papal States

forthwith. It is likewise come to the ears of the Emperor, who has deprived M. Demidoff of his title of prince.

Monday, 7*th*. — The news arrived by telegraph, that after a long correspondence between Commodore Napier and Mehemet Ali's Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Viceroy has decided upon accepting the inheritance of Egypt alone, to give up the Turkish fleet, and to evacuate Syria. The "Charivari" observes that it was formerly an usual expression to say, "Le Diable vous emporte;" but now the phrase will be altered, and every one will say, "La France vous protège." At dinner at the Embassy, to-day Lord Granville announced that the intelligence from India and China was extremely favourable; that our army had totally routed the combined force under Dost Mohammed Khan and the Wallee of Kolhoum, wounding the former, and capturing all his tents and baggage; that the island of Chusan near Canton was taken by the expedition with little opposition.

Wednesday, 9*th*. — The weather cold and foggy. The remains of Napoleon, on board the "Normandie" steamer, arrived in the Seine from Cherbourg. The coffin covered with its embroidered pall, and surrounded with burning lights, was a most striking object.

Thursday, 10*th*. — The body of Napoleon arrived at Rouen. The weather still remains very unpropitious for the ceremony, which is fixed for the 15th. Francis Baring arrived from London: he says that Melbourne's Government is in a tottering state; the

elections as they occur go against them, and the Eastern affair causes much embarrassment.

Friday, 11*th.* — The procession of steamers with the body of Napoleon, which arrived at Rouen at nine o'clock, resumed its course up the Seine, and anchored for the night at Pont de l'Arche.

Sunday, 13*th.* — The Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of Madame Lafarge *, and her sentence remains in full force ; but it is believed that, through her family connections, the punishment of *travaux forcés* will be mitigated into perpetual imprisonment in a Maison de Santé.

Monday, 14*th.* — The frost was very intense ; from six to eight degrees of cold.

Tuesday, 15*th.* — This singular and anxious day went off far more favourably than was expected. As soon as it was light, all the inhabitants of Paris were in motion, wending their way to the scene of march, which extended through the Champs Elysées, from the Pont de Neuilly to the Invalides, and was guarded by a double line of troops from one point to the other. The immense multitude collected on this spot from the city and from all the surrounding country, including the vast armed force engaged in the procession and in maintaining order, must have amounted to more than a million of souls ; and, surprising to relate, the whole ceremony passed off with as much tranquillity as the common attendance at a theatre, and almost without a single accident.

At ten o'clock we went with Lord and Lady

* Madame Lafarge after some time was liberated in very bad health, and is since dead.

Granville to Lord Seaford's, who has a house in the Champs Elysées, from whence we had a full view of this interesting and really solemn scene, though there was an evident intention to give it more of a triumphant than of a funereal air. There was a long cavalcade of troops of all arms, followed by a few mourning coaches; and after those the led charger covered with a black veil of crape, embroidered with bees. The immense funereal car conveying the body was carved with figures supporting a canopy, and richly gilt; it was drawn by sixteen black horses, four abreast, covered with rich housings of cloth of gold, and led by grooms in the Emperor's livery, green and gold. The pall was held by Marshal Reggio, Marshal Molitor, Admiral Roussin, and General Bertrand. Then came the Prince de Joinville with a body of seamen belonging to the "Belle Poule," who had made the voyage to St. Helena, followed by grenadiers of the Old Guard, Mamelukes, &c.; and after the car, a detachment of eighty-six non-commissioned officers of the different regiments of cavalry, each carrying an Imperial standard, inscribed with the name of a department. Pots of fire were placed at intervals on each side of the avenue, the cold being intense; notwithstanding which throngs of people clambering on to the trees and posts lined the road. It was really a grand sight, and such, if we consider all the circumstances, as never was seen before, or can be seen again.

For myself, an unconcerned spectator, when the car appeared followed by the eagles veiled with crape, I felt the effect indescribable. The extra-

ordinary career of the man, — the pilgrimage to his tomb at St. Helena,— the restoration of the corpse who for twenty-five years had been proscribed and nominally forgotten, to the scene of past power, past achievements, and never to be past fame, — rushed upon the mind at once, with a force for which I was quite unprepared. The lady who sate next to me, Madame Paul de la Roche, the daughter of Horace Vernet, who had naturally been brought up in a feeling of adoration for the Emperor, sobbed and trembled with emotion; unlike a *ci-devant sommité* of the Empire, who, being asked if she had found herself much affected, answered, "*Oh, j'ai eu bien froid.*" The scene at the *débarcadère* at Courbevoie, it is said, was singularly striking. When the coffin was borne from the steamer to be placed on the funeral car, the old Marshal Soult, who was waiting on the shore, prostrated himself before it, and burst into a flood of tears.

All this multitude dispersed with the utmost tranquillity, and Paris was as quiet during the whole night as if no occurrence had drawn the inhabitants from their usual daily occupations. It is true that all the military posts were doubled, and patrols of horse and foot hourly paraded through the streets; but not a cry of disorder was heard, and the English were as little noticed as any other individuals, notwithstanding the papers had affected to advise them not to appear in public.

Wednesday, 16*th*. — I was talking to-day to the Duc de Mouchy on the all-absorbing subject. He is anxious for peace, and indignant at the hairbrained

reckless conduct of Thiers; but he said we have been treated in a very slighting manner by the English Government.

It is plain that all the accounts written to England of the Princess Liever's cabals here to promote a cordiality between France and Russia, have been brought back to that lady's notice from her London correspondents, and she is evidently now labouring to do away with the impression. As a proof of her candour on the subject, Lady Granville told me that one morning, when her foreign letters were brought in, she offered her to open and peruse them; than which there could not be a more convincing proof of her innocence.

Friday, 18th.—The following cabalistical calculation is very curious.

If the year 1774 (death of Louis XV.) be taken, and
4 its cyphers be successively added
7 to the figure on the units' place of
7 that number,
1
1793 will be produced (death of Louis XVI.)
Take . . 1794 (death of Robespierre) in the same manner, you
have . . 1815 (fall of Napoleon). Continue again, you
have . . 1830 (fall of Charles X.), idem produces 1842*

One of the most irritating topics lately retailed by the French newspapers, has been the story of a

* Death of the Duke of Orleans.

letter, written by Lord Melbourne to King Leopold at Brussels, in which he is made to say, that if France persisted in her hostile armaments, England would take very summary measures to *balayer* them at once. I, and most other reasonable people, always looked upon this statement as a weak invention of the enemy to produce irritation here. A friend of mine, the other day, who had this same feeling on the subject, was talking to M. Cousin the late minister of public instruction under M. Thiers, and remarked that he could not believe there was any foundation for such a rumour. M. Cousin replied, "I also entertained precisely the same opinion, till I went to the King, when H. M. placed the identical letter in my hand; I do not recollect the exact expression, because it was written in English, but it certainly was to that effect." Now it must be acknowledged, if a prime minister could write in such terms, then a sovereign, who, not content with sending a *resumé* of the letter, forwards the original document to his father-in-law, can expect no other result than to make the existing breach between the two countries wider and more irreparable.

Wednesday, 23*rd*.— This evening took place, at the Embassy, the first representation of an amateur play, in which my daughter played Alice in the "Wreck Ashore," and the whole was received with unbounded applause. Lord and Lady Granville, and Lady Georgiana Fullerton, took the most encouraging interest in the performance. The former had spared no expense in fitting up a theatre in the throne-room, and the actors were all perfect in their different

parts, and well dressed. I spent a very nervous hour, as there could not be a greater novice on the scene than Harriet; but she acted with feeling and good taste, and was most indulgently received. The other principal actors were Miss Ellice, Henry Greville, Frederick Leveson, &c.

Belgium has begun to arm, and has ordered her army to be completed to 80,000 men; it is supposed as ordered by France. Count Rodolph Apponyi said to me this evening, he thought war very probable; but from the improved science in destructive projectiles, it would be so fatal that it could not last long. The reason Lord M.'s letter was sent by King Leopold to Louis-Philippe, was, that the one would not believe the other without proof.

Thursday, 24*th*. — M. Humann is so perplexed with his financial budget, that he has twice been on the point of resigning his post. He had conceived an idea that he might raise funds by a subscription loan of 5 per cents. at par, as he thought was the mode in England; whereas even there it was only attempted once, in what was called the Loyalty Loan, which nearly ruined all the subscribers.

Saturday, 26*th*. — A second representation of the play was given to-night at the Embassy, to a more generally French and foreign audience. It went off remarkably well.

The tactics of the Duke of Orleans, considering that they are sure to become public, are not very profound. He went to M. Thiers to assure him that he quite agreed with his policy, and that whenever his time came, he should have recourse to his

counsels. He has also visited M. Molé, and told him that he considered his judgment the polar star of France; while he at the same time congratulates M. Guizot on the wisdom with which he strives to surmount the present difficulties.

Madame Feucheres is lately dead in Paris. She has left her whole fortune, amounting to 20,000,000 of francs, to her young niece, only nine years of age. This sum, by the time of her majority, will be more than doubled. The account states that she died quietly in the arms of the Church.

Monday, 28th. — Strong remonstrances have been made by the representatives of Austria and Prussia to this Court on the subject of the armed preparations going on in France; to which M. Guizot avers that he has given a dignified reply suited to the character and high position of the French nation. But it is not doubted that he has instructed MM. St. Aulaire at Vienna, and Bresson at Berlin, to implore forbearance for the present, on the ground that in the present excited state of the nation it is impossible for any minister to discontinue these armaments, without risking consequences still more dangerous to the peace of Europe. Lord —— also had a private conversation with M. Defayes (who is not a minister) on this very subject. He said that his Government had observed with much uneasiness the great activity which still prevailed in the French dockyards. Any maritime preparations became a question so interesting, not only to the English Government, but also to the English nation, that he foresaw a rising jealousy at home which must shortly

bring on very disagreeable explanations between the two countries.

Tuesday, 29*th*.—M. Humann feels more difficulty in making his loan; and in proportion as the fear of war increases, the French capitalists will become niggard of their money, as the stoppage of trade will so much curtail the resources of the State, that if a large loan is made there can be no security that the interest on it will be paid for eighteen months. The chief revenue in France is derived from the land tax and house tax, which produces the enormous sum of 500,000,000 frs., and cannot be increased.

1841.

TUESDAY, January 3rd.—I saw Walewski, who is just returned from his mission to Egypt, having nearly been lost in the steamboat between Malta and Marseilles.

I hear that a note is arrived from London, couched in very conciliatory terms, and regretting the isolation in which France has thought fit voluntarily to place herself; and that M. Guizot has returned a civil but cold reply, that France would prefer to receive such a communication jointly from the Four Powers, and not alone from England. This is supposed to originate in some flattering communication received from Russia.

M. Molé told Greffulhe the other day that he did not look forward to coming into office, but that if he did, he was most desirous of renewing the English alliance in preference to the Russian.

Wednesday, 6th. — A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles announces, in a few lines, that the Chinese Question is settled, and that government has offered to pay three millions of indemnity to England. It is not much credited.

Thursday, 7th.—Lord Hertford arrived here from Milan, after a journey through frost and snow which would have laid up a man in health, but has had no

effect upon him. He seems better than when he left Paris, but his speech is quite unintelligible.

Saturday, 9th. — It appears that the terms offered to Mehemet Ali by Sir R. Stopford have been accepted, although the revocation of the *déchéance* has not been made public. Thus the great objects of the treaty seem to have been accomplished without any deviation from the strict conditions upon which it was based.

The "Gazette" announces that on the 9th December the Sultan issued a declaration that, in consequence of the Syrian ports being now occupied by Turkish troops, the blockade of the ports and harbours of the coast of Syria should be discontinued. The retreat of Ibrahim with his army must now take place; but when this check, which though tyrannical has yet been undoubtedly beneficial, is withdrawn from the Syrian population, a wide field for apprehension will arise from the mutinous and excited spirit of the Druses and mountaineers, whose licentious warfare will no longer easily be restrained by the Ottoman forces.

M. Lamartine, in his very eloquent speech on the Fortification Bill last Thursday, made use of a remarkable expression, which seems justified by circumstances; in alluding to the two extreme parties who concur in voting for it, he said that he perceived a monstrous mixing up of an *arrière pensée* of despotism and a skilful calculation of revolution.

Tuesday, 26th. — In the Chamber, M. Thiers spoke for three hours as Reporter on the Bill, and eulogised the measure in every shape. Marshal

Soult corrected some of the former's assertions, particularly about the siege of Genoa, which the old veteran said he might be supposed to know better than M. Thiers, as he had himself served on that occasion, and kept a journal of the transaction. There is no country in which the Government has such constant recourse to manœuvres and juggling as here, although it is immediately detected, because nothing remains long a secret.

I had a letter this evening from Rokeby at Vienna, in which he says, "The successes in Syria have established Metternich on his throne here, more firmly than he has been for some time. He would have been in a tottering state had events taken a different turn. The patriotic blood of Germany is up, and the union complete; all great results of the very rash but successful game we have been playing."

Wednesday, 27*th*. — The Queen's speech arrived this afternoon from England; it does not even once allude to France.

It is very uncertain whether Guizot will stand; the loss of the bill would have swamped him, and the success will not strengthen him, because the motto will be *tulit alter honores;* and now that England does not even lend him a helping sentence in the speech, or show any sympathy with him, my apprehensions must be increased. It appears that if the Syrian business had not gone off as it has done, Metternich would have been dethroned, and Kolorath would have had the place of Minister.

As to Louis-Philippe, no one can esteem him, but his manœuvres are useful, because they have always a pacific tendency, and foreign Powers are interested

in his existence as a shrewd *Préfet de police*, to keep the peace of the world.

Saturday, 30*th*. — About a year and a half ago, just after the accession of the Ministry of the 12th of May, it was observed that a ship departed from Bordeaux laden with arms and money, bound to the Indian Seas. The objects of this voyage were then unknown, but the ship was freighted by a company of private individuals who had obtained the sanction of Marshal Soult's cabinet to their operations.

It now appears that their object has been accomplished by the purchase of a tract of territory in Arabia, at a spot called Edd, not far from our colony of Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea. The price given for this acquisition was 100,000*l*. in specie ; possession has been ceded by the sheik or prince of the country, and the treaty signed by him is come home, and has been seen by ——, who gave me the information.

On Thursday died my old acquaintance General Clary ; he had inscribed his name to dine at the Club that day, and was carried off by an apoplectic fit, at six o'clock in the evening. He was a general of the empire, brother to the Queen of Sweden, and related by marriage to the Bonaparte family. He had been in all Napoleon's battles, and was a good officer, and most good-natured individual. We might better have spared a greater man.

This evening the Chamber rejected General Schneider's amendment on the Fortification Bill by a majority of sixty-six voices; it may therefore be considered certain that the bill will now pass without much further discussion.

Sunday, 31*st.* — Pozzo di Borgo said to me, — The Duke of Wellington in his speech refuses to believe that the Emperor of Russia in the late transactions has any wish to disturb the alliance between England and France; when the Emperor hears of it, he will think that the duke has a very high opinion of him, perhaps higher than he (the Emperor) has of himself.

Montrond, who had just seen the King, told me, that he was very much gratified by the debates in Parliament, and the "Débats" in consequence writes in very conciliatory terms about England; but there is a party there, amongst whom is Thiers, who remain sullen, and will see nothing in a frank and friendly view. Their organ, the "National," is indignant that no attack has been made on the English Government, and no apology made to France; but nothing in reality would please them.

Guizot's Ministry is anything but firm, still it may probably last during the session, unless the master, in order to carry some new project, should find it convenient to get rid of him. The question of electoral reform will shortly be revived; and if Thiers can persuade the King that he and Odillon Barrot have alone the power to stifle that cry, all past misdemeanours and insults will be forgotten.

Monday, February 1*st.*— The Fortification Bill was carried in the Chambers by a majority of 237 against 162; thus has an act of folly been accomplished, which will be a heavy charge upon the country. It was supported by the war party here as a menace to other Powers, and by the King as a means of keeping his turbulent subjects in order. If it should ever be executed, which is very doubtful in a country where

the enthusiasm of the moment soon evaporates, it may be found to answer neither purpose.*

Accounts have been received that the *hérédité* of the Pacha has been conceded by the Sultan, and the Turkish fleet has been restored by Mehemet Ali; but the accounts from Syria are still very perplexing.

Tuesday, 2nd.— M. de Montalivet, the confidential friend of the King, related the other day to one of his own intimates the following expression of H. M. to him when talking of the fortifications of Paris: "Voyez donc ce fort du Calvaire comme il domine tout le pays à la ronde. Il est vraiment un bienfait du sort pour moi, placé comme il est entre Neuilly et St. Cloud; s'il commençait à *faire chaud*, je me retirerais là, et j'y serais invulnérable." Here is at once a picture of his position, and of the revolution of July.

I saw Prince Paul of Würtemberg this morning, who as usual was very frank in his comments on what is passing. He said that the King and Thiers had understood each other throughout, and were playing a joint game of brag, till both were obliged to draw in their horns.

I do not quite agree with the prince in his assertion; the hatred is great between the two individuals, and they could never long cordially unite in any one object, because the ulterior views of both are diametrically opposite; each wants power independent of the other. The revolution of July, understood or

* The fortifications have been finished; but the prediction in the text was singularly verified by the revolution of 1848, which cost Louis-Philippe his throne.

perverted as it has been by those who have made it a stepping-stone to their ambition, has never offered since its commencement an opening for any straightforward honest character to appear upon the stage. The whole system of policy has been that of juggling and deception; a system imposed upon the chief by the false position into which he or any man must fall, who openly avows principles which he is secretly striving to undermine. It is, therefore, evident that in a country where self-interest is become the *suprema lex*, every minister must appear to coincide in the secret views of his master, or resign his place to one more supple and accommodating. The Duc de Broglie is the only minister who has taken this independent line.

Friday, 5th.—Montrond privately told me yesterday that M. de St. Aulaire will shortly be sent to London, and that Flahault is to go to Vienna.

Very little attention and still less credit is given to the autograph letters published here by the Carlist party; the forgery is proved at once by the expression of *mon cher Perigord*, which the supposed writer never would have used to Prince Talleyrand. There is another set of letters from Sicily, which were lithographed in London some time back, and contain very serious matter for reflection, but these were all bought up diligently by Thiers when minister.

The two disputed boroughs, Canterbury and Walsall, have just been carried by the Conservative candidates, with large majorities, which is a great triumph to the party, and will now diminish the majority of the Melbourne Cabinet in Parliament to about three or four on any vital question.

Saturday, 6th. — General Dode de la Bruneric, who is, after Haxo and Racnial, the best engineer officer in France, is also President of the Commission for the defence of the kingdom. He has always been a violent opposer of the *enceinte continue.* The King lately took him into his closet, and during two hours besought him so earnestly to cease his opposition to the measure, saying, "If I cannot get the *enceinte continue*, I must inevitably lose my forts;" that he at last yielded to the monarch's persuasions, and voted against his convictions. His friends, who knew his bias, have since commented severely on his weakness. During the imprisonment of Darmez, whose trial is not yet announced, some important discoveries have been made, among others that of a secret society, named *Des Communes.* It appears to be a remnant of the old *Droits de l'homme* and *Aide toi et le Ciel t'aidera,* from whence the more reasonable members had gradually retired, and the more violent ruffians had reunited themselves under this name. Here are concocted the plots of assassination; and the member chosen by lot for that purpose, if he declines to accept the mission, is soon after privately dispatched, and his body probably found in the Seine, his death imputed to suicide. If he accepts, the arm is always loaded by his superior confederates, who contrive to insert such a charge that it shall destroy both the assassin and the victim. Darmez only lost his hand; Fieschi was sorely mutilated by the previous contrivance of his friends Pepin and Morey, which made him so anxious to take their lives by his depositions during the trial.

Fresh irritation has arisen between the two Cabinets.

Lord Palmerston's proposal to renew the treaty of commerce, which was nearly settled before the rupture, has been coldly declined here. The reply was, "*Ce n'est pas le moment.*" As the terms of this treaty were doubtless as advantageous to France as to England, it was not asked as a favour by the latter; but if it had been ten times more advantageous, in the present temper of the nation, there would have been a general cry that they had been duped.

During the time of the Empire, when Napoleon created his new nobility, dukes, counts, barons, &c., the coronets, which he allotted to each, were unlike those of the old régime; they were surmounted by plumes of feathers, instead of balls, as in the ancient heraldry. When he departed from the scene, the feathers were laid aside, and the new nobility assumed the attributes of the old.

Sunday, 7th.—It is quite evident that the Guizot Cabinet has no intention to disarm; the new ordonnances concerning the reserve and the duration of service rather tend to increase the army beyond the number first contemplated; it will amount to 530,000. The answer given to foreign Powers on this subject is, "We are obliged to act as we do; but you are at liberty to increase your forces if you think proper, and we shall never ask any questions." Thus all Europe is compelled to incur a great unnecessary expense, because the French Government is too weak to act according to its own real judgment.

Monday, 8th.—M. de Koenneritz the Saxon Minister, who is always well-informed on passing events,

assured me this morning that, even to the last hour, Lord Ponsonby made every opposition to the revocation of the *déchéance* of the Pacha; so much so that the representatives of Austria, Russia, and Prussia at the Porte became very indignant, and the former wrote a very sharp remonstrance on the subject to his own court, as well as to London.

The papers say that the Duke of Wellington was seized in the House of Lords with an attack of giddiness, and rising from his seat, was unable to walk into the ante-room without the assistance of Lord Redesdale and the Duke of Richmond, who flew to his aid. He was conveyed in Lord Brougham's carriage to Apsley House, where he remained for some hours in an alarming state, but before eleven o'clock he had retired to rest, and was fast asleep when the account came away. It is really surprising that notwithstanding his previous warning the Duke will persist in taking so little care of a life which is so precious to his country. He had dined hastily at two o'clock, and went down to the House in an open carriage, with the weather at five or six degrees of frost, which naturally interrupted the course of digestion, and the attack was evidently caused by this, as was the preceding one last year.

At the Embassy, this evening, I found every one alarmed by the accounts received from America. A Colonel Macleod, of the Canada militia, is declared to have been employed during the last disturbances in burning the American steamer "Caroline." This man came on some object of business lately to New York, and was taken up by the authorities of the place for

that crime; he then acknowledged that he acted under the orders of the British Colonial Government, when his trial was ordered to take place. Our Minister at Washington, Fox, claims the man as a British subject, which is firmly refused by Forsyth, the American secretary; and the correspondence has assumed such a hostile turn, that great apprehensions are entertained in London of its leading to a war between the two countries.

In such a case what will be the conduct here in the present exasperated state of feeling against England?

Tuesday, 9th. — I was told to-day, that Thiers, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had previously raised in hopes to defeat the treaty on the Eastern question, if he had known or could have foreseen that the execution of it was really so near at hand, would never have allowed it to be signed without himself becoming a party to it.

Thursday, 11th. — The King is occupied solely by two paramount objects: the preservation of peace, which with him is synonymous with the preservation of his throne; and the acquisition of money. In order to gain popularity, and gratify his vanity, he has been drawn into enormous expenses at Versailles, Fontainebleau, and other public works; the civil list at this moment is forty millions in debt, and the next idea is how this incumbrance shall be paid off. Almost all his quarrels or separations with his ministers have arisen from this source; he has composed above fifty projects of private ways and means to fill his own coffers; apanages for children, exchanges of forest lands for others belonging to the

Crown, which leave a benefit in his favour; the inspection of public works, which gives him a surplus on the grants; in short, an infinity of plans, rich with gleanings for himself, which are kept in his drawer, and immediately presented one after the other to every new minister, till he can gain his point. These demands, conjoined with the enormous expenditure now required for the fortifications, have almost driven M. Humann to his wits' ends; and hence the daily reports of his differences with his colleagues, of his intended resignation, or the break up of the Cabinet. M. Humann is not a bad guardian of the public purse, particularly at a moment like the present, when the embarrassments are so heavy and grievous, that if he cannot raise the supplies, he must vacate his post. The King in the meantime is very much out of humour; he says of his minister of finance, *C'est un vrai Cerbere assis sur la Caisse.*

Friday, 12*th.* — The appointment of the Duc de Nemours to make another campaign in Algeria is much disapproved by the army there, as entailing great inconvenience. The presence of young princes interferes with the regular service; expeditions extraordinary are planned for their amusement or instruction; and their followers are promoted, to the detriment of the regular troops of the line.

The campaign is not going on with much success; an expedition was made on the 10th ult. by the whole disposable troops of the garrison of Cherchell under the command of Colonel Gauthier, against the Kabyles, who placed themselves in ambush on the

crests of the mountains, and totally defeated the French, killing their commander, and driving them back with considerable loss and panic.

Saturday, 13*th*. — I was very happy to receive a note from the Duke of Wellington this morning, which proved that he had quite recovered from his late attack.

The newspapers also mention that his Grace was one of the first arrivals at Buckingham House on Wednesday last for the royal christening.

I hear that General Cass, the American Minister here, says, that the late dispute with the United States is of a very serious character, and he does not see how it can be well arranged in a satisfactory manner.

Sunday, 14*th*. — The reports are still continued of an amendment in the Chamber of Peers; some of the more influential members are violently opposed to the fortifications, amongst others is the Chancellor Pasquier. The other night at Madame de Castellane's, the Duc de Gramont, wishing to sound him on the subject, asked his opinion of the measure. His reply was, "C'est un crime; une mesure inutile, qui jette le désordre dans les finances du pays ne peut-être autrement désignée."

At the same time the royal family and the court party are so confident of success, that they hold a language openly which they would never before have thought of adopting since the revolution of July.

A sharp, clever young man, the son of the late Baron de T——, had been much noticed by Madame Adelaide, through whose interest he has been appointed lately *attaché* to the Embassy at Vienna.

Previous to his departure he visited his patroness to ask for his commissions, who desired him to hold this language in the Austrian capital. "We are all in high spirits at having carried the point of the fortifications; we know that we are usurpers, and have no real right to the post that we hold; but we are determined to maintain it, and have now adopted such measures as will for ever preclude the idea of our undergoing the same fate as the exiled family." The Duke de Gramont's son, Auguste, who is quartered with his regiment at Saumur, writes to his father, that great pains are taken to keep up a bad feeling between the soldier and the bourgeois; that many quarrels occur, and the officers never return home at night without drawn swords. This seems to enter into the plan lately adopted by Louis-Philippe, of disclaiming all idea of power, except that which is founded on military despotism. He probably thinks that he is following the example of Napoleon, but without the prestige of military glory. This will hardly long be endured by the nation. The other day in the Chamber, the Duke of Orleans was observed to go round to different Peers, and after questioning each as to their opinion on the bill, he openly made a little memorandum in his pocket-book of what had passed.

Monday, 15*th*. — The King, knowing M. Pasquier's sentiments on the Fortification Bill, sent for him to the Tuileries, and argued the point with him in private. The Chancellor says that the conversation was long, but the arguments he used seemed to stagger his majesty, who said he should

certainly repeat them to his Council. His words were, "J'ai ébranlé le Roi."

On the following day, the King said to his own friends, "J'ai ramené Pasquier à mes idées."

Tuesday, 16*th.*—General Cass has said to Mr. Thom, that he does not see any chance of preventing Macleod being brought to trial at New York.

Wednesday, 17*th.*—I had a letter from Rokeby, dated Vienna, 9th instant. He says, "Beauvale is going to venture on the perilous path of matrimony; whatever people may think of the state, there can be but one opinion about his choice. She is the Countess de Maltzahn, daughter of the Prussian Ambassador here. She is twenty-two, tall, fresh, *distinguée*, speaks French and English admirably; has done the honours of her father's house since his widowhood; very well bred; has abundance of small-talk; and may be more profound for aught I know."

Speaking of the Princess, M—— says:—

"This is one of the most extraordinary women in the world; very handsome, violent passions, great mother wit, very ill-bred; and a complete *enfant gâté;* and yet something one cannot help liking."

Marshal Soult in talking of the bill said, "J'ai deux manières; comme ministre, je le soutiens, comme militaire, je m'y oppose."

Saturday, 20*th.*—At Madame de Girardin's, this evening, I had some conversation with M. Beugnot, a very intelligent and agreeable man. He describes to me the despicable state of the Chamber of Deputies under the present system, guided solely by petty private interests, and open to bribery in every shape.

"The King," said he, "if he was not so chary of his money, might have a large majority on any question, if he pleased. The fact is, that those from the provinces are in such needy circumstances, that they can hardly afford the expense of a journey to Paris, or their stay during the meeting; such men are always on the watch to sell their votes. A sum of 500 fr. will very often decide them to support any measure; and when the case is urgent, the Government, with money, can always carry their point. You talk," said he, "of the profligate times of Sir Robert Walpole in England; but here the venality is more contemptible, because the times are more enlightened, the bribes are more insignificant, and the corruption more general. Casimir Perier, who squandered the public money in this way, when a deputy named his price, never offered him more than one half, and generally succeeded in his object. The primary object of Louis-Philippe is to gain money, and his accession to the throne was a mere commercial speculation. In other monarchies, the private property of the sovereign is blended with his royal appanage, to support the splendour and dignity of his crown; but Louis-Philippe was determined from the beginning to gain all he could, and give nothing in return. He was elected King of the French on the 7th August; on the previous day (the 6th), he made over by a deed, drawn up by Dupin the lawyer, all his private property as Duke of Orleans, being five millions per annum, to his children, reserving the usufruct to himself; he enjoys the income of the Duc d'Aumale, gained from the

Prince de Condé, till his majority, and his Civil List is from twelve to fourteen millions per annum. With these colossal means, the whole study of his life is to throw by every manœuvre, his own incidental expenses on the shoulders of the nation. It is then only that he is really magnificent." The father of M. Beugnet was a Conseiller d'Etat under the Empire, and a private friend of Napoleon; the son enjoys a handsome fortune, leads a very rational life, is full of information, which he delivers with much point and intelligence. He described Louis-Philippe and Thiers as two *bavards:* "Louis-Philippe parle, sans rien dire; tandis que Thiers malgrè lui découvre sa pensée intime à tout le monde."

May we not add, that the Revolution of 1789 was a furious boiling cauldron, which consumed all within by its withering heat, while the Revolution of 1830 was a miserable simmering *pot au feu,* which left to itself reduced the meat to rags, and brought nothing but scum to the top.

Sunday, 21*st.*—Marshal Soult has shown symptoms of disarming, by knocking off estimates of twenty-three millions from the military budget. There is some report of a note from Austria, proposing a settlement of affairs in the East, under the sanction of the five Powers.

Thursday, 25*th.*—The Duke of Orleans still puts himself very forward in canvassing for the fortifications; he threatened the Peers the other day, that they should have Vidocq for their Chancellor. Now that the King feels confident of carrying his point, he thinks his power finally established: but as the late isolated position of France has in-

creased his apprehensions for his own power, he wishes more and more to identify that power with the Revolution. Hence the language of Madame Adelaide to the young T——: hence his own observation that in all times usurpers have existed, but in governments, force will always supersede rights. It must always be his own fault, if the monarch *de facto*, is supplanted by the monarch *de jure*.

As his sole object in these fortifications is, to keep down his own subjects, he wishes the foreign Powers to be impressed with the same conviction of the advantage he has gained as he is himself, on which point opinions may differ; thus he first proclaims his strength; then shelters his title under the plea of the revolution, determined to use that strength for no other purpose than to stifle and destroy that same revolution.

It seems clear that the disarmament is now privately taking place, but not avowedly. This is doing, in spite of Thiers' speech on Thursday in the Chamber, when he insisted on the *isolement* and the armament being continued.

Monday, March 1*st.* — The marriage of the late King of Holland with the Countess d'Oultremont, was celebrated last week at Berlin; it is supposed that they will stay there till the end of the month, and then go to the Hague.

Lord Ponsonby refused to take part in drawing up the firman, for granting the hereditary pachalick to Mehemet Ali. He only gave way on finding that the Representatives of the other Powers would proceed in it without him.

Lord Beauvale was married on the 25th ult. at Vienna, to Madlle. de Maltzahn.

Tuesday, 9th.—A Hatti Scheriff has been published by the Porte on the 13th ult., limiting the power of Mehemet Ali, in a way which had never been anticipated here. This has caused fresh irritation, is considered an act of *mauvaise foi* on the part of the Allies, and stops the negotiations for a sanction of the Eastern question by the five Powers, including France. It is supposed to be a new bone of contention raised by the prejudices of Lord Ponsonby at Constantinople, to injure and vex the Pacha, and so much the more unauthorised, as it is contrary to the language and expressions hitherto held in London. Guizot is very much mortified. He said last night that his letters from Alexandria assert that Commodore Napier had written to the Pacha, advising him to reject the proposals, which alter the Egyptian dress to the Turkish habit, and deprive him of the command of his own troops, reduced as they are in numbers.

Wednesday, 10th.—The accounts from China are very unsatisfactory. No progress is made in the negotiations. Admiral Elliot has resigned his command from ill health: the troops at Chusan suffer severely from the climate: the Chinese create fresh delays. Hostile measures must be used at last, when our means of attack have been weakened by the mortality among the troops, and the discouragement arising from a weak and dilatory policy. The American question now wears a more serious and ominous aspect: an official report to Congress on the capture of Macleod, and the vulgar, spiteful

spirit evinced in the debates, give great cause for apprehension that war will be with difficulty avoided.

With all these clouds hanging over their heads, the English Government has raised up a new and fresh source of discord in the East, by their unjustifiable restrictions imposed so unexpectedly on the Pacha, to which he has refused to submit. Although the *hérédité* is accorded, the Porte reserves to itself the right of choosing his successor among his sons, which is evidently meant to exclude Ibrahim. The forces of Mehemet are limited to about one fourth of their present number: he will be a sovereign without money and without soldiers. No wonder that he resists.

Thursday, 11*th*. — I had a letter from C—— G—— in which he expresses himself as follows on the American affair: — "You will be as much disgusted, as we all are here, with the report of the Committee of Congress; but well-informed people are very sanguine as to the new government putting matters on a better footing; and do not apprehend any ultimate rupture. But, what a people they are! What a result exhibited to the world of an unrestrained, unrestrainable democracy; of its insolent, lying, unscrupulous, demoralised, and demoralising, spirit. The experience of all time, and the transactions of all other countries make me cling with more pertinacious attachment to the institutions of my own country, at once sound, solid, and expansive, not in the narrowest, but in the most enlarged comprehension of their scope and spirit; and, above all, I become more and more imbued with the conviction, that in

the aristocratical elements of our social and political position is the root of all good, and the real source of our superiority and our greatness.

Friday, 12*th*.—At Madame de Gramont's, this evening, I saw a packet of autograph letters written by Louis XVI. during his confinement in the Temple; one in particular, dated the 20th January, 1793, the evening before his execution, addressed to the Convention, was very curious.

Monday, 15*th*.—M. de Könneritz told me, that the King said to him the other day at the Tuileries, "There is no one in whom I have so much confidence as in Thiers; he has more courage than any of the Ministers; he adroitly seized the moment, for which we had been so anxious, to recruit the army, and create a large military force, which has strengthened and re-established the Government."

Tuesday, 16*th*.—The Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Westminster are made Knights of the Garter. The news from America is more unsatisfactory; and it is asserted that part of our Mediterranean fleet is ordered away to the Canada Station.

Wednesday, 17*th*.—Glengall writes that orders are sent to our Minister, Fox, if Macleod is not given up, to demand his passports and quit Washington.

Stevenson, the American Minister in London, is very resolute, and on bad terms with Lord Palmerston. The worst of this affair is, that I fear England is in the wrong. The "Caroline" Steamer was certainly employed by some reprobate citizens of the United States to supply the Canadian rebels in Long Island with provisions and warlike stores;

and if seized in that act, was a lawful prize: but had we a right to destroy her, while moored to the American shore, and in the American waters?

Saturday, 20*th*. — Lord Palmerston has disavowed, in a note to the Conference in London, all sympathy and participation in the late Hatti Scherïff, presented by the Turkish Ambassador, and allows that the same privileges should be accorded to the Pacha, as were originally proposed. Thus he disavows the act of Lord Ponsonby at the Porte. The treaty between the five Powers will now be resumed, and we may fairly hope that a final solution of the Eastern question in a satisfactory manner is shortly at hand.

Scroope Davies called on me this morning. We talked of Byron and politics; he said Byron was a Whig, because he fell into the society of young Whigs at Cambridge, who established a Whig club, and dined together. Byron went for the sake of the dinner. He used to tell an anecdote, which he always prefaced by saying, "It must be allowed they were well read in history." At one of these dinners, the present Duke of ——— presided, and rose up to give a toast. "Gentlemen," said he, "I will give you the noble cause for which" (here he turned round to Hobhouse, and asked in a whisper, "Which of them died on the field?" And not getting an answer, he continued) "for which Sydney died on the field, and Hampden on the scaffold."

Thursday, 25*th*. — M. Molé spoke yesterday very strongly in the Peers against the Fortification Bill. He asked whether it could be right to exhaust the

finances of the country, to adjourn all the great national improvements, and to cripple the trade and the industry of France, for the purpose of planting 2000 pieces of cannon in a fortified wall against a chimerical coalition of Europe. It is said that Lord H—— loses 500,000*l.* by the stoppage of the United States bank in America. With his immense property, it is a loss that he can hardly feel; but he has always had a great dread of revolutions; his expression was frequently that he had secured to himself a *clean shirt* and a *valet de chambre* in the funds of every country, happen what might. With this view, and supposing a republic least exposed to these chances, he made very large investments in the American funds.

A little scamp of an apothecary's errand-boy, named Jones, has the unacccountable mania of sneaking privately into Buckingham Palace, where he is found secreted at night under a sofa, or some other hiding-place. No one can divine his object, but twice he has been detected and conveyed to the Police office, and put into confinement for a time. The other day he was detected in a third attempt, with apparently as little object. Lady Sandwich wrote that he must undoubtedly be a descendant of *In-I-go* Jones, the architect.

Friday, 26*th.*—M. Guizot spoke yesterday in favour of the bill in the Peers: he assured the house that it caused no disquietude to foreign powers, and added that the rejection of the bill would weaken the influence of Government both at home and abroad. Thus, this wild unnecessary measure,

fostered by M. Thiers, as art and part of his threatening hostile system, and tamely adopted by the present Cabinet against their own real convictions, in order to soothe the war party, is now become the keystone of their political existence. It appears that they must stand or fall by its adoption or rejection.

Saturday, 27*th*. — Yesterday, there was considerable agitation in the Chamber of Peers. M. Persil made some allusion to the Duc de Bordeaux and the legitimist party, which was taken up rather warmly by M. de Dreux Brezé, who was called to order by the chair.

Monday, 29*th*. — At the Vicomtesse de Noailles' this evening, the Duc de Mouchy told me that he had received a letter from his brother, Louis de Noailles, now attached to the embassy in London, in which he speaks in sanguine terms of the amicable form which the new negotiations have assumed. The treaty is already *paraphé*, and nothing can exceed the *bienveillance* expressed by all the foreign Powers at this happy termination. One exception alone is made to this general harmony, which is Russia. There is no impediment that Brunow has not thrown in the way of this general accommodation; their *dépit* has been shown in the most unequivocal manner, and if he could possibly have prevented the admission of France into the general convention, he would gladly have done it. This will open men's eyes to the real designs of that Power, and unveil what I have all along asserted, and even printed in my late book upon France, that all her views on

this Eastern question have been directed towards the rupture of the French and English alliance.

The debates on the fortifications are coming to a close. Louis-Philippe has quite thrown off the mask, and openly avows that he had no dread of foreign invasion, but was convinced of the necessity that existed, in the case of his death, to have a *point d'appui* with 60,000 men near Paris, to enforce the succession of the Duke of Orleans.

Tuesday, 30*th.*—The following anecdote will give an idea of Louis-Philippe's anxiety to carry the Fortification Bill.

He sent for Montalembert, who votes against the plan, and expressed himself nearly in the following terms: — "Il me fait vraiment de la peine que vous soyez si opposé à notre loi; vous ne savez donc pas, mon cher Monsieur, comme elle est importante au salut public. Pensez-y bien, je vous eu aurai une si vive reconnaissance. Quelles sont vos objections? Est ce l'énceinte continue? N'ayez pas peur, elle n'aura jamais lieu; fiez vous à moi, je ne suis pas un maladroit, je saurai me tirer d'affaire. Votez donc, je vous en conjure, je serai votre ami à la vie, comptez sur ma reconnaissance," &c. &c.

Wednesday, 31*st.* — The amendment on the Fortification Bill was rejected to-day by a majority of fifty-seven. The Minister of Finance showed that there would be a deficit of 955,000,000, but he should delay the negotiation of a loan, as he had been able to meet the current demands by issuing treasury bills at fixed dates. He ended by saying, "Our financial difficulties are real; but still I feel confidence, for I know the resources of my country.

I firmly believe also that we shall see public order consolidated, and evil passions for ever put down." This last sentence explains the real object of this bill.

Thursday, April 1st. — This day the *ensemble* of the bill was carried in the Peers by a majority of 147 against 85, being 62 in favour of the measure; and a more appropriate day could not have been selected for the decision. His Majesty Louis-Philippe has really made *April fools* of his subjects.

The Russians are very sore at the accommodation patched up between England and France, and the admission of the latter into the general alliance. When I remarked to Poggenpohl that everything now was settled, he replied, "Yes; the German Powers were so impatient to put an end to their armaments and get out of the scrape, that nothing could stop them."

Friday, 2nd. — Yesterday Lord Granville was seized with a violent attack of illness and is to day in a very alarming state. On Monday when we dined there, he was to all appearance in as good health and spirits as I ever saw him; he had a slight attack on the following day, and on Wednesday was considerably worse; the gout in his system will not come out, and aggravates the case. His illness is a subject of general anxiety, and should it prove the loss of this amiable family at the embassy, it would be to us a blank not to be filled up. An express has been sent to London for Lord Leveson.

Saturday, 3rd. — The account this morning is, that Lord Granville is a little better.

Monday, 5th. — Lord Granville continues better,

he saw Mr. Bulwer and spoke to him of business. There have been some disturbances at Marseilles, which were soon repressed. It was stated in the Chamber that at the last election 200,000 were on the list of electors, and only 165,000 voted. In 1830, the number of persons possessing the right to vote was only 94,000, it is now 210,000, and annually increasing.

Tuesday, 6th. — The papers mention that Bergami, the courier, whose name was so prominent in Queen Caroline's trial, and who, it appears, had acquired the title of Marquis, died lately of an apoplectic fit in a public-house at Fossombroni, in the delegation of Urbino. A report of the death of Count Radetzky is contradicted in letters from Vienna. A dreadful earthquake was felt at Zante on 26th February, by which many lives were lost, and houses destroyed.

Thursday, 8th.—Innumerable are the traps which have been laid by the King for the Peers, to obtain their votes on the Fortification Bill. Among other lures is that which gained the adhesion of General Claparede. Mademoiselle Noblet, his mistress, had long been dismissed from the theatre; a royal order has been given for her re-admission and engagement on very favourable terms, which won the heart and vote of her gallant protector. Now that the matter is decided, the multitude begin to discuss it. I have had the curiosity to learn the opinion of several national guards in my neighbourhood, who not only inveigh bitterly against it, as a great obstacle to trade, and a source of future heavy taxes, but think His Majesty may be mistaken in his hope that it will

prove a great defence against riot and insurrection, as it certainly would be no protection from private attempts.

The immense demand for stone and masonry will double the price of these articles for the moment, and stop all private speculations in building, which will throw numerous of the Parisian workmen, plasterers, painters, builders, &c., out of employment.

Another member of our club is dead, M. Sampayo, in the prime of life. Three weeks ago he was boasting of his health and activity.

Saturday, 10*th*. — Glengall, who is arrived from England, seems sanguine that the Ministry will not last; but extraordinary luck seems to attend them. The news is just received from China that, after some slight hostilities, that question has been amicably arranged. An indemnity of six millions of dollars has been yielded by the Chinese, a small island near Canton given up to the British, and the commercial intercourse between the two countries restored to its former footing. Considering the previous losses of the opium dealers, and the expense of this expedition, the satisfaction and remuneration obtained from the Chinese appear as far as we can judge at present to be very insignificant.

Sunday, 11*th*. — Sir Roderick Murchison was of the party at Lord Howden's, where I dined. He is nephew of General Mackenzie, and one of the most celebrated geologists of the day. He leaves Paris to-morrow for St. Petersburg, being invited by the Emperor to make, under his auspices, a scientific journey into the Oural and southern provinces of the Russian empire, in order to investigate the bowels

of the earth, and search the localities for mines and minerals. It is a very honourable distinction, but will be an arduous undertaking.

Monday, 12*th*.—Last night died, after her confinement, the Duchess of Vallombrosa, sister of the Marquise de Caraman. She was a very pretty and amiable woman, much to be regretted. This year seems to be marked by deaths and casualties in Paris.

Tuesday, 13*th*.—The attack upon M. Guizot came sooner even than he expected. This day, in the Chamber, M. Thiers began a violent tirade on his policy lately adopted on the Syrian Question. He censured his departure from the *isolement*, which the preceding Government had created for France. He deprecated his adhesion to a treaty with the four Powers which he was about to sign in London; and was, on the other hand, rebutted by M. Guizot, who corrected some of his accusations by quoting his own expressions against him, and persisted in refusing to make any disclosures of his present views till the matter was ripe. He ended by saying: "My own opinion is that to an armed peace will succeed a more mild, more free, and more durable state of peace: when that moment shall have arrived, we will discuss the various questions that have been started. I hope it will be long before my country will be called upon to go to war; the present state of Europe inspires me with this confidence."

Wednesday, 14*th*.—What passed in the Chamber yesterday has placed M. Guizot in a very awkward position; because he has refused to tell that which every one knows at this present moment; and when, in the course of time, he may feel justified in an-

nouncing the event, it will be so stale that it will almost excite ridicule. I hear now from good authority that, in order to avoid this predicament, he has decided on either proroguing or dissolving the Chamber early in next month; he will thus have *les coudées franches*, and full leisure to promulgate his system freed from the interference and comments of Parliament.

Nothing here can last: *les hommes d'état* are all at a discount in public opinion, and very deservedly; they come and go without creating much sensation; but the great wheel of the state moves round in spite of these changes, with order and regularity, firm and steady from its own ponderous weight. Thirty millions of people attached to one soil, must always be a formidable power in the eyes of Europe, and a great source of internal prosperity to themselves.

Friday, 16*th*. — Lord Granville is daily better.

I went with Glengall this morning into the Quartier de l'Isle St. Louis, the former residence of the old Magistracy of France, and where many still reside, from its neighbourhood to the Palais de Justice. I particularly wished to see the house No. 17., on the Quai d'Anjou, which formerly belonged to the Cardinal Richelieu; and it was well worthy of observation. There is the first floor still in the same state as when the house was built in the reign of Louis XIII.: a fine old staircase conducts you to lofty rooms painted by the first masters, profusely gilt, with massive old ceilings and cornices, like the palaces in Italy. All is in very good preservation; and if the corresponding massive furniture of that time had

not been long since taken away, it would have formed a valuable record of the luxury of those times.

On quitting this house we went to another curious old mansion, called the Hotel Lambert *, which is at the corner of the same quay, though the door is in the Rue St. Louis. It has been sold to a company, who contract for military bedding, and the fine old apartments are choked up with mattresses, pillows, &c., as high as the ceiling.

Among others is a long gallery most inimitably painted by Le Sueur and Le Brun, with compartments representing the labours of Hercules; the ceiling and cornices are carved and gilt in the richest manner, and painted by the same artists. There is nothing at Versailles finer than this gallery, which seems to be little known; a few artists have found their way here at times to take sketches of the ornaments. As the paintings are on fresque, there is no way of removing them; but the gilding on the panels and walls must be of much value.

Saturday, 17*th*. — The "President" steamer from America has now been missing on her passage home for the last ten days, and much anxiety is felt in London for her safety. Among other passengers on board is a son of the Duke of Richmond.

Monday, 19*th*. — The Prime Minister at Constantinople, Redschid Pacha, has been dismissed. It is thought that this may be one of the manœuvres of Russia to embroil affairs in the East, as she is not supposed to be well pleased with the ascendancy of

* It has since been bought by the Prince Czartoriski.

England in the late termination, which has been effected without her interference.

Montrond is very angry at my having censured the revolution of July in my book upon France, and cries it down everywhere; but even his sulkiness is amusing. When Harriet said to him "Il paroit que vous ménagez peu l'ouvrage de mon père," he answered, "Vous êtes le seul ouvrage de votre père que j'aime." This answer is very characteristic of the neatness of his turn of wit.

Mademoiselle Sabine de Noailles made a trio with us at dinner, who is more agreeable and better informed than most persons twice her age.

The papers on the Syrian question have been laid before Parliament; these, and the general discontent against the late settlement with China, which has been expressed in a petition from Liverpool, may together form the grounds of attack on the foreign policy of the Whigs.

The Duc de Nemours is arrived at Algiers. The campaign against the natives has recommenced with double vigour; and to give some idea of the ferocity of the French soldier, a letter from Algiers mentions that the French had eighty-three men killed in the serious engagement which took place on their return from Medeck, and that several of the Arab prisoners, having refused to march, were put to death in cold blood by their French captors.

A trial took place at the Cour d'Assises to-day, in which the editors of "La France" were accused of publishing various forged letters from Louis-Philippe to Talleyrand and others, in which his policy is un-

masked. In one of these, the King is made to declare to the British Government that he is willing to perform the promise made by the Restoration of giving up Algiers. In another, that Poland is no more, but that to him the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was really much more indebted for crushing that focus of rebellion than to the conqueror of Warsaw. Others contain his projects for cajoling and subduing his own people; and particularly for mastering the press, on which he was fully intent. The jury, after a patient hearing, acquitted the prisoners, which must be a mortifying blow to His Majesty of July.

Monday, 26*th.*—Commodore Napier has, on his arrival in England, been entertained with public dinners at Liverpool and Manchester.

Tuesday, 27*th.*—On Thursday last died, at Mickleham Hall, Lady Albert Conyngham, only thirty-two years of age. She was the sister of the present Lord Forester, and mother of six children.

No news of the President steamer.

Wednesday, 28*th.*—General Harrison, the new President of the United States, died on the 4th, of a bilious pleurisy, which lasted only two days, when it carried him off. He is succeeded by the Vice-President, Mr. Tyler.

A telegraphic despatch announces that the English Ministers have been left in a minority of 28 votes out of 561, on Lord Howick's amendment to Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill; thus they have in fact been defeated by the motion of Earl Grey's son.

Thursday, 29*th.*—Ball Hughes has taken a very

pretty country-house, the Château de St. Gratien, belonging to M. de Custine, near the Lake of Enghien; where I went to pass the day.

Friday, 30*th*.—Notwithstanding the reports of Ministers resigning on their late defeat, they stand firm in their seats, and adopt the measure forced upon them by their adversaries.

The French Government are about to demand of the Chinese Government the same facilities for trade as are granted to the British: the United States will probably do the same; and thus the road will be opened to the introduction of modern civilisation into that country, which has so long remained in a state of isolation from the rest of the world.

Saturday, *May* 1*st*.—The Duc de Coigny, who is in England, sent me word, through Lady Jane Hamilton, that he had read my book, and could vouch for the accuracy of every thing about himself and others.

Sunday, 2*nd*.—A repetition of illuminations and fireworks for the christening of the young Comte de Paris, at Notre Dame. The English papers mention that the Government had adopted the 8*l*. franchise on the Registration Bill, as proposed by Lord Howick; but were again beat on the same question by a majority against them of eleven in Thursday's debate. Baffled and beaten at every point, they stick to place in spite of public opinion, and have since, in spite of former declarations, announced a modification of the Corn-Laws, in order to fish for a little popularity with the lower classes.

The Chancellor of Exchequer has announced a deficit in the Budget of nearly two millions, which

must be made good by new taxes. The folly of their course hitherto, in courting popularity by taking off taxes, is now at once proved by the necessity in which they have placed themselves of recurring to new ones.

"La Presse" says, "We do not know what the House of Commons intends to do with the English Ministers, but their own intentions are pretty clearly manifested—that they will cling to their places; nothing apparently remains for the House to do, but to employ the forcible means spoken of in Molière's Misanthrope, for treating troublesome people:—'Un bâton pour chasser dehors.'"

Monday, 3*rd*.—This day came on in the Chamber the discussion on the Budget; the estimates for 1842 amount to 1,316,592,934 fr., or 52,663,717*l*.

We hear that the Ministers in England have given in their resignation, which the young Queen refused to accept, and went to Windsor to be out of the way.

Saturday, 15*th*.—A vacancy has occurred at Sandwich, by the death of Sir Rufane Donkin, who hung himself at his bed-post in a fit of insanity. This hitherto ministerial borough has elected a Conservative candidate by a large majority. The reports of Ministers resigning are general, but it does not take place. Lord Sandon's motion on the Foreign Sugar question has lasted four nights, and the House has not yet divided.

Monday, 17*th*.—Last week a young Pole named Gurowski found means to induce one of the infantas of Spain, a daughter of Don Francisco, to elope

with him from a convent in Paris, where she had been placed for her education. They made the best of their way for Belgium, where they were arrested by the police, and will be sent back to Paris.

The debate continued all Friday night, and was adjourned to this day. Every member on the ministerial side is engaged to speak, in order to gain time, and the discussion is the dullest as well as the longest which ever occupied the House. There is no doubt that it will end in the defeat of Government, and as little that it will be followed by dissolution.

Espartero has been declared sole Regent of Spain. The Chamber of Deputies is rapidly getting through the Budget, and will shortly be prorogued. When they are returned to their homes, M. Guizot will announce the settlement of the Eastern question, and the cessation of the *isolement* so ridiculously maintained by France.

Tuesday, 18*th*. — I asked a Polish landowner, Count Miczelsky, what he got for his wheat: he said there was no market at home, and the growers were glad to sell it at 4*s*. per quarter to the government. If our ports are to be opened at once for wheat at a duty of 8*s*., as proposed by Lord John Russell, the introduction of an article which costs so little, must at once knock down the price in England, and ruin our agricultural interest. This is the effect of the bread cry raised by the Whigs.

Wednesday, 19*th*. — The marriage of Gurowski with the infanta of Spain has been patched up. M. de Custine, whose *protégé* he is, gives him 40,000 fr. per annum, and the Spanish family furnishes the

same sum to the young lady. This evening a telegraphic despatch announces to the Government from London that the Ministers have been defeated by a majority of 36 on Lord Sandon's sugar motion, last night. The private letters state that they had made up their minds with great difficulty to the step of resignation, and that the Tory party was well organised to take up the government. My mind, however, misgives me on many points; first, as to their resignation without at least trying a dissolution, which would answer their ends in one way by embarrassing their adversaries; second, as to the results of a change of government, when the tide of innovation and revolution has already set in so strong, that resistance would daily become more difficult, perhaps fruitless.

Thursday, 20*th*. — No more telegraphic communication from London, *ergo*, nothing was settled yesterday.

Saturday, 22*nd*. — It is now ascertained that Lord Melbourne has joined the movement party in the Cabinet, and the Ministers are determined not to resign; they will resume the sugar duty on Monday, and the corn duty on the 4th June, with the intention, if left with a fresh majority against them, to try dissolution. Their attempts at agitation all over the country have totally failed, the mass of the people seem to take no interest in the proposed meetings.

Wednesday, 26*th*. — The prisoner Darmez was brought to his trial before the Chamber of Peers the day before yesterday. Two supposed accomplices,

Duclos and Considine, were arraigned with him. Darmez was by profession a *frotteur*, Duclos let out cabriolets, and Considine was a wine-dealer at Montmartre. The trial creates no sensation whatsoever.

On Monday evening, in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel gave notice of a motion on Thursday next, that Her Majesty's Ministers do not possess the confidence of the House, so as to enable them to carry on measures useful to the country, and that their longer continuance in office is unconstitutional. This is war to the knife, and will hasten the question of dissolution. The accounts of the state of the country are on the whole good for the Conservatives.

At a farewell dinner given by the fleet at Malta to Admiral Stopford, eight hundred guests were assembled to take leave of the veteran. After his health was drunk, he made an affecting speech, alluding to his retirement; and then adverted to the vain boasting exhibited in England by Commodore Napier, saying, that it was at least unbecoming, if not unjust, for one individual to monopolise the merits of all those, among whom he should be certain on every emergency to find "*five hundred good as he*" for the faithful execution of orders; while he might observe to the company present, that had any reverse occurred, no hesitation would exist as to the person to bear the undivided blame of ill success.

Thursday, 27*th*. — There is a feeling in the Austrian Embassy that this Eastern question, though now formally settled, may still produce further trouble and misunderstandings among the Powers. The insurrection in Candia and the state of Syria

will involve the Porte in fresh embarrassments, with which it has neither the energy nor the power to compete: in that case the Allies must again interfere, and there is little chance of that unanimity prevailing in their counsels, which has ever hitherto been more of a forced than a voluntary character.

The close of the session here is near at hand, and we may daily expect a public declaration that, the *isolement* of France having ceased, she has entered into line with the Powers of Europe. It remains to be seen how far that event will promote the general unanimity on Eastern politics. M. Thiers is *quasi* secluded from public notice; his organ the "National," is still very violent, and there are many who think he only bides his time, and will rise again to the surface. There is no doubt that he is, *sub rosa*, strongly countenanced by the heir to the throne. It is curious to observe the contrast which France, with all her pretensions to liberty, now offers to England. In the latter all agitation, all pretension to power, is made in the name of the people. Here, if a deputy were to touch on so obsolete a subject, not a soul would listen to him; and certainly no one would select it as a *moyen de parvenir*.

Monday, 31*st*.—This morning, at an early hour, Darmez was executed at the Barriere St. Jaques. No intimation had been given to the public, and the crowd was not numerous, although a large military force was in attendance. Darmez made no confessions. When he heard that his comrades were acquitted, he said, "*C'est juste, j'étois seul*." Louis-Philippe now thinks himself so strong with his forts and his increased army, that he will increase in seve-

rity. His object is a military despotism. Including the soldiers employed in the fortifications, there are now 100,000 men within a *rayon* of twenty leagues round Paris. These works are proceeding with great vigour; but, as we have foreseen, the *enceinte continue* is omitted. It is now asserted that it is impracticable on the left bank of the Seine, on account of the Catacombs.

M. Thiers said yesterday, at a large dinner-party, that "Le Ministère Anglais, qui avait soulevé le brandon des lois cereales dans le pays, meritait d'être decapité sur le glacis de la tour de Londres." What must he think of the firebrand which he has so lately raised in France?

A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles states that warlike operations have been resumed in China, and that Sir George Bremer had arrived at Calcutta on the 20th of April, to ask for reinforcements.

Wednesday, June 2nd.—The Council of Ministers, in the meeting of yesterday, decided on bringing the prosecution of the journals for publishing M. Didier's letter before the Court of Peers. This is to erect a Star Chamber, from whose decision there is no appeal to the Court of Cassation.

Friday, 4th.—I received a letter from Alvanley, dated the 25th May, from the Lazaretto at Malta, after having spent six months in the Crimea with the Woronzows and Narishkins. He is on his way home, and will be here on the 15th. No news of the division.

Saturday, 5th.—Marshal Soult has been defeated in the Chamber of Peers, on his *loi de recrutement*,

which, though in itself a bad measure, he maintained with great firmness, and would not hear of any amendment. What may be considered singular is, that the Duke of Orleans voted against the Government. The Peers seemed to wish to give some proof that they can exercise their prerogative, and are resolved to prepare the way for a better arrangement of the legislative business. It is doubtless a check to the present cabinet, and it is said that the Marshal has sent in his resignation, which will not be accepted. On returning from St. Germains this evening I saw a telegraphic despatch from London in the "Messager," announcing that Sir R. Peel's motion against the Ministers had been carried in the House of Commons by a majority of *one* on the preceding night (Friday). Our party had begun to despond as to the result. Sir H. Bulwer told me yesterday that Lord Palmerston thought they should have a majority of five or six on the question, and one of thirty-six in a new Parliament after the dissolution of the present. Official accounts are received of the taking of Canton by the British troops. The affairs in the East are very unsettled. The revolt in Candia becomes daily more serious, and the Pacha refuses to obey the mandate from the Sultan that he should reduce his army.

Monday, 7th.—Marshal Soult had a warm discussion with the King at Neuilly, on Friday night, upon the opposition made to his bill. Louis-Philippe affected ignorance of the Duke of Orleans' intention to vote against it, while it is well known that he told General Schneider that the bill could not pass,

and must be adjourned. The Marshal went home very unwell, and saw nobody. The result has been that letters were sent to the Marquis de Dalmatie, son of the Marshal, ordering him to repair to Paris, and offering him the embassy to Vienna or Rome. Guizot is concerned in all these manœuvres, as he wants to be President of the Council. The papers give no clue as to what Ministers will do in the present crisis. Lord J. Russell merely said, after the division, that he should inform the House on this night as to their future plans.

Tuesday, 8*th.* — It is now said that Marshal Soult's son will be sent to Rome in order to conciliate his father, who has withdrawn his resignation.

Wednesday, 9*th.* — Those who had imagined that the English Ministers would resign their places, under any circumstances, were sorely mistaken. Lord J. Russell, on Monday night, announced that they would abandon the Corn Law, move for a vote of credit, and dissolve. They hope by this proceeding to gain more Radical votes at the elections, in which they may be disappointed, as the accounts from the country are favourable to the Conservative interest.

The wags say here, "Le Maréchal Soult a été bien malade; on l'a guéri par une dose de rhum (Rome)."

Thursday, 10*th.* — Lord J. Russell wished to get a vote of supplies for six months previous to a dissolution, without fixing any time for the reassembling of the new Parliament, which the Government would have deferred to a late period, in order that in the mean time they might retain their places unmolested; but Sir R. Peel pinned him down to a pledge that

the Parliament should meet forthwith, and then permitted the vote of supplies, not to embarrass the public service.

Friday, 11*th*.— Glengall writes that the dissolution will take place in ten days, and the new Parliament meet on the 20th of August.

Yesterday died M. de Perregaux, of a gangrene. He had married the daughter of Marshal Macdonald, who died many years ago. He left a fortune of 500,000 frs. a year.

Monday, 14*th*. — Lord and Lady Granville and family have taken the Château de la Jonchère. Lord Granville is much better. These are the details of what happened when the Marshal Soult's bill was lost the other day in the Chamber. He went that evening to Neuilly, where he found the Duke of Orleans, who offered him his hand, when the Marshal, boiling with rage, openly said to him, "If your Royal Highness thinks I am the dupe of your manœuvres you are greatly mistaken, and you may be assured that I will never allow you to come and *tripoter* in my bureaux, as you did in the time of my predecessor." The King received him very coolly, but pretended to know nothing of his son's vote. The Marshal then went home, and was seized with a serious attack of illness from mere vexation. The mission of M. de Flahault to Vienna had been previously settled, and the nomination had been announced to Metternich, who, in reply, stated, that whosoever was selected for that post by France would be amicably received.

But the Marshal now insisting on his son going

to Vienna, notwithstanding that the title of Dalmatie is not recognised by the Austrian Government, and that even here the name is never announced in Count Apponyi's salon, M. de Dalmatie, in order to satisfy this demand, is to be created Marquis de St. Amand, the name of Soult's country-seat, and under that appellation take the place to which Flahault was appointed.

Wednesday, 16*th*. — The Duc d'Istrie, whose title is in the same predicament with the Austrian Government as that of Soult, came in while I was calling upon Lady Sandwich this morning. He said that the prohibition was so strict in those dominions, that in travelling there he could not obtain a passport except in his family name of Bessières. On one occasion in Switzerland, he met with the Austrian Minister, Bombelles, who invited him and the Duchess to his house, which he hesitated in accepting on this account, as he would not waive his title. M. de Bombelles then insisted on their coming, and assured him that he would meet them himself on the staircase, and announce their title himself to the company: which he did, and by this means evaded the prohibited ceremony of a formal announcement by the valets. Whenever the Duke and Duchess afterwards went to M. de Bombelles' house, they were always met by him on the staircase in a similar manner. It seems that this prohibition did not extend to the *titres de bataille*, such as *Wagram*, &c., but merely to those of dotation.

The same penalty exists in Spain. When the Duc d'Albufera last year wished to accompany his

sister, Madame de la Redorte, to Madrid, he was refused a passport at the frontier, except as *Duc de Suchet*, which he declined, and returned home. The Emperor Napoleon has exposed the bearers of these foreign titles to much inconvenience, which he did not foresee, but might have easily obviated had he coupled them also with a French title. What grieves them most is that the Austrian Government, in 1815, confiscated their dotation of rents on the *Monte Milano*, which they assert was provided with funds remitted from France.

Thursday, 17*th*. — I heard to-day from M. Thom, that Austria, Prussia, and Russia are very discontented at the protracted termination of the Turco-Egyptian question by Lord Palmerston, who refuses to sign the protocol with the Powers joined by the treaty of July, announcing the termination of that affair, and without which the French will not enter into line with the rest of Europe. Lord Palmerston grounds his refusal on the uncertainty whether the Pacha will accept the last firman signed at Constantinople.

Friday, 18*th*. — The strong expressions used by Marshal Soult to the Duke of Orleans, may be accounted for in this way.

It is the *marotte* of this Prince to gain a great influence with the army, and to become Minister of War. His object is to drive all the old general officers into half-pay, and to surround himself with young generals put over their heads, even to such an extent, that he may become the oldest lieut.-general on the list. He affects to pay court to all young officers, even to the Polytechnists. Thiers, when he

was in power, allowed him every facility in these manœuvres, gave him access to his bureaux, and committed to him the formation of the ten new regiments enlisted. This may account for the Duke's partiality to the ex-minister, who would, if restored, act the same part over again. Of all this the Marshal is well aware, and is prepared to oppose him at every step. The King too is aware of it, and Guizot also, both of whom were alarmed at the Marshal's threat of resignation, and were ready to concede every demand in order to appease him, from the conviction that his military name, experience, and popularity with the troops, were necessary to stem this attempt at innovation of the Prince. The latter is always holding up to view the fame of Changarnier and the young officers now employed in Algeria. He alludes to the army under the Empire, when the rank of general was given to men of thirty, which may be palatable to his juvenile hearers, but, under the present circumstances, can only prove that he has more ambition than sense. These details may also account for Guizot's present anxiety to retain the Marshal in his place of President, though he wishes to secure it ultimately for himself.

Sunday, 20*th*. — A few lines from the Duke of Wellington say, "that the Parliament is to be prorogued on Tuesday and dissolved on Wednesday; but," he says, "it is impossible yet to tell what the result will be."

Alvanley is at last arrived here from the East; he gives me a miserable picture of the Turkish power in the East, which is sinking into complete

imbecility. Such a state of anarchy and confusion will soon ensue, that these provinces must shortly fall a prey to the inevitable occupation of Russia, unless it be forestalled by a general European interference. His account of Russia, on the other hand, represents her armies as thinned and dispirited by the Circassian war, in which they have been uniformly defeated.

The Embassy of Spain is talked of for M. de Flahault.

Wednesday, 23*rd*.—Lord Lowther writes me that the Conservatives expect to gain 40 to 50 in the new Parliament: the more sanguine put their majority as high as 70 or 80; but I fear both calculations are too high.

Thursday, 24*th*.—The Queen prorogued Parliament in person on Tuesday: it will be dissolved this day. The Speech from the throne was short, but penned so as to show a great bias towards the present Ministers. Indeed, the open manner in which the Queen's name has been used by the party, to further their own ends, is very unfair to her.

Friday, 25*th*.—I went to pass the day, and take Harriet on a visit to Lord and Lady Granville at la Jonchère, where I was happy to see that Lord Granville's health is visibly improving; and though a return to public life is out of the question, I trust many years of comfort may be in store for him. I had a long conversation with him in the evening, and he *shows* a much more lively interest in what is going on than when he took a part in public affairs.

Sunday, 27*th*. — I returned to dinner at la Jon-

chère to fetch Harriet. Alvanley went with me; and when we came back to Paris, he set out for England.

Monday, 28*th*. — Met at dinner at Lady Sandwich's, where the party was chiefly the *juste milieu*, M. Mignet the historian. He was a friend of Thiers, and editor of the "National;" was a prominent mover in the revolution of July; but had less ambition than his colleague, and, instead of seeking ministerial honours, contented himself with the place of keeper of the archives in the Foreign Office, which procures him 4000 francs a year, and perquisites, on which he lives in ease and tranquillity. M. Mignet's conversation and countenance are both attractive. He was much struck with the handwriting of the Duke of Wellington, which he had asked to see, and said that it resembled that of the *grand Turenne*.

Tuesday, 29*th*. — The following epitaph in Latin was copied from a tomb in Munich by Scrope Davies.

Oh quid tua te
be bis bia avit
ra ra ra es,
et in
ram ram ram
i i.

Oh *super*be, quid *super*bis ? tua *super*bia te *super*avit.
*ter*ra es
et in
*ter*ram
i*bis*.

Wednesday, 30*th*. — The opposition papers have just found out that the Government is neglecting the *enceinte continue*, and proceeding with speed to erect

the fortresses. Louis-Philippe is unmasking his projects rather too openly: his dupes may clamour, but in vain; they will find that they have been only voting a trap for themselves.

If in future there should ever be a serious revolt in Paris, which placed the crown in danger, it will be found, but too late, that these forts are an incontestable peril for the city. Situated within cannon-shot of the capital, they may bombard it: commanding all the points of communication by land and by water, they may starve it; and when the turbulent state of public feeling here is considered, foreigners will naturally take a new view of Paris as a residence for themselves. Many are the inconveniences of living in a fortified town; but when any day may expose the inhabitants to bombardment or famine, this formerly agreeable capital, in which life has hitherto been so easy, will lose all its attractions.

Thursday, July 1*st.* —We received the news that in the City election Lord John Russell and Wood had been chosen with two Tories. The latter are a great gain for the Conservative cause, as the representatives of late have been all Whigs. Lord John Russell was the lowest on the poll.

Friday, 2*nd.*—The elections are going surprisingly well for the Conservatives: they are thirty ahead.

Saturday, 3*rd.* — The Whigs have gained considerably: the Conservatives appear to be only two ahead.

Sunday, 4*th.* — The newspapers state that the Whigs are ten ahead of the Conservatives; but this next week will be the elections for the counties.

Tuesday, 6th. — M. D'Haubersert, whom I found this morning at Lady Sandwich's, said that in the French elections, no one would bribe an elector, because, as they vote by ballot, there could be no dependence on them. In some instances, where influence was exerted, the stipulation was made that a friend of the candidate should insert his name in the voter's ticket. It is certain that if the ballot may check bribery, it in a greater degree encourages perjury.

The cemetery of Mont Valerian is on the line marked out for the fortifications. Above 500 tombs have been opened, on which might be seen the names of all the noblest French families. There was one tomb remarkable for the ruinous neglect in which it has been left. It was that of Madame de Genlis.

The Ministers have lost many of their stanchest advocates by the elections, among whom are General Evans in Westminister, Sir E. Bulwer in Lincoln, and Hobhouse at Newark; and Lord Palmerston has been defeated at Liverpool, though he comes in for Tiverton.

Wednesday, 7th. — The French press is beginning to exclaim that Louis-Philippe has again duped the nation in the fortifications. The works at what are called the *Forts dynastiques*, or the forts which are intended to keep the people down, are proceeding with the greatest activity, while the rest are neglected. The Chambers next year will probably come to their senses, and wish to restrain this useless expense, by curtailing the sup-

plies; but Louis-Philippe's objects will then be accomplished; he will have gained the forts which were refused to him in 1833, and he will snap his fingers at the fools who have been playing his game to enslave themselves. He certainly makes a very good *chef de police* for Europe; but Europe owes him nothing on this score, as self-interest is his only guide. Could he see the same advantage to his dynasty in war, he would not hesitate to declare it. His son is equally false and interested, but if he ever comes to the throne he will think there is more safety in war than in peace.

Thursday, 8th. — I went to dine at la Jonchère, and brought back Harriet, who was there, at night, as we are going to the sea-side; afterwards we shall stay some time in England.

The Austrian Government have refused M. de Dalmatie. Bresson goes to Vienna, and the D. de Dalmatie to Berlin. M. de St. Aulaire will proceed to London as soon as the protocol is signed, which will soon take place. M. de St. Aulaire marries his daughter to the Comte George d'Harcourt.

Tuesday, 13th. — We found on board the steamer Zamoiski and the Prince and Princess Czartoriski, whose society would have made our voyage very agreeable if the weather had not been cold, rainy, and boisterous. They are a most interesting family, formerly possessed of great wealth and property in Poland, the whole of which became forfeited during the last revolution in 1832. "*Scilicet exemplis in parvo grandibus uti.*" The Princess is one of those

amiable Polish women who are the acknowledged type of grace, distinction of appearance, and amiable manners.

Wednesday, 14*th*. — We got up this morning to view the cathedral at Rouen, nearly the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in France. Here is the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion found buried under the altarpiece, where also was discovered an iron box containing his heart, now in keeping of the archbishop of this diocese. There is a superb monument of the Marquis de Brezé, and another of the Cardinal Amboise; while under the pavement still lie the remains of Henry V. and the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, with many other relics of our ascendancy in France during that period.

Near the Place de la Pucelle, on which is a statue of Joan of Arc, may be seen an old hotel, belonging now to a manufacturer, which contains in the court a frieze representing the whole procession of the Cloth of Gold, and the meeting of Henry VIII. with Francis I., carved in stone in the most inimitable manner. It it is much to be regretted that, though already defaced by time, it should be still left exposed to the inclemency of the atmosphere, as the workmanship is invaluable. We had another rough and stormy passage to-day; the boat was very crowded.

Sunday, 17*th*. — I took a house at Honfleur, looking on the sea, which bathes the walls. The scene is constantly enlivened by the arrivals of steamboats to and from Havre. The surrounding country is beautiful, and wooded nearly to the water's edge.

The accounts from England give a majority on the elections, as far as they have gone, of eighty-six in favour of the Conservatives, a most wonderful reaction in public opinion, and more sudden than ever was witnessed. Every one connected with the Whigs has been rejected, particularly of the cabinet. O'Connell has been driven out of Dublin, and taken shelter in Meath. Lords Belfast, Morpeth, Palmerston, Mr. Stanley, Lord Howick, Lord Milton, and various others rejected in their own particular counties, though backed by great family interest, have been beaten.

The Whigs now must resign, but not like gentlemen; they will only go out, as the Duke of Wellington predicted, when compelled by the police.

Thursday, 22*nd.* — We have had cold and stormy weather, as if in November. Mrs. Damer writes that Lord Duncannon has said, "We will stand by the Queen as long as the Queen will stand by us;" which means, that if she is weak enough to listen to the suggestions of the Whig Government against the late strong expressions of public opinion, they will render her as unpopular as they are themselves.

Sunday, 25*th.* — Alvanley writes me from London thus:—"The general feeling of the country during the elections has been, that the Ministers were incompetent, that every thing was going to ruin, that nothing could be undertaken with security, and that changes contemplated by them were mere expedients to preserve their places, and not brought forward as *bonâ fide* measures for the public good. The consequence has been that the Whigs are destroyed as a

party, and that the Radicals have lost ground. Conservatism and a strong government are called for; and if the ultra-Tories do not again get rabid, I see no reason why they may not govern the country during our time. I found the Duke sadly changed in appearance, but with his mind as clear and his spirit and energy as ready for action as ever. I conversed long and confidently with him on the subjects which are most likely to occupy the attention of the Cabinet, and I think I gave him some useful hints. He spoke with great kindness of you."

* * * * *

"I saw Peel on my return to town, and had a long conversation with him, in which I urged the necessity of coming to some arrangement with the Court of Rome, as the only method of reducing to some sort of order that irresponsible body, the Irish priesthood, who have out-Heroded Herod this time, and driven the country into a state of perfect insurrection. He is cautious, as you know, and of course did not let much out; but I saw that what I said made an impression, and I hope he will take the subject into serious consideration, as the only way in which anything can be done in Ireland."

Monday, 26th. — On the Côte de Notre Dame de Grâce, one of the heights above Honfleur, is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, which is hung round with pictures of storms and votive offerings, being the tributes of sailors belonging to this port, who believe they have been saved from shipwreck by her intercession. The Catholic faith has certainly this advantage to its votaries, particularly to the uninstructed, that, by ren-

dering its worship more tangible to the senses, it creates a religious feeling which mere spiritual reflections would not excite in them. There is evidently a great return to religious feelings in France, if not to practical faith among the masses, and the churches are always now numerously attended on Sunday.

Tuesday, 27*th.* — The Parliamentary Returns are now made out; and notwithstanding the bad spirit which has been kept up in Ireland at the elections, there appears a majority of seventy-seven against the present Government; and when they are disposed of, many more of their loose adherents will turn round and join the Conservative ranks. In the meantime the Queen has proposed to visit Woburn and Panshanger this week, where no doubt she will be surrounded by her defeated Ministers.

Thursday, 29*th.* — We have had nothing but cold stormy weather since our arrival here. The wheat crops are laid; the vines have suffered; bread has already risen; and wine will be much dearer this year.

Sunday, *August* 1*st.* — The steam-packets ply between this place and Havre four times a day, and even this little port shows the flourishing state of France, which indeed is visible from one end of the country to the other. The revolution of July has not produced a cheap government, as the taxes are high and will shortly be augmented, to pay for the freaks of M. Thiers; but they are easily paid, because the population is rich. France makes little or no progress in agriculture: the soil is divided among

so many hands that no farming experiments on a large scale can ever be attempted.

Sunday, 8*th*. — The Queen's visit to Woburn and to Panshanger took place without any particular incident. The Duke was invited to meet her at the former mansion. The line to be taken by Ministers on the approaching meeting of the new Parliament does not seem to be clearly understood: they hang upon the Queen to keep their heads above water, and cannot make up their minds to quit their posts. I had a visit from Admiral Baron Motard, an officer in the French navy *en retraite*, who told me that he was on board the French fleet at the battle of the Nile, as the captain of Admiral Brueys's ship, which, after the admiral was killed by a cannon-ball, was blown up in the action. He had been saved, taken prisoner on parole by my father's old friend, Captain Ball, of the "Alexander."

Tuesday, 10*th*. — The disgusting drama at Tulle is revived. On Friday last Madame Lafarge was again put on her trial for the robbery of Madame de Leautaud's diamonds. When she made her appearance in court, she was handsomely dressed in deep mourning. Since her last appearance a considerable change has taken place in her person and countenance, the latter of which has assumed a greater degree of seriousness, and she had a less death-like paleness than on her late trial.

Wednesday, 11*th*. — After a trial which lasted two days, in which Madame Lafarge made no defence and allowed judgment to go by default, merely because the court would not allow fresh delay, to pro-

duce Clavé as a witness (who might long ago have arrived from Mexico, where he now resides), she was found guilty of stealing the diamonds from Madame de Leautaud. As the minor punishment for this offence is absorbed in the more heavy punishment already awarded for poisoning her husband, no alteration has been made in her sentence.

Sunday, 15th.—C —— G —— writes:—"The Queen's Speech will be on the 24th. There will be a long debate on the Address without doubt, because the Government will desire to make out the best case they can for themselves, and to get up a debate on the fiscal measures, especially on corn. They will resign immediately after the division on the Address. I suppose Parliament will sit all through September, which will be a great bore for the country gentlemen. The Queen is in a tolerably tranquil state, and I hope she and her Ministers may go on pretty well. I am sure that Melbourne and the Prince have done their utmost to reconcile her to the change, and I trust that her social relations with the former (though they cannot of course be what they were) will still continue to a great degree; for I am persuaded his influence (and nobody else has any over her) will be exerted very honestly and beneficially. If Peel is wise, he will not take umbrage at any intimacy between Her Majesty and Melbourne, but rejoice at it. The question of the Speakership has been wisely decided. Nobody, I believe, objected but Lowther, of those to whom Peel wrote; and he said he would not oppose the opinion of the majority. It would have been a fatal beginning, if Peel had been

thwarted and overborne by the *Ultras*, and the '*Tory democracy*.' He will have many and great difficulties; but if he takes the high and bold line, which I expect he will, he will surmount them all, and his party will follow him on his own terms."

We went to explore Tronville to-day, a fishing town on the coast, which has been used for the last two years by the Parisian society as a bathing place, for which by its sands it is well adapted. The situation is pretty: a few lodging-houses have been built, and bathing machines arranged on the beach. It is situated opposite to Havre, about four leagues from this place, but the road is very bad. We found there Albert Esterhazy, who told us that Lady Sarah Villiers's marriage with his cousin was finally consented to, and fixed for the month of October.

Friday, 20*th*. — Rokeby writes me from England, that Peel consulted the most influential county members, who all wished to leave Lefevre quiet as Speaker. It is a great compliment to him.

Friday, 27*th*. — We received the Queen's Speech, as delivered in Parliament on Tuesday. It defends the Budget, and is evidently intended by Ministers to draw on a discussion on the Corn Laws, to hamper their adversaries.

Saturday, 26*th*. — The debates in both Houses are begun. The Opposition decline to touch the question of the Budget, and rest their amendment on the incompetence shown, and the want of confidence inspired, by the present Government. After a noble speech from the Duke, and an evasive defence from

Lord Melbourne, this amendment was carried in the Lords by a majority of 72.

Sunday, 29th. — The English papers mention the death of Theodore Hook, which has been accelerated by his love for *brandy and water*. He was a very good-natured clever man, and a popular novel writer of the day. His social and convivial talents rendered him a welcome guest; but when the juice of the grape had lost its exhilarating power, he took to spirits to keep up the stimulus; under which excitement he gradually sunk.

Tuesday, 31st. — After a tedious debate, prolonged by the ministerialists, which only derived interest from an eloquent and manly speech delivered by Sir Robert Peel, the House divided on Friday night, when the numbers were 269 for the Address, and 360 for the Amendment, leaving a majority of 91 against the Government; being the largest majority ever obtained by any party in that House since the Reform Bill, and singular enough that it should have been against the authors of it.

Last night, as we were watching from our windows the little fishing smacks returning with the tide from their daily excursions to supply the markets, one of them was suddenly overset by a squall of wind, and all on board perished. Accidents of this nature occur here very frequently.

Wednesday, September 1st. — This morning after breakfast Richelieu, who was passing through from Dieppe, on his way to Alençon, walked in to pay us a visit.

Thursday, 2*nd.*—On Friday evening the Duchess of Sutherland gave in her resignation to the Queen, as Mistress of the Robes; and on Saturday, after holding a Privy Council for the last time, Lord Melbourne's administration sent their resignation in form to Windsor, which was afterwards formally announced in both Houses of Parliament. On Monday at 12 o'clock, Sir Robert Peel, having received the Queen's summons, went down to Windsor Castle.

Friday, 3*rd.*— It is said that Sir Robert was graciously received by the Queen, who expressed her full approbation of the different appointments.

Saturday, 4*th.*—The Duchess of Bedford and the Marchioness of Normanby have resigned their places as Ladies in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Royal Family has retired to Claremont, where a Privy Council was held on Friday, when the new Ministers received their seals of office.

In the last sitting of Parliament, Mr. O'Connell began one of his usual violent *tirades*. Upon this Sir Robert proceeded at once to make him feel the difference between a party that have hailed his alliance and a party by which it is disowned. The tellers announced the majority of 91.

Monday, 6*th.*—Last week died in London, Colonel Berkeley Molyneux, not much more than forty years old. As his brother Colonel Henry Molyneux died a few months ago, this is the second son that Lady Sefton has lost, both in the prime of their lives, within a short period.

Tuesday, 7*th.*—On this coast in the neighbourhood of Caen resides an old lady, on whose property are

some valuable stone quarries, from whence the English Commissioners have proposed to purchase the materials for building our Houses of Parliament. It is a curious fact that, by some old records in her family, she can prove that the blocks of stone used in building our Westminster Abbey were derived from the very same source.

Wednesday, 8*th*.—The last accounts from China are very unsatisfactory: the reinforcement from Calcutta had not arrived. The Tartar emperor breathed fire and vengeance against the English barbarians, and fresh hostilities seem inevitable.

Saturday, 11*th*.—This morning I received a most kind letter from Alvanley, which shows a friendship and zeal for my interests seldom seen in these selfish days.

Sunday, 12*th*. — I received another letter from Alvanley, who says: —

"I wrote to the Duke to say that I had spoken to Aberdeen, and to beg him to support my application. I enclose his kind answer, which will give you pleasure."

"London, Sept. 9. 1841.

"MY DEAR ALVANLEY,

"You may rely upon it, that I had not forgotten, and will not forget, Mr. Raikes.

"Ever yours most sincerely,

"WELLINGTON."

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

Monday, 13*th*.—I had a letter from ——, in which he says: "Montrond has had another sort of a fit. I went to see him and found him very ill, with a basin of black bile on one side of his bed and Mignet on the other, and the gout in the stomach. He was very pleasant, and so was Mignet, but I really thought Montrond in a bad way. The next day he dined at the Club, and went to the baths of Vichy in the evening, and is come back, I am told, better than ever."

The old gentleman really seems endowed with a principle of vitality, which may to him counterbalance the absence of many others, that shall be nameless. He seems likely to live as long as his friend M. de Talleyrand.

Tuesday, 14*th*.—In order to curry favour with the army, which is now a fixed object with Louis-Philippe, the Duc d'Aumale, with his regiment from Algiers, has been greeted with every mark of honour on his line of march from Marseilles to Paris. It has been a real ovation through France; though for no ostensible reason, as they have not been distinguished by any feats beyond the rest of the army. A splendid banquet was prepared for them by the King on their arrival at Neuilly, where 500 servants in the royal livery were in readiness to wait upon them. The result of this ill-judged partiality has been, that it has excited much jealousy; and yesterday, the young Duc d'Aumale was fired at as he was marching through the Faubourg St. Antoine.

The papers teem with accounts of numerous riots

all over the south of France, on account of the new census.

Saturday, 25*th*.—A letter from Yarmouth informs me that the Marquis de St. Marsan, who left Paris three months ago in a bad state of health, is dead at Turin. He was a very agreeable man, and had suffered much persecution from the Austrian Government on account of his Carbonaro principles. Another acquaintance, M. Labenski, the Russian Consul-General at Paris, has cut his throat, because on awaking one morning he could not open his eyes, which made him suppose that he was become blind. He had previously suffered some time from a complaint in his eyes, but the story says he was not blind. I do not, however, understand how that could have been ascertained after he was dead, as no one could judge of it but himself.

Tuesday, *October* 5*th*. — We left Honfleur for Havre, intending to cross the next day.

Wednesday, 6*th*. — To-day the wind is so high, that the captain of the "Grand Turk" steam-packet would not sail, and our journey is deferred till to-morrow. We met on the quay Lord and Lady Wilton, disembarking from the steamer on their return from Rouen, where they had passed two days. Their yacht, the "Zarifa," is moored in this harbour, and they live on board during their stay.

Thursday, 7*th*.—We paid Lord and Lady Wilton a visit in their yacht, which is fitted up with all the comforts and conveniences of an English house, and were much inclined to stay and dine with them;

but the captain of the "Grand Turk" having decided to sail, we went on board, and had instead a stormy rough passage through the night.

Friday, 8th. — At seven in the morning we landed on the quay at Southampton, and after breakfast got to London in three hours by the railroad, a great change compared with posting. Dined with my brother-in-law and sister, Lord and Lady William Fitzroy.

Saturday, 9th. — The principal news arrived from abroad, is the account of a severe engagement with the Chinese, who, as a matter of course, were completely defeated; and Canton would have fallen into our hands, if the plenipotentiary Elliott had not interfered, and prevented a proper advantage being taken of the victory.

Lord Sydenham, the Governor-General of Canada, who was on the point of coming home, has been carried off, in the midst of his prosperity, by an untimely accident. He was riding in the neighbourhood of his own house, when his horse fell with him, and he broke his leg; a fit of the gout, to which he was much subject, came on, and settled in the wounded limb, occasioning great pain, and subsequently a lockjaw, which in a very few days terminated his life. I knew him from the early commencement of his career in life, which has been eminently successful. He was originally a merchant of the old firm of Thomson, Bonar, and Co., in the Russian trade. He obtained a seat in Parliament, and was a great follower of the political economists, with Hyde Villiers, and a few other young men who

cried up the march of intellect, and advocated the new doctrines of Reform. He was clever, and whenever he spoke on commercial questions, was always correct in figures and references, though not an eloquent speaker. He was an arithmetical man, which gained him the favour of Lord Althorp, with whom he always voted, and who, when the Whigs came into power, made him Vice-President of the Board of Trade. When Althorp was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, having little previous knowledge or habits of business, he was glad to have a practical man at his elbow, whom he might consult on every occasion. As the Whigs grew in power, Thomson was promoted, and became a cabinet minister. He entered into all the plans of his colleagues to maintain themselves by pandering to the popular cry of reform. He represented the city of Manchester under the Radical interest, as an advocate of free trade, and in that capacity I have some years back alluded to him in my journal.

When Lord Durham left his post and came home, Thomson was nominated by the Melbourne Government to succeed him at Canada, and remedy some of the mischief created by that hot-headed man. It is said that he has acted with much judgment, and in some degree restored order among the Canadians; but the country is still in a very disjointed state, and I fear that Sir Charles Bagot, who is appointed to that post, will find it an arduous and ungrateful task.

Thomson was made a peer, by the title of Lord Sydenham, soon after his arrival; and though his fortune was small, being that of a younger brother,

he had made for himself a distinguished position in the world, which he was coming home to enjoy, in private life, when death carried him off just as his most sanguine dreams of ambition had been gratified. It is one of those striking but daily instances of the fallacy of worldly plans and wishes, which are meant by the great Dispenser of events as a lesson to all, but seldom produce their proper fruits.

I am glad to learn from the best authority that Sir R. Peel begins to feel that he is gradually gaining influence with the Queen; and her manner is certainly become far more gracious towards him, than could have been expected from the untoward circumstances under which he has been presented to her notice. He describes her as endowed with considerable abilities, and not only in a wonderful manner become conversant with State affairs, but also as taking an all-absorbing interest in them. When a messenger's box is brought down to Windsor, her countenance, which is naturally serious, brightens up immediately. She reads all the despatches, makes her comments, and is really so much engrossed by this one idea, that she never enters into the light gossiping conversation to which young women are generally addicted. Peel, who at the first felt naturally rather embarrassed with his young mistress, is now become more at his ease with her; and he has so much talent and tact that he soon finds a clue to her good opinion. He gained much ground with her by the adroit manner in which he offered to Prince Albert the presidency

THE PEOPLE'S
Beaumont

of a new Society of Arts. He took care first in a deferential manner to consult Her Majesty's wishes on the subject, stating that the choice would be popular in the country; and she immediately embraced the idea with great eagerness. She ordered the young Princess to be brought down to him, and treated him with great affability. On a later occasion, when he and Lady Peel were invited to stay a few days at Windsor, Her Majesty, in the course of conversation, asked him what was the reason of his great hostility to the system of her late Government. He immediately took advantage of this to enter into a detail of the revolutionary tendency of all their measures, and the bad spirit which they had so wantonly excited in the country,—a spirit which was rapidly threatening the ruin of the monarchy, as well as that of the country. He said that crowned heads should not only think of what was agreeable to their own feelings, but also what was conducive to the welfare of their posterity. It was in itself a contradiction, that sovereigns should be democrats, or encourage those principles in their dominions. That in another month Her Majesty might probably give birth to a son, to whom it must be the object of her anxiety to leave her crown as a sure and peaceful inheritance; and how could that be accomplished by following the system of concession and revolution, into which she had been gradually led under the false hope of obtaining a short-lived and uncertain popularity, at the expense of undermining the great props of the Constitution in Church and State? As Peel has great eloquence

and fluency, it may be supposed that these arguments could not fail to have a certain weight.

There is much discontent among the candidates for appointments. The Marquis of Londonderry wished for the embassy to Paris, which was refused him, and he threatens to *oppose* the Government. This is to be regretted, as it will prevent his son Castlereagh from taking office, who has good abilities, and might be usefully employed.

Sir Robert Gordon goes to Vienna instead of the Duke of Beaufort, to whom the embassy to Petersburg was offered, and, partly on account of the climate, at once declined, suiting neither his health nor wishes. My brother-in-law Sir Stratford Canning goes to Constantinople, where he has been before. Lord Rosslyn is made Master of the Buckhounds at the Duke's request: Sir Robert Peel had offered it to Lord Forrester, who declined it. Lord Cowley goes to Paris; but from the intricate state of French politics in Paris, I am inclined to think that Mr. Bulwer will succeed in retaining his post there as Secretary, in spite of his ultra-principles. Lord Aberdeen offered him to be Secretary-General to Bagot in Canada, which he has declined. Lord Stuart de Rothesay goes to Petersburg; which can hardly suit him, as the living there is dearer than in any capital in Europe.

Sunday, 10*th*.—I called on the Damers, and found them established in the house in Tilney Street, left them by Mrs. Fitzherbert. The Colonel is made Comptroller of the Queen's Household, with which he is much pleased. I find London very much

altered, and in some respects, such as the buildings and parks, very considerably improved. There is much magnificence and luxury in the great houses, and much bustle in the streets; but not that amusing variety which greets you at every step in Paris. The change in society has also become very apparent within the last few years. It was called, and perhaps justly, in my time, dissipated; but the leaders were men of sense and talent, with polished manners, and generally high-minded feelings. The young men of the day seem without any prominent feature of character; indifferent instead of fastidious; careless in their manner to the women, and making it the fashion to *afficher* a heartless, selfish tone of feeling, such as would not be tolerated in French society, where the women certainly maintain a social influence that is not to be observed here. There is a great deal of beauty in the London drawing-rooms; but hardly any of those *égards pour les convenances* which, abroad, is the simplest and most natural form of high breeding, and which is shown in dress as well as in manner and in language. Steam has here dissolved the exclusive system, and seems to have substituted the love of wealth for both the love of amusement and of social distinction.

Monday, 11*th*.—The Duke of Wellington is detained at Windsor; but Alvanley tells me privately that I shall find him very much *aigri* by late circumstances. The present Government owes much to the lustre which his great character and universal popularity shed upon it. The Duke knows it, and feels severely that he is thwarted in the few objects

which he may wish to see accomplished. He was disappointed that his relation, the Duke of Beaufort, did not obtain the desired embassy; that when he asked the Buckhounds for Lord Rosslyn, the first offer should have been made to Lord Forrester; and one or two other rebuffs of the same nature, that have been inflicted upon him by his colleagues in office, to prove their independence of him who formed the present Cabinet, and made them all what they are.

I find my old friend Archy Macdonald, who is just arrived in town, well and in good spirits, notwithstanding that serious misfortune—the loss of sight. He lives now almost constantly at Brighton with his friend and fellow-sufferer Lord Westmoreland, who is eighty-three years old.

Tuesday, 12*th*.—I saw Stuart de Rothesay, who seemed not over-pleased with his embassy to St. Petersburg. He begins to look at the disadvantages attached to it. Lord Burghersh * wished much to go to Naples, for which he was eminently qualified, as knowing the language and customs of the country, having served long at Florence; and the Duke strongly supported his claim; but Lord Aberdeen means to keep Sir W. Temple there, and sends Lord Burghersh to Berlin.

Dining at White's with Alvanley, Allen, and Standish, put me in mind of old times.

Alvanley has written a pamphlet on the state of Ireland, in which he strongly recommends two

* Present Earl of Westmoreland.

points—the payment of the Irish clergy by the Government; and an approximation to the Court of Rome, so as to obtain an influence in tranquillising and curbing that riotous and irresponsible body of men. On this latter subject Stuart de Rothesay said to me last night, that two years back when he came from Rome, where he had had a long conversation with the Pope, who was very willing to enter into these views, he mentioned the same idea to the Duke of Wellington; that he firmly opposed it, saying the Conservative party were so intimately bound up with the High Church party, that they could not risk such a step, which would cause great irritation and opposition, even to the breaking up of the union between them.

Friday, 15*th*.—Alvanley left town this evening for Dover. He is gone to pass the winter at Odessa with the Woronzows, where he finds a hospitable reception, every luxury of life, and an agreeable society. His talents and amiable manners must make him a welcome guest everywhere, particularly in those distant regions where men of his stamp are more appreciated as they are more rare. Woronzow himself, the governor of the province, is an Englishman in education and ideas; and the society is composed of only a few families, who have enormous fortunes, and are surrounded with the splendour of princes. His loss to me, so soon after our meeting here, is very great.

Saturday, 16*th*.—The greatest anxiety is felt for news from America for the verdict on Macleod, as the popular spirit was much excited and ready to

commit any excesses in the event of his acquittal. It proves that there is no possibility of treating with these Republican governments, where the sovereign people sets all international law at defiance.

Sunday, 17*th*.—Matuscewitz is confined to his couch with a stiff knee. He says he has got a long leave of absence from his embassy at Stockholm; but nothing, I think, will keep him away from England.

Wednesday, 20*th*.—The packets are arrived from America, but bring nothing new, as Macleod's trial is put off till the 4th inst. The public spirit remains as unfavourable and turbulent as ever. It is thought that, in case of an acquittal, they will administer Lynch law on Macleod.

Thursday, 21*st*.—I am very much struck with the mania for gossip which now rages in society here. There seems to be no other subject of conversation in the fine company of London. The only topics that afford interest are local ones. This arises, doubtless, from the fact that, diplomacy excepted, London society is entirely national; while that of Paris, being more absolutely cosmopolitan, leads to greater familiarity with subjects of general import, and the resources of conversation are there, consequently, much less limited.

Friday, 22*nd*.—The Duke de Cannizzaro, who married and survived Miss Johnston, is lately dead at Como. He is said to have been poisoned by overdoing the homœopathic system. He had long been separated from his wife.

Lord Melbourne, who takes everything easily,

said, the other day, he was not at all surprised at his friends losing their places; his wonder was that they had retained them so long.

Saturday, 30*th.* — The American mountain has brought forth a mouse. Accounts have been received that Macleod has been acquitted and released. All was quiet.

Tuesday, *November* 2*nd.* — When I was dining today in the coffee-room at White's with Lord George Bentinck, a good-looking young man came in, and, after conversing with him for a little while, sate down to dinner between us. When he went away, I asked Lord George who he was; he said, Prince George of Cambridge. This is a very *apropos* instance of the change of manners in the present day; for though Lord George certainly stood up to speak to him on his entrance, I saw no one else observe the least etiquette towards royalty.

Monday, 3*rd.* — We left town to pass some time with my family at my brother's, the Chancellor of Chester.

Tuesday, 9*th.* — The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince (of Wales).

Thursday, 19*th.* — I see very little hopes of the Duke of Wellington's success in fulfilling his promises about me. G—— writes me, and I have heard from others, that I am the only exception he has made with Lord Aberdeen to his rule of asking for *nothing* from this Government. I have friends, I know, who wish to serve me; and I am told that Bidwell at the Foreign Office forwards my views. There are, I think, others less kindly disposed.

Thursday, 9th December.—I went for a few days to Hooton Hall, Sir Massey Stanley's. His father died about four months ago, and he inherits a fine property, which I fear will hardly suffice with his magnificent ideas. The second son, Errington, has a fortune of his own left by an uncle. He married Miss Macdonald. And the third, John Stanley, married the daughter of the Baron de Talleyrand, whom he met at Florence. She is very attractive, and still quite a child in appearance.

Thursday, 16th.—Lord Westmoreland died at Brighton after a long gradual decay. He was eighty-three, and had been for some years stone blind. This gives a Garter and a lord-lieutenancy to the new Government.

1842.

FRIDAY, January 7th.—Left Cheshire by railroad for Grimsthorpe Castle, where my kind friends Lord and Lady Willoughby greeted me with a most cordial welcome.

Friday, 21st.—I arrived in town from Grimsthorpe this evening.

Saturday, 22nd.—The King of Prussia landed at Gravesend to attend the royal christening. The Duke of Wellington went down to greet His Majesty on his arrival dressed in a Prussian field-marshal's uniform with the Black Eagle. As soon as the King espied him, he rushed towards him with open arms, and expressed his joy at seeing him by saying it was the proudest day of his life.

Sunday, 23rd.—I went to Apsley House, and was received by the Duke in the most cordial manner. Notwithstanding all I had heard of his infirm state, I was rejoiced to find him looking extremely well, and in excellent spirits. His kindness was very great. He talked over my position and capacities for office in the most flattering way; and though, under present circumstances, it may not be possible for this Government to revive the consul-generalship in Paris, he has another plan in view for me, on which he means to talk to Aberdeen. When I told him that I hoped he would not impute the voluntary

interference of my zealous friends to any indiscreet urging on my part, he replied, "Not in the least; but, remember, you have not a warmer friend than myself." We spoke much of the state of affairs in France, on which we were well agreed. It is ten years since we last met, and I find him much less altered than could have been supposed. He is thinner, and stoops more; his hair is more white; but his eye is as keen, and his mind as active, as ever it was; moreover, in conversation his speech is as fluent.

Monday, 24*th*. — I called, and found Lord Hertford in bed, suffering from gout in addition to his other infirmities.

Tuesday, 25*th*. — The day of the royal christening at Windsor. The Prince of Wales is named Albert Edward. All who have been there say that the scene was very magnificent, and the display of plate at the banquet superb. After the ceremony a silver embossed vessel, containing a whole hogshead of mulled claret, was introduced, and served in bucketfulls to the company, who drank the young Prince's health. Very few ladies were invited.

Friday, 28*th*. — The Duke of Cleveland is not expected to live twenty-four hours. He is enormously rich; his landed property is said to be about 111,000*l*. per annum. Here are two Garters likely to be vacant for the Government besides those of Lord Westminster, Lord Lonsdale, and others, who are seriously ill. Ten Knights of the Garter were unable to attend the christening.

The debates in the Chamber of Paris on Monday

and Tuesday on the slave-trade treaty, and on the right of search, have been most violent against this country. Guizot's speech, though in favour of England, was cold, because he is himself unpopular, and wants a majority.

Saturday, 29th. — The Duke of Cleveland died this morning.

Tuesday, February 1st. — A Cabinet Council was held last night, at which Sir R. Peel gave the first hint of his future measures, and among the first topics introduced was the Corn Laws. That he is determined on revising them is now certain, and the consequence of this discussion is, that the Duke of Buckingham has at once resigned his seat in the Cabinet. The extent of the new measure has not as yet transpired, but I am glad to hear that the separation has taken place without the slightest acrimony, and the Duke has also promised to support Peel's Government on all general questions. The Duke of Cleveland's death has, opportunely for Peel, made another Garter vacant, which he will now give to the Duke of Buckingham; he had probably reserved Lord Westmoreland's for this occasion, and now he will be free to give that to the Duke of Beaufort.

Wednesday, 2nd. — The Duke of Buckingham has accepted the Garter. Opinions are divided on the subject of his resignation. Some say that it will cause great alarm among the agricultural interest, others that it will be a relief to the Government to have him out of the Cabinet. His place of Privy Seal has been immediately given to the Duke of Buccleugh.

Thursday, 3*rd*. — The Queen opened the Parliament in person, attended by the King of Prussia, who sat on her right hand. The Speech, of course, only deals in general allusions to the future measures. The Address was moved by Lord March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, which shows that the agricultural interests are not angry. The Duke of Beaufort is come to town, and has received his Garter.

Friday, 4*th*. — The debates last night seem to have given general satisfaction. Peel spoke in a very business-like manner, and expressed his determination to lose no time in bringing forward his measures, which were all ready and prepared. He has named Wednesday for the Corn-Laws. There is no opposition to the Address.

We celebrated D'Orsay's birthday at his house.

Saturday, 5*th*. — There has been a serious quarrel between Lord W. Russell and Lord Aberdeen. The former conceived that he was removed from his post at Berlin in a cavalier manner, and wrote in consequence the expression of his feelings to London.

The Duke of Cleveland died worth 110,000*l*. per annum, and 900,000*l*. in money. He left nothing but the entailed property to his eldest son, who gets, however, near 70,000*l*. per annum: his widow has above 20,000*l*. per annum; Lord H. Vane as much; Lord W. Powlett 10,000*l*. per annum; but the married daughters receive only the 20,000*l*. which he promised them upon their marriage.

Monday, 7*th*. — Most disastrous news from India: the senseless policy of Lord Auckland, in extending

our possessions beyond the Indus, has met with a severe retribution. An organised insurrection has broken out in Affghanistan, Sir A. Burns and several officers have been murdered in Caboul, and our troops will soon be overpowered by numbers and destroyed.

I had a letter from ——, which states his conviction that the French Government will not ratify the slave-trade treaty, from a fear of the Opposition. Guizot has made an egregious blunder, and will lower himself and his Ministry in the eyes of the country; but this places Government in a very embarrassing position, as the treaty with the other Powers was announced in the Queen's Speech.

Tuesday, 8*th*.—This morning the long-talked-of marriage, between Lady Sarah Villiers and Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, took place at Lord Jersey's. Esterhazy *père*, who is at Ratisbon, did not come to London himself, but sent his consent for the immediate celebration. It was accompanied with a present to the bride of a diamond tiara, and some of the family pearls. Half the town was invited to the breakfast; the young couple went to Osterley.

Wednesday, 9*th*.—This evening Sir R. Peel brought into the House of Commons his new measure on the Corn-Laws. It seems to be of a lenient nature, not likely to frighten the agriculturists, and certainly not to satisfy the party which affects to represent the people in the House.

Thursday, 10*th*.—Another debate took place in the House of Commons, in which Lord John Russell

attempted to throw blame on the Government, which was rejected by a large majority.

Friday, 11*th.* — Peel's measure on the Corn-Laws is received with great complacency by the agricultural party: the Dukes of Richmond and Rutland, with various other land-owners, give it their approbation, and will continue their support to the Government. They think it will not reduce their rents, but if the effect is to lower the price of wheat, they must be mistaken.

Monday, 14*th.* — Lord J. Russell brought forward his measure for the Corn question.

Tuesday, 15*th.* — The news from India is rather more encouraging. It is hoped that Sale's division, near Caboul, will be able to hold out till the reinforcements can arrive. France still holds out from ratifying the treaty.

Wednesday, 16*th.* — After a debate of three nights Lord J. Russell's motion was thrown out by a majority of 123, late this night.

Thursday, 17*th.* — Villiers' motion for the repeal.

Tuesday, 22*nd.* — Lord Aberdeen laid upon the table the treaty on the slave trade, regretting that France had not as yet signed it with the other Powers.

Thursday, 24*th.* — Louis de Noailles told me that Guizot would lose his place at once if he ratified the treaty. It is in France as in America, — the executive is kept in such awe by the people that nations cannot treat with them.

Friday, 25*th.* — Peel had again a majority of 203 on the Corn question proposed by Christopher.

Sunday, 27*th.*—At two o'clock this morning Lord Hertford was seized with a violent attack. Croker was sent for express to London, and when I went to Dorchester House with Horace Seymour, we found a fresh physician had been called in, and all the three declared him in great danger. * * *

* * * * * * *

* * * * * * *

Monday, 28*th.*—I had a letter from Paris, which says that Guizot is in a very ticklish position as minister: he dares not ratify the treaty, and still wishes to pacify the other Powers by a prospect of doing so after the next elections. In the mean time they mean to act without France. The French Cabinet is overawed by the popular voice, and egged on by the Radical press; but Europe must see at once that there is, and can be no government in France under the present truckling system. —— says, that if Guizot is ejected, Thiers will not come into power, but another doctrinaire party will be selected by Louis-Philippe, or perhaps after all M. Molé.

Tuesday, *March* 1*st.*—This day at 4 P.M. Lord Hertford breathed his last.

* * * * * * *

* * * * * * *

A few lines from the Duke, prove to me that there is not much consideration paid by Lord Aberdeen to his wishes in my favour. And on that question I shall probably never know *le dessous des cartes.*

Tuesday, 8*th.*—The Indian news by telegraph are very distressing. Macnaghten has been assassi-

nated, Elphinstone supposed to be dead, and the troops unable to move from Caboul. Lord Auckland is in the greatest despair at Calcutta on hearing the result of this fatal and ill-judged expedition across the Indus.

Tuesday, 15*th*.—Another Garter is vacant since Lord Hertford died, by the death of the Duke of Norfolk.

Thursday, 17*th*.—I had a letter from Rokeby at Vienna. He writes thus: "Metternich is very merry at the expense of the French Cabinet. He says, England proposed this treaty at Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Verona. We would not agree, because we thought it would only increase the misery of the slave trade, and not put it down. France, in 1831 and '33, was so much obliged to England that she agreed to any proposition. France and England ask the rest of Europe to join; Russia says, 'I do not care about it, but I will do what is agreeable to England;' Prussia is governed by philanthropy. Then they come to *la vieille Autriche*. We think the same as before, detesting the slave trade as much as any; but if all Europe wishes this measure, we will oppose no longer; and in order to give it more efficiency, I suggested the clause of making the trade piracy. And now France, who invited us, leaves us in the lurch.

"Princess Marie * * * walked about the last *redoute* with the little G * * * (one of the English attachés), who was more than half drunk, and is *très joli garçon*. She gave him an appointment for the next day at the fashionable milliner's, and

preceded him there, and took her place behind the counter. He arrived, was well pleased with the beauty of the unknown, bought some trifles, and went away thinking he had begun an intrigue with a *modiste*. Two days after he went to Princess * * * 's, and there found his *modiste* in full dress and the extremity of fashion. He was so astonished, he would not believe his eyes, and thought it was some extraordinary and unaccountable dream. Some one reproached her, '*Qu'elle se moquoit de lui;*' she answered, '*Comment savez vous que je m'en moque.*' I have not heard of the *dénouement.*"

This is a counterpart of the story of Madame d'Egmont, daughter to the Maréchal Richelieu in the reign of Louis XV. Rokeby adds, that Esterhazy is returned much out of spirits.

Sunday, 20*th.*—This night at twelve o'clock Lord Munster shot himself through the head at his house in Belgrave Street. No reason as yet can be assigned for this horrid catastrophe.

Monday, 21*st.* — It appears that Lord Munster had been for two or three days in a very dejected state of mind, and the physicians who had been consulted on his case in the morning, were apprehensive as to his safety. His brother Adolphus passed the evening with him, and left him at half-past ten still very unwell. At twelve he retired to his room; he had two pistols within reach. The first attempt was fruitless, and he only shot himself through the hand, upon which he called his servant, said he had wounded himself by accident, and sent him to fetch

a surgeon. As the man was going out of the house he heard a fresh report, which was the accomplishment of the fatal deed.

Munster was the eldest of William IV.'s sons by Mrs. Jordan. He married Miss Wyndham, one of the natural daughters of Lord Egremont, with whom he had a fortune of 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* He had the place of Constable of Windsor Castle, which was continued to him by the present Queen, and he had just been appointed to the command of the troops at Plymouth, with which he was much pleased. He was a very amiable man in private life, not without some talent, and given to study eastern languages. It was rather a curious coincidence that I went into White's at twelve o'clock last night, where I observed Adolphus Fitzclarence and Colonel Damer in deep conversation at the further end of the room; Lord Douro jokingly said to me, "What are those two so seriously engaged about? I suppose we shall see it in the papers to-morrow." Little did he think that his words would be so strictly verified, as they were talking of Munster's state, and at that moment he must have been in the act of destroying himself.

Tuesday, 22*nd.* — Another melancholy event has occurred to-day. I dined with Mr. Lyon, where my old friend Armstrong was expected; he never came, and in the evening I learnt the sad tidings that he had dressed for dinner, and soon after fell from his chair and expired. His early life was passed in the Guards; he was then aide-de-camp for a long period to the late Duke of York; then equerry to

William the Fourth, and to Queen Victoria. He was one of our oldest members at White's,—always gay, and a great acquisition to society from his natural wit and humour: a good-natured and most honourable man, and I have lost in him a friend of thirty-five years' standing.

Saturday, 26*th*. — Affairs in Ireland are going on better than could have been expected. Lord De Grey is popular, and Dublin is very brilliant with fêtes given at the Viceregal Court. Lord Eliot, the Secretary, is a very amiable man, but wanting in energy; he yields too much to the disaffected party.

Tuesday, 29*th*. — The Easter recess in Parliament will last to the 4th of next month. The Whigs think they have done a great feat in preventing the division on the Property Tax before Easter.

Thursday, 31*st*. — I went with Yarmouth to view the property at Strawberry Hill, which is to be sold next month by order of the proprietor, Lord Waldegrave. Here are all the collections of Horace Walpole. There are a few good pictures, but all the rest are of little value. After dinner I went to the mock trials at the Garrick's Head in Bow Street. There is one man who imitates Brougham very well as counsel, but the subject of debate was coarse, and the audience very vulgar.

Sunday, April 3*rd*. — Called with Yarmouth on Lord Lowther and saw his fine collection of furniture, &c., in Carlton Gardens. There is a profusion of fine old Sèvres china, among which the splendid

service given by Louis XV. to the Empress Catherine.

Monday, 4*th.*—The Parliament resumed its sittings after the holidays.

Tuesday, 5*th.*—The first reading of the Property Tax was carried without a division.

Wednesday, 6*th.*—The executors of Lord Hertford have put his valet in prison on a charge of fraud and embezzlement, just as he was about to leave England in a new carriage, and with a service of plate that he had bought, value 2000 guineas. The depredations are found to be enormous.

* * * * *

Thursday, 7*th.*—Dreadful confirmation of all our reverses at Caboul. The private letters teem with blame and invective against the credulous conduct of General Elphinstone in giving up our troops to the cruel mercies of Ackbar Khan.

Saturday, 9*th.*—Last night Sir Robert Peel made a most brilliant speech in answer to Lord J. Russell's opposition to the Income Tax. The party became clamorous for adjournment in order to impede the progress of the bill, which was manfully resisted by Sir Robert; but no words can describe the factious and reckless conduct of the Opposition, who would readily impede all public business and sacrifice the best interests of the country to themselves. What a contrast to the conduct of himself and colleagues when in opposition.

In a letter of Rokeby's from Vienna, he gives the following character of Metternich, with whom he lives intimately:—

"His memory is astonishing, and all he wants is *pace*. We are very great friends, and he is the most amiable man, in the English sense, I ever met with. I do not suppose he was ever out of temper in his life, or had an envious, dirty, harsh feeling. The universal respect for his private character certainly contributes as much to the permanence of his power as any prestige about his political superiority; though I must admit that the slow drawn unceasing sentences that drop from his lips, notwithstanding the innumerable digressions and deviations, always evince the greatest sagacity; and the wisdom of experience gives him a sort of infallible prescience of the future. I am come to this after long observation, for the extreme tediousness of his monologues, and his frivolous love of expatiating on any trifling scientific subject, had led me to undervalue him. I am now of the conviction that he is one of the wisest, as well as one of the best of men. You may probably attribute this change of mine to the fascination of the civilities and *bienveillance* of a man holding the high position, as a statesman, which he enjoys, whatever may be his real natural claims. I by no means intend to deny the possibility of such *aveuglement*, but though I think he would not have ever been able to govern a constitutional state, where parliamentary abilities are required, we are very much apt to undervalue those sober, social, reasonable qualities which insure the happiness of the governed. He greatly admires Peel."

Thursday, 14*th*.—Last night Peel had a majority of 106 on the division for the Property Tax.

Sunday, 17*th.* — The dowager Duchess of Richmond is given over. I remember a story of her long ago which, at the time, was often repeated. She went one Sunday with her daughter to the Chapel Royal at St. James's, but being late they could find no places; after looking about some time, and seeing the case was hopeless, she said to her daughter, "Come away, Louisa; at any rate we have done the *civil* thing." This was completely the idea of the *card-leaving* dowager of her day.

Monday, 18*th.* — Yarmouth took his seat this morning in the House of Peers. At this moment there are four general officers lying dead, viz. Lord Ludlow, Sir W. Houston, Sir Lionel Smith, and Wetherell, whose regiments are at the disposal of Government. Sir Robert Peel had another division on Corn last night in the Lords, with a majority of ninety-eight in his favour, and on the Property Tax of ninety-seven in the Commons.

Thursday, 21*st.* — Louis de Noailles allows with regret the hostile feeling against England which exists in France, and which is become too notorious to be denied, but he imputes it to the English press, which indeed is not so violent as the French papers. The opposition party in the Chambers wish for war. This party is now joined by the Duke of Orleans and Prince of Joinville, who hope to gain popularity by showing a warlike feeling. But notwithstanding all this, my conviction is, that the great mass of the population in France, being commercial, and fond of money, are still desirous of maintaining peace.

Saturday, 23*rd.*—Sir Robert Peel's majorities increase, and his government becomes daily firmer and firmer. The marriage of Miss Louisa Stuart, the second daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, with the Marquis of Waterford is declared.

Monday, 25*th.* — The great capitalist of Paris, M. Aguado, died the other day in his native land. He was travelling to visit his property near Oviedo, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit, which carried him off at the early age of fifty-six. I remember buying of this man in Paris in 1820, who was then carrying about samples of cigars and sherry, which he sold on commission for a house in Cadiz. He managed to get employed in the loans raised for Ferdinand at the Seu d'Urgel before the French invasion, and the overthrow of the Cortes. From small gains he entered into large speculations which were very successful; his fortune became at last enormous, and he obtained the title of Duke de las Marismas. He bought the superb hôtel in the Rue Grange-Batelière, formerly occupied as the Salon des Etrangers; the Château de Petit Bourg, once the property of the Bourbons; the estate of Château Margaux, with its vineyards, near Bordeaux; a superb collection of pictures; and lived surrounded by every luxury. His fortune is said to be two millions sterling.

Friday, 29*th.*—The account came yesterday that M. Humann, the French Minister of Finance, is dead of an apoplectic fit, and La Cave la Plagne is nominated immediately in his place. Humann leaves a good fortune.

Thursday, May 5th.— The dowager Duchess of Richmond died last night of dropsy. She had been kept alive for three weeks by vegetable poisons, which served for a time to neutralise the disorder.

Friday, 6th.— Gurwood this morning showed me an autograph letter from George IV., when Prince Regent, to the Duke of Wellington, on receiving the news of the Battle of Waterloo. He addresses him, "My dear Wellington," calls him his best friend, and applauds his military talents to the skies. The Duke's despatches, edited by Colonel Gurwood, place his name above all conception in public opinion, not only as a great captain, which was known before, but as a statesman, a gentleman, and a man of humanity and kindness. It was a long time before he would consent to the publication of these despatches, so honourable to his name. They had been laid by in boxes, in a garret at Apsley House, and were covered with dust, when, at Mrs. Arbuthnot's earnest entreaties, he at last consented to allow Gurwood to compile and prepare them for the press. The Duke says, jocularly, now, "Really, I believe I am the most voluminous author of the present day." Earl Grey, his constant opponent in politics, after having read this work, said, "I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction, that in every circumstance of public life the Duke of Wellington is the greatest man that ever lived." How striking is that expression, when it was debated whether the army should make its retreat from Portugal, and the by-port of Cacino was suggested as the point of embarkation, he still stood out for Lisbon, writing to

the Government five military reasons, and concluding with this sixth, "Besides, after all the brilliant conduct of this army, I should be sorry to see them go out by the back door, when they have a right to go out by the front door, like gentlemen."

As Lord and Lady Willoughby were coming to dinner yesterday, at General Fremantle's, where I dined, their carriage drove over a child in Parliament Street, but fortunately without doing it much harm. A mob, of course, was drawn together to the spot; but all agreed that the coachman was by no means in fault, and Lord Willoughby got out of the carriage, and saw that every kind attention was paid to it. How different was the conduct of a French mob, three years ago, in Paris. The old Duchesse de Dodeauville, passing over the Pont Neuf in her carriage, the coachman by accident drove over a child and killed it on the spot. The mob assembled with frightful cries, and called out, "*A la rivière, à la rivière!*" meaning to throw the old duchess over the bridge, which they would have executed if the Garde Municipale had not been attracted by the noise. Foiled in this attempt, they picked up the bleeding body of the child, threw it into the old lady's lap, and made the coachman drive away with it.

Saturday, 7th.— The ultra Tories and the Whigs are combining in the country to cry down Sir Robert Peel for his tariff, which they say is a desertion of principle, but he will rise superior to their narrow-minded policy.

Tuesday, 10th.— The sad news arrived this even-

ing, that more than one half of the rich and populous town of Hamburgh has been destroyed by fire.

A dreadful accident has taken place on the Paris and Versailles Railroad, by the bursting of a boiler, when above 50 lives were lost, and 150 wounded.

Thursday, 12*th*.— There was a neat piece of persiflage in the "Morning Chronicle" of to-day, supposed to be a motion in the French Chamber of Deputies, made by M. Berryer, to resent the insult offered to France by the allusions to the fields of Crecy and Agincourt, made by the characters at the Queen's ball. This is pacified by M. Guizot, who assures the House that the French ambassador, M. de St. Aulaire, has received directions from the Government to appear there in the character of Joan of Arc, who defeated the English.

Constant dinners, but no occurrences of any interest. G. Anson's Attila won the Derby.

Monday 30*th*. — As the Queen was returning home to the palace with Prince Albert this afternoon, descending Constitution Hill, a villain approached the open carriage and fired at her, but fortunately the pistol snapped in the pan. He was immediately secured. It is now known that the same individual made a similar attempt yesterday evening, which was hushed up. The Privy Council was instantly assembled for the examination of the culprit.

Tuesday, 31*st*. — The man's name who fired at the Queen is Francis: he has been examined and committed for trial.

Wednesday, *June* 1*st*. — I am shocked at the

change which has taken place in my old friend Stuart since his journey to St. Petersburg, from whence he is just come to attend the marriage of his daughter with Lord Waterford. He is much broken and enfeebled. I fear it is that *ramollissement du cerveau*, which was the foundation of the late Lord Hertford's maladies.

Wednesday, 8*th.* — This morning Sir H. Parnell, made Lord Congleton by the Whigs, under whom he was Paymaster of the Forces, strangled himself with his neckcloth. He had been for some time in a desponding mood, being lowered by the calomel that the physician had given him for a bilious attack. He was brother-in-law to Colonel G. Damer. I had some conversation with Lord Palmerston this evening at Lady Ailesbury's, who said, if Thiers were to get into power he would be just as anxious to maintain peace with England as Guizot; and I really believe he is right.

Saturday, 11*th.* — I very much fear that my poor friend Matuscewitz is dead at St. Petersburg. Cte. Chreptowitch informs me that the last accounts from thence mention that he had received the last sacraments and burnt all his papers, which two acts are the natural impulse of every Russian before he quits this world — the first to make his peace with heaven, the second not to offend the Emperor after his death. It appears that he was latterly attacked with dropsy, and the Russian physicians bled him, which is always fatal in such cases.

The death of poor Matuscewitz is confirmed: he died on the 1st instant, and in bad circumstances,

just enough to pay his debts, after all his embassies and missions abroad.

Saturday, 18*th.*—Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been tried at the Old Bailey, found guilty, and sentenced to death. It is hoped by all that the Queen will not interfere to save his life.

Tuesday, 21*st.*—Francis has been overwhelmed with despair since his condemnation; he asserts that the pistol was not loaded with ball, that he had no wish to hurt the Queen, but that his sole object was to obtain notoriety, and be shut up for life like Oxford, where he would be sure of a relief from his poverty and support at the public expense.

Sunday, *July* 3*rd.*—This morning another attack was made on the Queen's life as she was going in her carriage to the Chapel Royal. A humped-back boy presented a pistol at her, which only snapped in the pan; he was arrested by a boy named Docket, who gave him in charge to two police officers, who treated it as a joke, and the young rascal escaped. This may be imputed to the culpable laxity of our Government, who, on the preceding day, remitted the sentence of Francis, and condemned him only to transportation to a penal settlement in Tasmania.

There seems to be a general apathy about every thing in this country; there is no longer the same interest in politics, the struggle of parties seems finished; Peel is supposed to be in the ascendant, but the ultra Tories are incensed against him for his liberal tendencies. Though all around is a calm, it may be only that which portends a fatal storm.

Monday, 4*th.*— The person who fired at the

Queen is a young *vaurien*, who had quarrelled with and left his parents; his name is Bean, and his father a carver by trade. He seems to have had no object except to do something desperate.

Wednesday, 6*th*. — This day came on the trial of Suisse, the late Lord Hertford's valet; I went with Yarmouth to the Old Bailey, and sat on the bench. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

Saturday, 9*th*.—* * is found to have been keeping a hazard bank at his house in the Place Vendôme. The other day the police broke into the establishment, and carried off the players to the *Violon;* when they wished to confiscate the furniture as ordered by law, he showed proofs that all had been assigned over to his *valet de chambre*, but he cheerfully gave up his friends.

Thursday, 14*th*. — This morning I was stopped in South Audley Street by Lord Huntley to tell me that news was this moment arrived by the pigeon-carriers, that the Duke of Orleans had been thrown out of his carriage, and so badly injured that he died in three hours afterwards.

He had gone after the review to see his family, previous to his departure for Plombières; on the road the horses took fright and ran away with the phaeton, near the Barrière de l'Etoile; he jumped out, and was killed by the fall. Just as I got into Grosvenor Square, I met the Duke of Wellington on horseback; I stopped to tell him the news, which he had not heard. He got off his horse, and walked on with me further, talking over the event, and discussing the important results which may arise

from it when the King dies. It is a mortal blow to Louis-Philippe, as weakening the chances of his dynasty, which it is the most anxious wish of his heart to establish. A long regency will never be supported by this phosphoric nation, and fears must be felt for the increasing power of the republican party. The Duke of Orleans was no friend to this country; that is, he thought he should gain more popularity in France by siding with Thiers and the war party, rather than by seeking an alliance with the English Government. The Duke said to me, "I always remember Talleyrand's expression about him, '*Le Duc d'Orleans est un prince de l'école normale.*'"

Friday, 15*th*.—The letters from Paris state that as soon as the Chambers are assembled, a regency will be proposed for the Count of Paris, in case of the death of Louis-Philippe.

Saturday, 16*th*.—I called on the Duke of Wellington this morning; he says the news from France has astounded all the diplomates in London, and gives the most fearful apprehensions for the future, as well for France as for all Europe. He bemoaned the fatal effects now produced by popular interference in affairs of State, which originated in France, and has been so much encouraged in England of late years. He particularly alluded to the public animosity in France against this country, which he thinks will overthrow Guizot, if he does not adopt it; and pointed out their inconsistency in refusing to ratify a treaty which France herself had first set on foot. * * * *

* * * *
* * * *

The Duke offered to give me a most particular letter to his brother in Paris, and took me over his statue gallery, &c.

Tuesday, 19*th.* — I went again this morning, by appointment, to see the Duke, who expressed himself so anxious to serve me in any way, that I must believe if nothing is done for me, he has not been backward in supporting me. He told me that his letter to his brother would place me in very intimate and confidential relations with him, and that he has spoken of me to him as one whose opinions would be valuable. He expressed a great wish for the continuation of our correspondence. He was highly agreeable, and told me a great many stories about the manœuvres at the French Post Office in opening letters. I saw —— yesterday at the Foreign Office, who advised me, with I am sure kind intentions, when I arrived in Paris, and had got a little insight into what was going on, to write direct to Lord Aberdeen on what I heard. This I flatly refused to do: first, because it does not suit my habits or ideas to write to a Minister with whom I have only a very slight personal acquaintance; and secondly, that as Lord Aberdeen had shown so very little disposition to meet my views, or the Duke's wishes, on that point, I feel no wish to volunteer my services to him.

Wednesday, 20*th.* — This morning we started for Ostend, and after a fair passage arrived there in fourteen hours very safe.

Thursday, 21*st.* — We proceeded by the railroad through Bruges to Ghent, where we dined, and went in the evening to see the Convent of the Beguines. The 700 nuns in white veils celebrating the *Office du Soir* in their church was a very interesting sight. Ghent is a very curious town, and contains some fine palaces of the nobility in the time of the Dukes of Brabant.

Friday, 22*nd.* — We went this morning to view the cathedral, which is the finest in Flanders; the pulpit, with its marble statues, is magnificent; it cost 60,000 florins. Here are the tombs of all the Bishops of Ghent, with the figures of the deceased, admirably sculptured; and some fine chapels with pictures, and the font where Charles V. was baptized. We proceeded by the railroad to Courtray, and from thence with post-horses to Douai, in France, where we slept. The railroad in Belgium is cheaper for passengers, but much dearer for carriages, than in England.

Saturday, 23*rd.* — We proceeded on our journey about 110 miles to Senlis, where we slept at a very bad inn.

Sunday, 24*th.* — We arrived in Paris at two o'clock, and I dined at the Club, where I met Kisseleff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who spoke much about the state of affairs here. The King is in the greatest despair at the late catastrophe. He told an intimate friend lately, that at one time he had had much trouble with the late Duke of Orleans, who came from the Lyceum strongly imbued with liberal principles; that he then felt obliged to treat

him rather as a king, than as a father, but he had completely subdued that tendency, and he had since had every reason to be satisfied with him. It is owing to this, said the King, that my son never knew how much I really loved him. The Duke of Orleans had gained great popularity with the army, which is by no means the case with the Duc de Nemours, who is reserved and proud, and strongly imbued with Conservative principles. The King is very anxious to have him appointed Regent, but the idea is not popular; at the same time it may be inferred that fear and apprehension of what may occur at this crisis will render the Chambers generally more ready to rally round the throne, than they would previously have been; but this will not be a desirable sentiment, and the Opposition will again resume its former bitterness. Guizot is extremely unpopular; he even knows and owns it, he has lost ground by the late elections. At the same time, notwithstanding the threats and invectives of the press against England, there is no wish whatever in the country to go to war.

I hear that —— was repeatedly counselled by his friend, ——, to give up his gambling-house, but he always refused, saying the King would permit it; and, what no one could have suspected, he spoke true. After the attack had been made by the police, the King sent for him and made him a present to indemnify him for his loss. Thus Louis-Philippe does not scruple to encourage a man in breaking the laws, because he is apprehen-

sive that he will publish certain letters which are in his possession.

Tuesday, 26*th*. — The Duc de Gramont told me this morning that when Louis-Philippe was standing at the foot of the Duc d'Orleans' corpse, in the wine-house at Sablonville, while the Queen and all the family were leaning over it and weeping most bitterly, he appeared lost in stupor, and his countenance became quite rigid and fixed; suddenly he looked round, and seeing an orderly officer near, he beckoned him to advance, and whispered in his ear, "Avez-vous des troupes pour me garder?" The other said, "Non, Sire?" He then added, in a hurried manner, "Où est donc Pajol? mais faites venir des gardes de suite." And they instantly sent for troops from Courbevoie. The saying is, "Le Duc d'Orleans a du son élévation au pavé et là il a trouvé sa chute." From the nature of the wound, (the back skull being split in the form of a cross,) he could not have jumped out of the carriage as was supposed. It was a very low phaeton, he got up to watch the postillion, and asked him if he had the command of his horses, who replied not quite, but he soon should. A sudden jerk then threw him backwards out of the carriage, and he fell upon his head. The brain was entirely smashed.

The King went this morning to open the Chambers, attended by a large body of troops; and the *quai* by which he passed, as well as the avenues to the Senate-house, were lined by innumerable soldiers, who kept the people at an immense distance from the *cortège*. The speech from the throne was short and

appropriate, uttered with great emotion and interrupted by sobs, which were thought by some to have been too unrestrained before the public. It was well received by the Assembly; but the people out of doors, as the King passed, preserved a strict silence, and gave not a cheer.

Wednesday, 27th. — I hear that on the examination of the Duc d'Orleans' papers, a long correspondence with Thiers was found in his desk. The Duchess has already received in private audience Guizot, Dupin, and Thiers; the former as minister, but the two others, it may be supposed, as friends.

Thursday, 28th. — It seems quite clear that the affair of the Regency will be carried without any difficulty; the Duc de Nemours will be elected. Much is said of an attack upon Guizot in the commencement of the session; but the real excitement against his Ministry may be traced much less to the opposition in the Chamber, than to the opposition in the press. The late tragical event has naturally produced much anxiety in Europe; but from the little I have already seen, my own apprehensions have greatly subsided as to the results. The nation *en masse* is eminently conservative, because all classes here are, comparatively speaking, in a prosperous state, and are fully sensible of what they might risk by a change. Indeed, England hardly presents as encouraging an aspect. The result of my observation up to the present moment is, that everything will go on quietly here. Among the middle and lower classes in France there may be partial discontent at the service of the National

Guard, the conscription, the taxes, &c.; but they have been gradually inured to them, and may know now by sad experience, that with those who make revolutions, the cause of the people is the last object to be considered. Thus we may hope that there is little chance of peace either at home or abroad being disturbed. There is a force of 75,000 men in and about Paris, besides the National Guard, who, to preserve their property, will fight to the last man.

Friday, 29th. — This late calamity has at least had the effect of averting the fall of M. Guizot for the present. Sympathy in the King's sorrows has made the Opposition unwilling immediately to moot a subject which would be so personally painful to his feelings; but this sentiment will not be durable. *Reste à savoir* if His Majesty will be able to maintain him in his post against such formidable foes. He is just the Minister to suit Louis-Philippe. His constant language is, " Sire, il faut prendre patience, il faut choisir le moment, mais le Roi sera satisfait."

Saturday, 30th. — This day had been appointed for the funeral of the Duke of Orleans, and the Champs Elysées presented the same scene of crowd and military preparation as we witnessed at the *convoi* of the ashes of Napoleon. The entire road from Neuilly to Notre Dame was lined with a double row of troops and National Guards. The *cortège* was preceded by an immense number of troops of all arms, and a great military staff. The heart was conveyed in a coach and six; then a numerous assemblage of priests chanting the prayers for the dead. The body was placed on a superb funeral car drawn

by eight horses, covered with black hangings; the led charger, and an infinity of mourning coaches.

Thus has fallen the Duke of Orleans in the flower of his age. His death, which at first created so much anxiety in Europe, may, on reflection, appear to be rather beneficial than otherwise to the maintenance of general peace. If we are to believe the fire-eaters in the army and the war party here, his accession to the throne would have been the signal for war, as they pretend that he was fully impressed with the conviction that it would alone secure the stability of his dynasty. This is probably much exaggerated; and moreover, at such a period, his ideas as a King might have differed from those of an heir-apparent, who is too frequently forced into an opposition to his father from various causes, and sometimes from a wish to conciliate those who are the most hostile to his family.

Sunday, 31*st.*—Marshal Soult, in a conversation with the Duc de Nemours, rather expostulated with him on his retired habits and reserved manner, saying, that he was now placed in a new position, which would require a very different conduct. His reply was, that up to this time his great object had been *de s'effacer;* that he had loved and respected his brother, and considered him as his *boussole;* but that now he felt the necessity of taking a more prominent part. His grief is so great, that he is become in appearance ten years older.

When M. Thiers went to Neuilly to write down his name after the catastrophe, he met there General Athalin, and requested him to tell the King that he

had come to make anxious inquiries after the family. Upon this the King sent for him, and had a long interview with him, which passed off in an apparently cordial manner. The King could not resist this opportunity of engaging his support in the Chamber in favour of the Regency, and forgot at once his old *grievance against him when it suited his interest.*

Monday, August 1*st.*—The late discussion in the House of Commons, and more particularly the tone of Sir R. Peel's speech on the affair of Portendic and the English claims, have placed the French Government in a state of great embarrassment. They know that in the present state of national feeling, any acquiescence in demands from England would be almost impracticable. But it appears that some time back they had absolutely given their consent to liquidate a part of their claims, and had further agreed to refer the remainder to the arbitration of the King of Prussia. This very circumstance now only seems to aggravate the difficulty, because however odious it might be to pay even a just debt to England, it would be considered here perfectly intolerable to settle a dubious claim at the bidding of a foreign Power. Thus M. Guizot is at his wits' ends.

All this augurs very ill for the stability of M. Guizot; indeed, some well-informed people think that ere the end of the session, which is giving him not more than a month, he will be replaced. I hear that the King had an interview lately with M. Molé, during which the discussion grew warm, and His Majesty made some very pointed allusions to those who

were trying to get into power. This produced a reply in no very courteous spirit; but just at that moment Madame Adelaide entered the room, and the King took the opportunity of retiring. He came back afterwards with a smiling face, took M. Molé by the hand, and treated him with the greatest cordiality. This may seem to evince a wish not to break seriously with an individual, whom, sooner or later, he may be forced, *malgré lui*, to take into his counsels.

Thursday, 4th. — The election of the President has engrossed the Chamber for two days, and great doubts have been entertained of the success of M. Sauzet, the ministerial candidate. It has at last been decided in his favour by a nominal majority of 43, but in fact only by 12, the votes for the other candidates being added together. This shows weakness in the Government, and M. Guizot's position is but little bettered by the victory. The Duke of Orleans' remains have been conveyed to Dreux, to be buried in the family fault. His untimely fate has created great sympathy in all classes, and many who spoke ill of him during his life, now seem to render justice to his talents.

The origin of the lilies, which have for so long a period been borne as armorial bearings by the Kings of France, dates from the Crusades. Louis le Jeune, son of Louis VII., first introduced on his shield the lily of the meadows in Palestine, which his successors afterwards retained. It was natural to suppose that the spirit of revolution, which set all religion at defiance, should abolish this type of Christian faith. Those who raise up the standard

of human reason as their rule of action, are the natural enemies of Divine Providence.

Friday, 12*th*.—It is wrong to imagine that Count Molé has any hankering after a Russian Alliance; that connection is out of the question. Let him once get into power, and he will be just as anxious to cultivate a connection with England as Guizot, and might be a more eligible minister to renew the lost relations with England than M. Guizot, as he at least is not tainted with the original sin of adhesion to the treaty of July.

When the Emperor of Russia heard the news of the melancholy death of the Duke of Orleans, he expressed great regret. However he may dislike the government of July, he is always forward to show the greatest attention and civility to any Frenchman who may arrive in his dominions. When M. Maguin was at St. Petersburg last year, he was so well treated that he returned quite Russian; and lately, when Horace Vernet, who went to execute some pictures for the Emperor, came back, he was charged with the expression of His Imperial Majesty's kindest sympathy and regrets to the King on this sad occasion. Horace Vernet says that he had an *atelier* prepared for him in the Palace, and the Emperor used frequently to come and sit an hour or two at a time with him when at work, talking of Napoleon and warlike subjects.

Saturday, 13*th*.— The Opposition do not seem to have determined whether they will make their serious attack upon Guizot before the session closes; if they do not, he will perhaps linger on till the next

meeting of the Chambers; but there is a strong feeling here that he cannot maintain his post. One thing I think is evident, that with all M. Guizot's kindly feelings towards England, he is nearly the worst minister we could have, because his hands are tied from ever acting in union with us, or from proposing any measure which might draw the two nations nearer together, by his obstinate opposition to the right of search, and the virtual prohibition of English threads; otherwise I really do not see why our relations with France should not gradually assume a more friendly aspect; nay, I almost feel confident that they might in time be drawn closer than ever. As things stand at present, we are indeed far from such a result.

Monday, 15*th*.—To give an idea of the immense expense to which this Government goes in establishing their own interests, and particularly in ingratiating itself with the army, it is now known that every expedition of the late Duke of Orleans to make a campaign in Africa cost no less a sum than one million of francs, or 40,000*l*. The presents made by him to officers were to an immense amount; in proof of which it is a fact, that on the very day of his death, which was the day fixed for his departure to command the army at St. Omer and Chalons, a box arrived from his jewellers to be packed up with his baggage, which contained various articles designed as presents, amounting to 500,000 fr., or 20,000*l*. It is therefore not surprising that though his income was one million per annum, his debts amount to more than ten millions of francs.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday by the Queen in person. On the preceding day Lord Palmerston made an attack on the Government measures during the session. It was an ingenious speech, but Sir R. Peel with great eloquence refuted all his arguments, exposing the reckless, ruinous conduct of the Whig administration. He used some very soothing expressions towards France, which Lord Cowley told me last night had been received here with great gratitude by both the King and his Ministers. They declared to him that it would do them a great deal of good. They had ordered 1000 copies of it to be printed and distributed in the country. The accounts of the disturbances in England are still very serious.

The Duc de Mouchy, who had of late seen much of the Duke of Orleans, told me last night that if he had come to the throne Thiers would have been his minister, and that he was desirous of war, but only in conjunction with England or with her neutrality. His mind was ulcerated by the slights which he had received from the German Powers on the occasion of his marriage. He had forgotten that times were altered since the reign of Louis XIV., and that nations will no longer go to war to satisfy princely caprices, or avenge princely squabbles.

Thursday, 18*th*.—G—— writes me thus:—"I hope the disturbances in the country and manufacturing districts will soon be over. Thanks to the railroads we have been able to carry an overpowering force at once to Manchester, and General Warre has got an army there, infantry, cavalry, and artillery,

quite enough to restore order. This extraordinary facility afforded for suppressing a dangerous outbreak will perhaps reconcile the Tories to the *enormity* of railroads generally. A genuine high Tory groans over high roads deserted, inns broken up, and hates a conveyance which puts high and low on a level of convenience and comfort; but, on the other hand, your great man will like well enough to have regiments whisked down to protect his person and property at the rate of forty miles per hour. The Duke of Wellington is again Commander-in-chief."

Saturday, 20*th*. *Rue Royale* 8.—This evening in the Chamber was carried the Regency Bill in favour of the Duc de Nemours, or rather in favour of the next heir to the throne, by a majority of 310 votes against 94. This is not flattering to the King, who had hoped for greater unanimity; at the same time he was hardly justified in pressing upon the nation a law which makes a Regency hereditary without the voice of the Parliament. But the anecdote of the day was the conduct of Thiers, who made a long speech in favour of the law, and voted in direct opposition to all his friends of the Côté gauche. It has been humorously remarked that M. Thiers has made the question *une affaire de ménage; il a voulu faire son lit.*

Thursday, 25*th*.—The melancholy fate of the Duke of Orleans, which seemed to threaten the dynasty of Louis-Philippe, has in fact tended much to strengthen it. This event has created a sympathy with the family which had never before existed, and the

Sovereign has adroitly used it to forward his own purposes.

Friday, 26th. — The royal family here remain absorbed in grief. They have bought the little wine-house in which the Duke of Orleans died for the enormous sum of 110,000fr.: they have had it taken down and built up in the park at Neuilly, precisely as it stood before, with all the poor mean furniture, even to an old scythe which stood in a corner at the time. They never receive any one at dinner, and the Queen passes her time in working black ornaments for the little chapel, which is to be erected on the spot. Our Queen projects a journey to Scotland, which has caused both the Willoughbys and Kinnouls, who did not mean to have gone there this autumn, to change their plans, and set off immediately to prepare for her reception.

Monday, 29th. — The Regency Bill was carried in the Chamber of Peers by a large majority; there were only 14 dissentient voices.

* * * * *

Monday, September 12th. — Prince Paul of Würtemberg kept me more than an hour, this morning, talking politics, which is his *lubie*. I think him full of prejudices, but his opinion is that this dynasty has been shaken by the late event: he says that the late Duke of Orleans, though he had *le don de la parole*, was a very weak man, and would have been governed by his wife, who is a clever ambitious woman; that the Duc de Nemours is totally unfit to be Regent.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE
Beaumont Trust
FOR EAST

Tuesday, 13*th.*—At the Duc and Duchesse de Gramont's, where we dined, were Lady Tankerville and Marshal Sebastiani. The latter is in bad health —a mild, amiable man. He has long been the intimate friend of Louis-Philippe, and more particularly, at one time, of Madame Adelaide, through whose interest he was sent Ambassador to London, after the recall of M. de Talleyrand. He was also Ambassador at Constantinople in the reign of Napoleon, and had a command as general under him in Spain, though never much distinguished as a military man.

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

Saturday, 17*th.*—Lord Ashburton has signed the treaty with America, which settles the boundary question, and places our relations with the United States on a friendly and pacific footing. This must strengthen Sir R. Peel's Government, and is a great step made in the important work of repairing the faults of the late Government.

Tuesday, 27*th.*—Count Apponyi told me this evening, that the Sultan had made Mehemet Ali a Vizir, and had invited him to Constantinople; but he seemed to think the Pacha was too wily to accept the invitation.

Thursday, 29*th.*—On Tuesday morning died at Brompton the Marquis of Wellesley, aged eighty-two. He was the elder brother of the Duke of Wel-

lington. He had, in his time, filled various offices in the State at home, had been Governor-General of India, and twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He was a man of considerable talent and acquirements, a good scholar, particularly in the Greek language, and of a general classical taste. His first wife was a French lady, a Madame Roland, formerly his mistress; the second wife was the American, Mrs. Patterson. He has left two illegitimate children by his first—Lady Atherton and Lady Abdy, now Lady C. Bentinck, being divorced from Sir William Abdy.

Friday, 30*th*.—The disturbances in England seem to have gradually subsided, but the disease itself is far from being removed. The real fact is, that property and labour are beginning to array themselves against each other. The Radicals may affect to ascribe this awful state of things to the want of general suffrage, the Liberals and discontented Whigs to the Corn Laws; but the real gist of the evil lies in nothing less than a keen spirit of money-making competition acting everywhere upon a dense, and therefore helpless, population. The avarice of the employer refuses that which would procure a sufficient support to the employed; and as long as this evil is permitted to exist, the country must be hourly exposed to riot and revolution.

Saturday, October 1*st*.—Lord Cowley is going to England to attend his brother's funeral.

Wednesday, 5th.—Louis-Philippe is the dearest sovereign that France has possessed for some time. He is always urging his Ministers to forward some job by which money may be put into his own

pocket. Notwithstanding his immense income, he is now occupied in preparing demands on the public purse for the following grants from the Chambers, viz.:—For the expenditure and estimates of the Museum at Versailles; plans for finishing the Louvre; a civil and military household for the Comte de Paris; a civil and military household for the Duc de Nemours, as future Regent. The former he had promised to defray from the civil list; but the two last will amount to 55,000,000 francs.

I called on Montrond, who has had an attack of paralysis, and is very ill and feeble. His physicians think that he cannot last a month.

Saturday, 15*th*. — I think the animosity against the English begins to subside, at least in society. I have put up two of my countrymen at the Club within a fortnight, and both have been elected, which had not been the case for a twelvemonth.

When Louis XIV. showed to Boileau some verses which he had attempted to write, and asked his opinion of them, Boileau replied: "Sire, je suis plus convaincu que jamais que rien n'est impossible à votre Majesté; elle a voulu faire de mauvais vers, et elle en a fait de détestables."

Colonel Gurwood a fortnight ago accompanied Lord Hertford to Paris. Last week he accidentally met in a shop in the Palais Royal an unknown person who spoke much of the marvellous effects of magnetism, and seeing the curiosity he excited, gave Gurwood his address, and an invitation to visit him. His name is Marcellange; he is a plain bourgeois, who keeps an establishment of roulage in the Marais,

and has a young clerk of eighteen in his counting-house who is a *somnambule:* he can, by the usual means, put him into a magnetic sleep of which the effects have been most wonderful. At this time he knew not Gurwood's name, and is not likely ever to have heard of him before. Gurwood accepted the invitation he had received; found a mean house and a stupid-looking youth, whose eyes the master bandaged, so that all sight was impossible, and began the process of putting him to sleep. At first it was proposed to play at *écarté*, as has been done in other instances; and the youth told Gurwood every card he had in his hand, though carefully hid. Then, when questioned by him about the events of his past life, he related incidents in his campaigns in Spain which could only be known to himself, and reminded him of others which he had almost forgotten, particularly at the siege of Badajos;—the circumstance of the commander of the town giving him his sword, which he declined, but which was afterwards presented to him by his own general; and, he added, "that sword now hangs up in a closet near your own bed at home." He mentioned Gurwood's conversation with Zumalacarreguay, and said, "I see people on their knees before you." The fact is, that when sent into Spain in 1834 with Lord Eliot, he begged the lives of some prisoners in the camp, who came and thanked him in that position. He described Gurwood's own house in London to him in the following terms:—"There! I see the hall and the staircase: now we are in a *salon.* I see a large pic-

ture near the chimney; it is some distinguished personage, a *savant.* He wears a grey robe, his head is uncovered, his features are marked." In that spot in Gurwood's drawing-room is a picture of the Duke, wrapped up in a grey military cloak without his hat. He remarked also a picture of Gurwood himself precisely as it is in the room. He then said, "What do I see? there is a lady there, a fine middle-aged woman, with brown hair *en bandeaux*, and dressed in a silk gown; near her is a young lady with very dark hair and black eyes: she is near a piano; and now there is another younger female with light hair, *la taille élancée.* They are all together. Now I see a man come in." "What is he?" "He is not a Frenchman, or a German, or an Englishman, he is an African. He is a great villain,—he cringes to his superiors, and maltreats those below him. Look! when he speaks to the lady he touches a lock of his hair as a mark of respect." It appears that this is a most exact description of Gurwood's wife, daughter, and stepdaughter; not less of the servant, who is a Georgian, and has lived with him some little time, and, as I have remarked myself, touches his head as he would touch his hat.

Gurwood's mind has been wonderfully excited by this event. He goes there every day, and always hears something new. Yesterday he asked the lad if he knew what he was going to do that afternoon. He told him: "You are going to dine *en ville;* an excellent worthy man met you an hour ago on the Madeleine, and asked you to dinner. You will be

eleven at table." He had just met Lord Cowley, who had asked him. He went and found ten at dinner!

Thursday, November 3rd. — We have had a serious *émeute* here; not an *émeute populaire* in the streets, but an *émeute boutiquière* in the house of M. Fulchiron, where all the delegates from various branches of trade and manufacture in France were assembled. The source of this disquiet and opposition to the Government has originated in the proposed customs' union with Belgium, the great instigator of which measure is King Leopold, who is now on a visit at the château. He has made the most woful complaints of the state of his kingdom,— the great paper circulation, the overproduction, and the decrease of trade, which he assures his father-in-law have produced so much discontent in the country, that he is under serious apprehensions of losing his throne. Louis-Philippe, alarmed at this sinister intelligence, has urged his Ministers to carry this measure into effect. In the present state of irritation and susceptibility which pervades all the manufacturing and *industrielles* classes in France, it may well be supposed that such a project has at once arrayed a violent and decided spirit of opposition to the Government. Indeed, it must be allowed, on the first blush of this affair, that the alarm and indignation felt by the dissentient parties is not without good and solid foundation. A union which must open to an economical and industrious population of four millions the markets and consumption of a rich population of thirty-four millions, must offer an immense balance of advantage in favour of that side

which is so numerically inferior to the other. Add to this, that independent of the coal and iron produced by Belgium, there are various manufactures cheaply produced in that country, which would run French industry very hard were the field of competition laid open. One great impediment presents itself at once in the article of tobacco, which is not only grown and manufactured in Belgium, but enjoys an unshackled sale. Turn to France, and there you see the same article subjected to a strict monopoly, producing an immense revenue to the State, of eighty, ninety, to a hundred millions per annum. How is this clashing of interests to be supported? Then again, what advantage would France derive in return? even the distressed wine-growers would have little to expect, for the Belgians are a beer-drinking nation, and would never change their wholesome beverage for a light and sour wine, however cheap it might be offered. I enumerate these probably well-known circumstances in order to account for the earnest, headstrong resolution with which Louis-Philippe has attempted to carry this unpalateable and disadvantageous measure with his subjects. It is one of those types of his character which I have often cited without, I believe, gaining much credence in England, where, because he has, for his own purposes maintained peace with Europe, he is still looked upon as a consummate politician, and a man of the highest talent. This sovereign has no object in view but his own personal interest. The real prosperity of France is as nothing in the scale when placed in competition with his own ambition, his own family, and his own for-

tune. For this he has enforced the scheme of the commercial union with all his weight and influence; but the country has taken alarm, and he has met with such a firm and decided opposition, that he has been forced *malgré lui* to abandon the project. Too wary and too timid to strive openly against the current, he now makes a merit of yielding to popular opinion; but he never gives up his point; he yields, and from that hour begins to mine and countermine in the dark till a more favourable opportunity may occur to return to the charge. It was thus that he said the other day to one of his friends: "Nous sommes battus mais non découragés. C'en était précisement comme ça avec les fortifications: on me les a refusés il y a dix ans, et maintenant je les ai." In the meantime Leopold returns to Brussels to struggle with fresh difficulties and try what he can gain from the Zollverein. There is likewise another idea, which has probably induced Louis-Philippe not less than his affection for his son-in-law to take this matter so much to heart. This commercial union would naturally produce a great *rapprochement* between the two countries; it would blend their mutual interests, it would teach Belgium again to look up to France as the main source of her prosperity; and then, if its restless inhabitants were to become weary of their king, and fancy a second incorporation with *la grande nation*, what a *prop* would it be to the throne of Louis-Philippe, what a claim would it give him to French gratitude, were he the means of restoring this long-lost and desired province to its former masters! But here again his short-sighted policy would come to light,

and the Powers of Europe who had watched his progress would soon combine to foil his machinations.

During the last two months we have had a constant calm till this event gave some scope for speculation. It will do M. Guizot no good, and as to the King, it will not impair his popularity, as he had none to lose. He has had time to remark and know that the conciliatory measures adopted by the Chambers on the death of the Duke of Orleans did not, as he flattered himself, spring from any attachment to him or his family, but solely from a deep-seated dread of anarchy and revolution throughout the country. On this point alone the French are very much come to their senses: there seems to be but one opinion among all the respectable classes,—*i. e.* those who have something to lose, — that *couper la gorge et piller* is the only object of all revolutions. This feeling will keep the King on his throne as long as he lives: what may happen after his death no one can say, for the Regency is a mere farce, and the Duc de Nemours is a perfect nullity. The exasperation here on the right of search, still fomented by the press, remains undiminished. It is whispered about, that they are trying to get out of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, and that Guizot is offering in return the lure of a commercial treaty. I know not how that may be received in England, but even should it be accomplished, the mischievous press will take care to persuade the nation, that they have got out of one scrape only to get into another. M. de Könneritz, the Saxon Minister, who has frequently been in Belgium, told me the other day, that whenever Leopold found his sub-

jects stubborn and discontented, as has often been the case, his constant language was this: "Vous m'avez offert la couronne, je ne l'ai pas demandée; si vous n'êtes pas content de moi, je suis toujours prêt à m'en rétourner à Claremont." Perhaps some fine day they may take him at his word.

Monday, 7th. — General Pajol has been dismissed from his post, as Governor of the Military Division at Paris, in order to make way for General Tiburce Sebastiani. The King offered to Pajol the post of aide-de-camp, which the old veteran declined, as being below his dignity. The King remarked that the Marshal Duc de Richelieu had been aide-de-camp to Louis XV.; to which he replied, "Sire, je ne suis pas le Duc de Richelieu, et vous n'êtes pas Louis XV." Pajol is sixty-eight years old, and one of the best cavalry officers in France. He was ruined, and over head and years in debt when the revolution of July broke out, in which he eagerly joined to retrieve his fortunes. He headed the rabble march to Rambouillet, and has since been a devoted follower of Louis-Philippe. But gratitude is not among the virtues of that monarch; he sooner or later throws down the steps by which he has mounted, and Pajol has undergone the same fate as Lafayette, Lafitte, and others of that epoch.

Saturday, 12th. —Last night the protocol arrived from London, liberating France from the treaty of 1841, which was signed but not ratified by France. It might be thought that this concession would mollify the press here; but no, they have already begun to clamour more violently for the abrogation

of those ratified in 1831 and 1833. They are like fractious children in a rage which nothing can pacify; if they get one toy they immediately want another.

Monday, 14*th*.— I called on Montrond this morning, and found him in the same state, but more able to talk, and his head as clear as ever. He was full of anecdote of past times. He produced an old book from his library, written by his mother in 1790, on the Long Parliament in our Charles I.'s time, which he begged me to read. He then said, "Ma mère était une femme bien spirituelle, et ce livre est écrit avec beaucoup d'esprit." I could not help saying, "Je le crois bien; vous en avez hérité vous-même; vous avez beaucoup d'esprit." "Non," said he; "je n'ai jamais eu de l'esprit, j'ai eu le talent de bien répondre; j'ai su me défendre." I added, "Et celui d'attaquer." This he denied, and then continued: "Oui, c'est un grand talent que de bien répondre: combien de fois on se tire d'affaire par un mot heureux. M. de Talleyrand avait ce don dans la perfection. Je me rappelle toujours une réponse admirable de M. de Saint Foix. J'allai voir M. de Talleyrand à Auteuil, où je trouvai Bonaparte et Saint Foix; ce dernier avait été frondeur (opposé au Gouvernement). C'était, je me rappelle, après la bataille de Marengo, quand Bonaparte s'était couvert de lauriers. Il s'addressa à Saint Foix, et lui dit, avec malice, 'Je crois vous avoir fait arrêter dans le tems.' 'Oui,' repondit l'autre, 'c'est vrai, mais *vous avez fait mieux depuis*.' Bonaparte lui tourna le dos avec colère, sentant qu'il avait fait une bêtise. Il y a encore un joli mot de M. de Conflans, qui ra-

contait ses campagnes en Allemagne à Versailles devant la Reine Marie Antoinette. Il était connû qu'il y avoit beaucoup pillé, et à chaque instant la Reine interrompit son récit avec la demande, 'Combien avez-vous volé?' Il continua tout de même, sans y faire attention. Enfin, fatigué de l'interruption, il répondit à la Reine, 'O Madame, pour ça, c'était peu de chose,—pas plus que la valeur de la dot d'une Archiduchesse.' Tout le monde savoit qu'on ne donnait aux Archiduchesses, et qu'on n'eut donné dernièrement à la Reine qu'une misérable dot de 40,000 florins." I brought away his mother's book to read.

Tuesday, 15*th*.—The march of affairs on the Belgian Union question has gone on exactly as I have written, though I now hear that, at the very moment when Leopold was pressing his father-in-law to carry the point with France, he was negotiating at Berlin to form the same connection with the Zollverein; and it is believed that he has already found great facilities in that quarter, though nothing as yet is settled. He foresaw the result with France, but wished to make a merit of giving her the preference. In the meantime Louis-Philippe is so bent on what he thinks will be ultimately a *political* union with Belgium effected secretly, and without attracting public attention, that he is trying again to return to the charge. The majority of his Ministers are against the project; Guizot himself is averse to it, but is too supple to thwart the King; and when the latter sent to consult M. Thiers, which he really did, and does on many occasions, he also opposed it, however little he might

wish to support the opinion of Guizot. At last, when the King was forced to yield, he said it should only be for the moment, and he would resume the subject on the first opportunity. M. Cunin Gridaine has drawn out for the Counsel an *exposè* of all the mischief which would result from the measure as well to France as to Belgium. He proves that the establishment of *Regias* in Belgium on the French system would at once entail on that country an increase of cent. per cent. on the taxes now levied on tobacco, salt, and colonial produce, all of which the Belgian consumer could never pay; while, on the other hand, the price of manual labour being infinitely lower in Belgium than in France, the French manufacturer can never compete with the Belgian. This incompatibility arises from the present high state of taxation in France, which, if extended to Belgium, would ruin that country, while the introduction of their manufactures would swamp all similar fabrics in France. Louis-Philippe will never hear of any reduction of expenses or diminution of taxes in France, because the yearly collection of these enormous sums carries with it so much patronage, and so much profit into different channels, all of which tend to increase the number of his adherents, and strengthen that private influence of which he is so much in want. Resolutely determined on this head, he is still blind and short-sighted enough to persist in a wild project, a sort of political ignis fatuus, which if not checked may produce very dangerous results to both countries, perhaps to all Europe. In Germany, where taxation and the price of labour are

more on a par with those of Belgium, such a mutual arrangement might be more feasible. In the meantime the result of this state of things in France will be that commerce must inevitably be depressed; the conviction that this measure is still to be agitated will operate as a check on all speculation, as no one will form engagements for the future while such important changes may at any time be realised.

Monday, 21*st.*—Accounts arrived to-day that the war in China was terminated. A treaty of peace has been concluded by which Hong Kong is ceded to us in perpetuity, five free ports on the coast are opened to our commerce, and twenty-one millions of dollars are to be paid by way of indemnity to England in the course of three years. Scarcely was this news made public in Paris, when an express arrived with the account that the English army, under General Nott, had defeated the Affghans, razed the fortress of Ghuznee to the ground, and taken possession of Caboul; the English prisoners are restored, and the victory is complete. Thus, by the blessing of God, two distant and expensive wars seem to be honourably terminated, and a fresh opening is made for English manufactures into China, which will set the looms at Manchester again at work, and will tend to dissipate the sad forebodings of distress which menaced our future prospects during the approaching winter. It will strengthen the Government of Sir R. Peel beyond all conception thus to have gloriously repaired the mischief entailed on the country by his Whig predecessors.

I hear that the English Government has sent the

most energetic orders to Lord Cowley not only to protest against any union with Belgium, but to declare that any attempt to persist in it would make a *casus belli*, and in this Count Arnim, the Prussian Minister, has joined.

The other day Count Luxbourg, the Bavarian Minister, had an interview with Louis-Philippe, who began to discant to him on the vast improvements he had made during his reign, and the immense expense he had incurred at Versailles and other public works; he then continued in a plaintive mood to say, "I don't know whether posterity will record all I have done for this people, but certainly I have little gratitude or generosity shown to me during my life. I have the most difficult task to deal with that penurious Chamber of Deputies, whose *mesquinerie* and *lésinerie* is incredible; in fact they are nothing better than a wretched set of *bourgeois hargneux*." Bravo, Louis-Philippe! one would imagine that it was Louis XIV.

Thursday, 24*th*. — It has been a matter of complaint that the present era has no style of architecture peculiar to it, and the fact is undeniable; but still the blame is not wholly to be laid upon the architects. Much must be imputed to the times and circumstances in which we live. A style of architecture is not invented, it is the infallible result of our habits, our manners, and our wants. Look round Paris, where new buildings are rising daily in every direction, and you will see a confused medley of old traditions and new ideas blended together. What is the misfortune or malady of our social

system in the present day? Is it not uncertainty, want of confidence, improvidence, doubt and distrust of the future? and the result thereof is seen in all the private buildings, where the only object of the builder is to combine the greatest number of lodgings in the smallest possible space, and to give so much solidity to the building, that it shall not fall down before a purchaser is found, and the sale effected.

When the message from England was delivered here by Lord Cowley it caused great uneasiness; Guizot tried at first to parry it, but seeing that all subterfuge was vain, the King submitted, and Guizot then declared that the progress of the Union would be abandoned. The King is exceedingly annoyed. Some one who knew nothing of what had passed in the Council, asked him two days since some question relating to the Union; he replied, in an angry tone, "Ne m'en parlez pas, ne m'en parlez pas, — c'est fini."

I hear the answer from Prussia to Leopold was, "Nous ne pouvons le permettre, et vous non plus ne pouvez le permettre." He must, therefore, get out of his embarrassments as well as he can.

The accounts from Barcelona represent the insurrection as still in force: it is considered here to be an anti-English demonstration. Espartero is gone from Madrid with a body of troops, and it is thought he will capitulate to the Junta, and afterwards turn round to England and say, "You see I cannot consent to your wishes in the treaty;" he will then perhaps have one or two others joined with him in the Regency, and things will go on as before. Torreno,

who is here, and Espartero's known enemy, still says that he is not an ambitious man, but likes his ease, is fond of amusement and gambling.

Sunday, 27th. — The accounts of Prince Metternich's health are unfavourable. Rokeby writes me word from Vienna that he has had *des éblouissements*, and since he has had an attack from which he has only partially recovered. At dinner at Greffulhe's to-day, the general, Count Girardin, told us a story which is highly characteristic of the French army, in these words:—"When I was Colonel of the Eighth Dragoons during the Empire, I had an orderly who waited on me, whose name was Lallemand: this man was very clumsy in his service, and broke everything that came in his way, which annoyed me much, and on one occasion, being very much irritated, I broke my stick on his back, and turned him off. The next morning one of his comrades called upon me, and taking me aside, said, 'Mon Colonel, Lallemand se trouve très offensé de ces coups de bâton, et vous demande de lui en rendre raison.' I replied, 'Assurément;' and taking a friend with me, I went to the ground. On our arrival we found Lallemand waiting, who immediately came up to me and said, 'Mon Colonel, je vous remercie du fond de mon cœur: vous m'avez sauvé l'honneur, et je vous en aurai pour la vie une très grande reconnaissance.' He then put up his sword and went away, after a low bow." The trait does as much honour to the one as to the other.

Monday, 28th. — Lord Cowley has informed M. Guizot that in consequence of the troubles at Bar-

celona, Aston has sent orders from Madrid to Gibraltar that our ships of war there should proceed to the Spanish coast; Guizot, in reply has stated, that in that case he should also send a French squadron there, and orders were sent yesterday to that effect by telegraph to Toulon.

The late rap on the knuckles about Belgium has made them very sensitive here.

Tuesday, December 6th. — Espartero is all successful at Barcelona, and has reduced the Junta to submission.

Tuesday, 13*th.* — Prince Paul of Würtemberg, to whom I paid a *visite de digestion* this evening, was just returned from the Tuileries. He said the whole family were still in deep mourning, and very much depressed. The King looked *affaissé*, and greatly disheartened by the result of the struggle in Spain; he talked much of his determination to preserve peace, though it was evident that things did not go at all as he wished. If the reverses which he has lately experienced in his short-sighted and trimming policy could be kept in the background, they would give him, comparatively speaking, little uneasiness. But the fact is, that in the present day every thing comes out, and is known.

This has lately been the case with the two serious questions of the Belgian Commercial Union, and M. de St. Aulaire's proposal to annul the treaties of 1831 and 1833 on the right of search; in both of which instances the message of Lord Cowley, as well as the reply of Lord Aberdeen, have been represented in colours not very palatable to the French. However

adverse this nation may have shown itself to the former project, and though it had no possible right to expect any success in the latter proposal, yet the instant it is brought under their view by a taunting neighbour, that a plan has been counteracted, or a demand rejected by a stern and menacing reply from England, the whole Opposition are in a fury with their King and the Government, whom they are already predisposed to accuse of lowering the national character and truckling to the foreigner.

Sunday, 18*th*.—I called on Lord Cowley this morning, who had been ill with lumbago. In the course of conversation I alluded to the details of what had passed between the two Cabinets on the Belgian Commercial Union, and the treaties of 1831 and 1833; upon which Lord Cowley replied, that with regard to the latter subject he was as much surprised as myself, having never heard any thing about it from England, and in consequence thereof he had asked M. Guizot if any such representation had been made by St. Aulaire to the British Cabinet. His reply was that he had never made any such demand.

Monday, 19*th*.—The papers on both sides of the Channel are furious about the Barcelona affair. The French deny that they have at all aided in promoting the insurrection, and yet they have made the Consul Lesseps, who protected the runaway rebels, an officer of the Legion of Honour. Louis-Philippe is irritated at the English ascendancy in Spain, and as he cannot prevent it by open force, he tries to undermine it secretly by exciting discontent and rebellion.

On the table at Prince Paul's I saw to-day, after

dinner, some drawings done in Petersburg,—portraits of the daughters of the Grand Duchess Helen, who is daughter to the Prince; and in talking of them I learnt from Lady Whittingham that the marriage of the Emperor Nicholas's daughter with the Duc de Leuchtenberg, which created so much surprise in Europe at the time, and was by many imputed to a wish to conciliate the liberals, was in reality very much against his feelings and principles. She fell in love with him at a review, and was determined to marry him or none. The Emperor, who is extremely attached to his children, and a most indulgent father, seeing her so deeply interested in the connection, at last forbore to oppose it, and the ceremony took place.

I am struck with the observations in a letter from the Duke of Wellington about Spain. His Grace is very right; it is the point where serious apprehensions may be entertained for the peace of Europe hereafter. The great object of Louis-Philippe is to destroy the English influence in that country, which he will never dare to accomplish by force. He may not have been very deeply implicated in the affair of Barcelona, which was a sudden and national outbreak, but it is certain that this insurrection had his best wishes for success. The other evening, at the Tuileries, when surrounded by a little knot of foreign diplomates, he descanted so much on the subject that one of them afterwards said, "Il a tant dit pour s'éxcuser que nous sommes tentés de croire qu'il s'en est mêlé." As the insurrection is completely put down, it ex-

cites no further interest here. Public attention is now directed to Madrid, where it is thought that Espartero, on his arrival, meditates a second 18th Brumaire to establish his power; and conjecture is at work to divine how far England will go to support his political existence. Here it is said that Louis-Philippe means to make another experiment of sending an ambassador thither; in which case, I hear that M. De Pontois, formerly at Constantinople, will be selected for that purpose.

A Council will be held on Monday to decide the question whether a speech shall be made from the throne: the King is averse to it, wishing to consider this meeting as a continuation of that which was summoned on the death of the Duke of Orleans; he very much fears that the Opposition, in their amendment, will not fail to allude to the treaties of 1831 and 1833, which have been gradually magnified and distorted into a great national injury and disgrace. The new ordonnance for establishing a Privy Council has excited much comment. The objects of the King in this measure are very obvious. They are of a twofold nature: the first, and most immediate, is the increase of his patronage, which, *coûte que coûte*, has now become an insatiable passion; the second is more distant but more serious; it may be traced to the consciousness of his declining years, and to a wish of providing some additional prop of council and talent to that Regent, who may succeed him, and of whom no one knows better than himself the incapacity and inaptness for State affairs. How far this new Council,—numerous as it inevitably will

be, and composed, according to the preamble, of marshals, judges, lawyers, ex-ministers, and parasites, who will all be anxious to obtain by cabal and intrigue this addition to their incomes,—may become a salutary support to the throne in the hour of peril; how far too they may clash with the Conseil des Ministers and the Conseil d'Etat, already established, it is far above my comprehension to decide; it will at any rate be a trial of the old adage, whether "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom."

But I own that another view now occurs to my mind, and that is the highly important crisis to which all Europe may be exposed at any moment by the death of Louis-Philippe; an event for which every other Government ought to be fully prepared beforehand, viewing it in all its bearings and probabilities; for when that moment does arrive, there will be ample necessity for action as well as speculation. The unprepared state of Europe when the days of July burst forth in France is a lesson not to be forgotten; *à plus forte raison* should it apply to England, for no other nation suffered so much by the *contre coup*. It destroyed a Tory Government, and undermined the Constitution by giving an undue and overpowering weight in the scale to the House of Commons. It is notorious that the Orleans branch has never been long-lived; and the present King has often remarked that he was a singular exception to those who had gone before him. Moreover, if we look to the deaths of Monsieur, brother to Louis XIV., of the Regent, and of the husband of Madame Montesson, they were all either sudden or little

expected. This event then, however apparently remote at present, may come when least anticipated; then what will be the state of France, when the *pensée immuable*, which for the last ten years has kept her in awe by measures of no common vigilance and severity, is suddenly removed. I believe that I do not speak at random when I assert that this is the period to which, whatever may be their chances of success, all that there is of discontented parties in France of every shade, Carlist or Republican, look forward as the fit opportunity of realising their wild plans by subverting the present Government. The ultra-Carlists would join with the others in proclaiming a republic, as being in their ideas the unavoidable precursor to the return of Henri V. Their motto has always been *tout est mieux que la branche cadette.* On the other hand, I must say that the great wish of the majority in France is order and tranquillity. But even with these the conviction is strong that the government of Louis-Philippe has been purely selfish and not national. This family has gained no hold in the country; they have not even the prestige of legitimacy to secure them a few followers of divine right, and their mendicant marriages have proved that they had lost their caste abroad, which has not raised them in public estimation at home. As long as Louis-Philippe lives, the friends of order will stand by him, for he is strong and able to protect them; but when he is gone, to whom can they look with confidence for the same support? An infant king and a helpless regent afford little security for the future in a coun-

try where party-spirit rules in so many forms, and all the great links of society are denaturalised and disjointed—a country where there is no aristocracy to surround the throne, no combination of talent; add to this an exhausted treasury, and a general spirit of egotism in all classes. The national guards are sullen and discontented, wounded by the mortification to which the late foreign policy has exposed them. They are slow to fall into their ranks when called out on any occasion, and are very free in venting their abuse on the King and his government. With all this, should the hour of tumult arrive, on the first apprehension of pillage or danger to their shops and property, they would all rise up in arms to defend them and restore tranquillity. But there is no feeling for the dynasty in this exhibition; they would do the same under any other form of government if established in an orderly and constitutional manner.

1843.

PARIS, Thursday, January 12th.—The conversation in society has lately been engrossed by the unexpected death of young Bauffremont, son of the Prince and Princess de Bauffremont, who was carried off by a typhus fever, while on a tour in Corsica. He was the darling of his family, and the grief of his father and mother has been beyond the reach of all comfort or sympathy from their friends.

Tuesday, 17th. — To show the feeling of the Spanish Government against France on the late affair at Barcelona, Hernandez, the Spanish Minister here, has written a most violent note, which he meant to send to M. Guizot; Lord Cowley got scent of it, and immediately interfered to prevent the transmission of it, giving his pledge that it would be highly displeasing to the English Government. Lord Aberdeen has approved of his conduct.

Thursday, 26th. — As Mr. E. Drummond, private secretary to Peel, was walking from his office, he was shot, by a man named Macnaghten, with a pistol, and is since dead. The man did not seem to be insane, and gives no reason for this fiendish act. He is confined in Tothill-fields Prison, where he awaits his trial. The deceased was a mild, in-

offensive character, and could have had no private enemy.

Saturday, 28*th*. — G—— writes me, there is no doubt that the man took Drummond for Peel; not that there is the least resemblance between them; but he probably saw Drummond in Scotland travelling about (as he did) alone in Peel's carriage, and recognised him as the same person, and having likewise seen him go in and out of Peel's house, he thought himself sure of his man. It is feared he will get off on the plea of madness; in which case no man's life will be safe.

This morning a courier was sent off to Madrid, with instructions to M. de Glucksberg to demand from the Spanish Government the most complete and formal satisfaction for the insult offered to the French consul at Barcelona, and if not immediately given, to quit Madrid in one week. It is supposed that Espartero will not refuse to give some apology which will suffice to pacify this *bobadil* threat. But even if he should prove refractory, and M. de Glucksberg were to leave Madrid, there is no apprehension of any further consequence, and things will probably remain as they are. It is merely a clap-trap for the Chambers to show that France *can hold high language* to the foreigners. When we contrast this message with the violent note which Hernandez, the Spanish Minister here, had written only a fortnight ago to the French Government, and which Lord Cowley interfered to modify before it was presented, it is hardly possible to refrain from smiling at the game of brag which these parties are

playing in the face of Europe. It is thus that Louis-Philippe is constantly exposing himself to the ridicule of his subjects.

Wednesday, February 1st. — Hernandez said today, that the Spanish Government would make no concessions, and that he had made his paquets ready to depart, if necessary. Lord Cowley said to me, speaking on this subject, "We are trying all we can to arrange the affair between the two countries, and Hernandez is a fool to talk in this manner."

Thursday, 2nd. — The Deputies carried unanimously the paragraph inserted in the Address, and in fact penned by M. Guizot himself against his principles, that, at any fit opportunity, the negotiation for rescinding the treaties would be undertaken by the Government. The Opposition were afraid of taking a more violent course lest it should bring on a war.

Monday, 6th. — There is no news from Madrid; but the Government here apprehends that the answer will not be conciliating, and have sent orders to M. de Glucksberg *d'allonger la courroie*, and prolong his stay beyond the proposed week. The Parliament has opened in England, and the Address was carried unanimously.

Tuesday, 7th. — The Peers are indignant with Guizot because he gave a loophole to the Deputies, which he refused to them, and forced them as it were to vote an amendment. I was shown the other day a copy of a letter written by M. de St. Aulaire to his Government on the 27th ult., in which he assures them that any attempt to propose the

rescinding of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 would be followed by an open rupture with England. This letter is evidently a scheme concocted here with the French ambassador, to be shown to the Deputies, and frighten them into moderation.

Saturday, 11*th*. — The extreme superstition which has reigned in Spain since the time of Philip II. may be attributed to the animosity felt by the Spaniards against their former conquerors the Moors, who were at last totally expelled from Spain during this reign. It was a persecution founded upon difference of religion by a bigoted king, who, quitting the policy of his father Charles V., shut himself up in the Escurial, and banished from his kingdom the most industrious and refined class of his subjects. The Inquisition forged the fetters thus imposed by the clergy.

Monday, 13*th*. — The Spanish Government has admitted that the complaints made by Guttierez against the French consul were unfounded, and the matter terminates. The mountain has brought forth its mouse.

It is thought that troubles may occur in Sweden at the death of Carl Johann, who is eighty years of age, and in a declining state.

Thursday, 16*th*. — The reports gain ground that the Ministry is in jeopardy. The Opposition are trying to outvote M. Guizot on the bill for secret service money.

Tuesday, 21*st*. — They said to-day at dinner at Comte and Comtesse Girardin's, that the contest between the Ministry and the Opposition will be

severe; but I do not think that M. Guizot will be defeated, though his majority will not be large. On the other hand, Sir R. Peel, who has been attacked by Lord Howick on the distresses of the country, has had a majority of 115 in his favour. In his speech he alludes to the hostile feeling in France against England, saying, "For the origin of that hostility we are not responsible. These two countries, however, now present a most remarkable spectacle to the civilised world. It is an extraordinary thing to see two men, who hold the most conspicuous offices in the government of their respective countries, the most distinguished in each for their military achievements and military character — men who have learned the art and miseries of war in the fields of Toulouse and Waterloo, and who have been opposed to each other on the field of battle,

> "'—— stetimus tela aspera contra
> Contulimusque manus;'—

"it is a remarkable thing to see two men exerting all their influence in each country, they being the best judges of the sacrifices which war imposes, to inculcate the lessons of peace. It is a glorious occupation of their declining years. The life of each has been continued beyond the ordinary period of human existence; and I sincerely hope that the life of each may long continue, in order that they may be spared to exhort their countrymen to lay aside their national jealousies, and to enter into the rivalry of honourable competition for increasing human happiness. When

I compare the position, the example, and the efforts of these men, who have seen the morning sun shine on the living masses of embattled hosts, that were to be laid in the grave before that sun was set,—when I see them inculcating the lessons of peace, and using their salutary influence to discourage their countrymen from war,—I do trust that upon each side those anonymous and irresponsible writers in journals, who are doing all they can to exasperate the public mind, to misrepresent every action between the two Governments, which are desirous of cultivating peace,—I do trust that those persons will profit by the example of two such illustrious warriors, and that that example will neutralise the influence of efforts such as those to which I have referred,—efforts not directed by zeal for the honour of the country, but for the base purpose of encouraging national animosities, or promoting party and personal interests."

Saturday, 25th. — Lord Cowley said to me this morning, that Molé had lately paid him a visit. I assured him that if he came into power, it would be his object to maintain the English alliance. The miserable satisfaction which France has obtained from Spain, is still bought by concession. I hear that Louis-Philippe has agreed, when the affair is blown over, to remove Lesseps from his post at Barcelona.

Wednesday, March 1st. — The discussion on the grant for secret service money began to-day.

Thursday, 2nd. — Mignet the historian has just published a work on the Succession of Spain, which

places Louis XIV. and his Minister M. de Lionne in a very distinguished light as negotiators and diplomates. The despatches to the Archevêque d'Embrun at Madrid, to the Chevalier de Gremonville at Vienna, and the Comte d'Estrades in Holland, are all copied from the records in the Foreign Office, and are very curious, as giving a new insight into the secret policy of Louis XIV. to secure the crown of Spain to his family in right of his wife the Infanta, after the death of Charles II. This was the origin of his wars in the Low Countries, and seems to have been the ruling object of his whole life. On his marriage with the Infanta Maria Theresa, he renounced all his claims to the throne; but as her portion of 500,000 crowns was never paid to him, he made this a pretext to annul the renunciation.

Friday, 3*rd*. — The division took place on the grant for secret service. The sum demanded was one million of francs; the amendment proposed was a deduction of 150,000, which, from its insignificance, could only be considered as want of confidence in the Government, who therefore gained a majority of 45.

Wednesday, 8*th*. — Macnaghten has been acquitted on the plea of insanity. It is a trait of the canting philosophy of the times. The man might have been under the delusion that he was persecuted; but he had sense somehow to waylay his imaginary persecutor, to provide himself with pistols and slay him. *Ergo*, he shot him wilfully and deserved to be hanged.

Saturday, 11*th*.—A dreadful earthquake has taken

place at Guadaloupe. The town of Point-à-Pitre, capital of the island, has been completely destroyed, and above 4000 inhabitants buried in the ruins; the rest are left in a state of complete nudity and desolation.

Thursday, 16*th*.—The Guizot Ministry was beaten by a majority of two on the proposed loan to the Bordeaux and Teste railroad. The Opposition in England have made a violent attack on Lord Ellenborough's proclamation, and his ridiculous bringing away the gates of the Somnauth temple, which they affected to represent as an insult to Christianity.

Thursday, 23*rd*. — Within the last few days a comet of immense magnitude has appeared in the heavens. The portion of the tail actually visible on Friday evening, was 30 degrees in length, and the head beneath the horizon must have added at least 25 degrees to its length. The weather is unusually warm, and Arago, the astronomer, has announced that a great change is taking place in our planetary system. Earthquakes have been felt in various parts of England as well as in the West India islands. The times are also awful: in the last year we had the destruction of Hamburgh by fire, the wholesale destruction of life on the Versailles railroad, and the dreadful catastrophe at Guadaloupe.

Saturday, April 1*st*. — The Duke of Manchester is dead at Rome, aged seventy-two. When young he was one of the finest and handsomest men of his time, conspicuous for his activity and superiority in all manly exercises, — rowing, shooting, hunting, &c.

THE PEOPLE'S PA... Beaumont ... FOR EAST LON...

He was for fifteen years governor of Jamaica, where the climate undermined his fine constitution, and for the last ten years he has been a martyr to the gout and a complication of disorders, which almost rendered his life a burden to himself and others. He married one of the daughters of the old Duchess of Gordon, but was afterwards separated from her. The letters from Rome also mention that the Pope is seriously annoyed by Lord ——, who has brought over a pack of fox hounds and has been hunting in the Campagna during Lent.

Sunday, 2*nd.* — At dinner at Lady Sandwich's, they told an anecdote of ——, the Irish Barrister, and Lord ——, to whom the former complaining that his whiskers had grown quite white while his hair still remained brown, the other replied, "It is no wonder; your jaws have been constantly at work for the last thirty years, while your head has remained idle."

Monday, 10*th.* — The Earl of Hopetoun is suddenly dead in London; he was returning home from the House of Lords in a hired cab on Friday evening, and was found dead when the carriage arrived. He was very rich, and apparently of robust health, about forty years of age, and with every thing this world could give. He married a niece of my friend Arch. Macdonald, who has long been in very bad health, and seemed little likely to survive him.

Thursday, 20*th.* — This evening was celebrated at St. Cloud the marriage of the Princess Clementine with the Prince Augustus of Saxe Cobourg Gotha. There were no invitations, no pomp; the daughter

of the Citizen King was married with as little form and ceremony as that of a private individual. The chief object of this alliance with a branch of the Cobourgs, who is only a lieutenant in the Austrian service, has been to engraft the family of Louis-Philippe with the other royalties of Europe. Accounts from London state that the Duke of Sussex is dangerously ill of an attack of erysipelas in the head.

Sunday, 23*rd*. — I had a letter from C. Greville, which mentions that the Duke of Sussex died on Friday morning at 12 o'clock. He was just turned of seventy, being born in January, 1773. He was a stout, coarse-looking man, of a free habit, plethoric, and subject to asthma. He lived at Kensington Palace, and was married to Lady Cecilia Buggins, who had been made Duchess of Inverness by the Whigs. He had married, in 1793, Lady Augusta Murray; but that marriage had been dissolved on the plea of not obtaining his father's consent. He was always on bad terms with George IV., and under the weak Government of William IV. he took the Radical line, courted the Whigs, and got the rangership of a royal park.

Tuesday, 25*th*. — It is the general remark that a complete calm exists in the political world all over Europe. Here the opposition press seems to have exhausted its bile, and is become silent. The ill-success of Palmerston in his attacks on Peel's Government has thrown a damp on the Whig-radical spirits, and nothing is heard in England except a snarl from the ultra-Tories about corn and tariff,

when in truth Peel has done nothing to really hurt their agricultural interests; they only try to lay all their corn and cattle panics at his door. The joke at White's is, that the Tories are like old walnuts, because they are *hard to peel.*

Thursday, 27*th.* — The Duke of Sussex has directed, by his will, that his remains shall not be interred with the Royal Family at Windsor, but in the public cemetery at Kensal Green near Harrow.

On Monday last died, in Derbyshire, Richard Arkwright, Esq., considered to be the richest commoner in Europe. His fortune, supposed to be five millions sterling, was entirely made by the spinning jennies, an invention which gave an immense impulse to the cotton manufactures; but which also caused distress among the weaving classes, which England now deplores.

Monday, *May* 8*th.* — The Duke of Sussex was buried with great pomp at the public cemetery at Kensal Green.

Saturday, 13*th.* — On Wednesday last died, in London, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, of a liver complaint. He was President of the Board of Control, and very popular in society. He was a constant adherent of Peel and the Duke. Here is one more of the old Sudbourne party gone.

Monday, 15*th.* — At the Duchesse de Gramont's, this evening, M. Viennet, a sort of poetaster, but extremely vain and self-conceited, descanting against Lamartine, said, "On a beaucoup trop vanté son talent, et je ne peux jamais convenir qu'il soit le premier poète de la France." Madame Sophie Gay, the

authoress, who was present, immediately retorted upon him, "Au moins n'est il pas le dernier, car la place est prise."

Sunday, 21*st*. — On the evening that preceded the departure of Princess Clementine and her husband for Lisbon, the King was attacked with a sudden seizure at the moment when he had sat down to dinner, was obliged to quit the table, and was immediately put to bed. Though it is the fashion to say that he is looking well, there are some who, knowing his person more familiarly, have observed signs of lassitude and depression, which he anxiously tries to shake off. At all events, he will naturally be as solicitous as those about him to conceal from the public eye any appearance of *décadence*. Without, however, assuming that the King is in any immediate state of danger, I am inclined to think that his strong constitution may be beginning to give way. His legs are swollen when he gets up of a morning, and he is urged *de se remuer*. We have some curious reports here, that the most illustrious personage in the British Empire is personally very anxious to promote the marriage of a Cobourg Prince with the young Queen of Spain; and as some people pretend to see a side-wind allusion to such an event in Sir R. Peel's speech on that subject, it has created some sort of alarm at the Tuileries, where such a project would be not only highly unpalatable but most bitterly opposed. King Leopold, it is said, has on this occasion deserted theside of his father-in-law. If, however, the treaties of the olden time have still any weight in new-fangled Europe,

I believe that of Utrecht expressly stipulates that no Bourbon Prince shall again mount the throne of Spain.

We have unsatisfactory accounts here from Greece, where the finances are in a state of great embarrassment; and the country not less so. The King is reported as being not only very weak, but very suspicious and distrustful of all around him: he declines signing state-papers till he has taken them away and examined them, and it often happens that they then never see the light. His expenses also are on a scale much beyond the means of the country.

By what Count Apponyi dropped the other day, he seemed to think that the French opposition to the Cobourg marriage would be very serious. In proportion as Louis-Philippe may feel himself strong — and he never was so strong as at the present moment — he will begin to intrigue and manœuvre for his own family interests. England can never count upon either of them for a day, when they come into the scale.

Tuesday, 23*rd*.—While the body of Lord Fitzgerald was lying in the house, his upper servant, named Howse, has been detected in making away with the plate, in conjunction with some thieves. He is committed for trial; but what aggravates the case is, that he had been the confidential steward of the household for thirty years, and was well provided for by the will of his late master.

Last week the railroads to Rouen and to Orleans were opened to the public; neither of which would

ever have been achieved without English enterprise, English capital, and English workmen.

Wednesday, 24*th*. — There are two circumstances which cause much embarrassment to the Tory Government of Sir R. Peel — The Anti-Corn-Law League, and O'Connell's agitation for the Repeal of the Union, which he is now fomenting with tenfold activity. He constantly attends meetings in Ireland, which are numerous and formidable; he deserts his duty in the House of Commons, where he has lost all his former importance, and turns his energies solely to inflame the people's minds on this one point.

Thursday, 25*th*. — The Bill for introducing wheat into Canada at a small duty of 3*s*. was carried in the House of Commons by a large majority of 180: far beyond the expectation of Government, as the ultra-Tories had turned against them; but the opposition party voted with the Government.

Peel had said, that if beaten on this Canada Bill he would go out; and it is carried for him by his enemies. It is evident how uneasy the present Government feel at their prospects.

The Duc de P—— has just lost his intimate friend, the Cte. de M——. He hardly quitted his bedside during his illness, and is very much afflicted. These two excellent men were both very religious characters. The Vicomtesse de Noailles told me, this evening, that M. de P—— had said to his dying friend, "If ever I had any doubts about religion, which, thank God, I never had, the sight of your tranquil death-bed would have dissi-

pated them at once." The other replied, "What a blessing for me, then, it is to have left you such a legacy."

Monday, 29*th.* — The news from Spain unsatisfactory; no Ministry; the Regent has dissolved the Cortes.

Thursday, *June* 1*st.* — The agitation for Repeal in Ireland is carried on with increasing vigour. The Government has proposed and carried the Arms Bill, which, though only a continuation of that imposed by the Whigs, is still opposed by the patriotic Opposition in the House of Commons.

Saturday, 4*th.* — The Derby was won by Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone.

Wednesday, 8*th.* — The accounts from Spain continue to be very unpleasant; there have been insurrections at Malaga and Saragossa against the Government, but it is thought that Espartero will keep his ground. The Irish Chancellor has dismissed several magistrates for attending repeal meetings, which has very much increased the irritation in that party. Government has sent over two or three regiments to keep them in awe; but matters there look very serious, and both the opposition papers, the "Chronicle" and the "Globe," seem anxious to set the two countries by the ears.

Saturday, 11*th.* — The Prince de Joinville is arrived at the Brazils, in the "Belle Poule," and has married the Princess Francisca, who is coming home with him in his ship.

Sunday, 12*th.* — Sir Charles Bagot is dead, at Canada, after a painful disorder in the kidneys, which

seized him last year, soon after his arrival at the seat of government. He was only sixty-two years old; he married a Wellesley, daughter of Lord Maryborough. He was a most amiable man, handsome in person, well informed, and peculiarly gentlemanlike in his manners. He had served as ambassador at St. Petersburg, and at the Hague under the Tory Government, and was most deservedly popular wherever he went. What a singular coincidence it is, that within the last six years three successive Governors of Canada — Durham, Sydenham, and Bagot — should have died. Sir Charles Metcalfe is already entered upon office.

Thursday, 15*th*. — Rokeby, who is just arrived from Vienna, and dined with us to-day, gave much interesting detail of society there. The old exclusive aristocracy exists in full force; a few noble families compose this circle, who have no communication with the rest of society, which is classed by them under the head of *la banque*. These nobles have mostly enormous fortunes, but dreadfully encumbered with debts. The ladies are very extravagant in dress, wear a profusion of pearls and diamonds, and are not strict in their observance of the marriage vow. The Emperor* is a mere *cretin;* he passes his time in sitting at his window and counting the hackney coaches. There is a bird in Austria called the gympel, which is notorious for its stupidity, and is very short-lived. The common people say to each

* Ferdinand, who abdicated in favour of his nephew Francis Joseph, in 1848.

other, " It is said that gympels are short-lived, but we have a gympel that is fifty years old." With all this, the Austrian dominions are ruled with great mildness and paternal care; the late Emperor Francis was a great reformer, and always took the side of the people; although in the Hungarian States, they are tyrannised by their own nobility, who pay no taxes, and use the lower orders like dogs. As an instance of the Imperial partiality towards the people, take the following fact: — A tailor at Vienna came to the Emperor on one of his public days, and laid a complaint against one of the highest nobility — a Schwartzenberg — that he had ruined the character of his daughter. " What has he done?" asked the Emperor. " Oh," replied the plaintiff, " I own he has no acquaintance with her, but every day he rides down the street and kisses his hand to her, which has compromised her reputation very much, and impedes her marriage." The Emperor sent for the noble gallant, and notwithstanding it was proved that he had never exchanged a word with the girl, ordered him to pay her a compensation of 2000 florins. He might have resisted, but as he felt it might make him *mal vu à la cour*, he paid the money.

Friday, 16*th*.—The Chamber of Deputies are now finishing their labours with the budget, and are in a hurry, as usual, to return to their respective provinces. They wish to return home with the reputation of having done something in the way of economy. Of this the Government is well aware, and therefore exaggerate their estimates, with a view to the clipping down of the amount in dis-

cussion. By this manœuvre, which is well understood by those who are in the secret, all parties — the Cabinet, the Deputies, and the public — are satisfied.

The marriage of Madelle. de Flahault with Lord Shelbourne is announced.

Monday, 19*th*. — Although Espartero remains unmolested at Madrid, where the troops and the National Guard are faithful to the Government, the accounts from the provinces become every day more alarming. The progress of the insurrection has now reached Saragossa, Girona, Grenada, and Valencia. Barcelona is of course the most violent and exasperated, from the recollection of past grievances; but a check has been given to the rebellious spirit in that city, by the fortress of Montjouy, which commands the town, and would prevent the inhabitants from sustaining a siege when the government troops arrive. It is clear from the language of the "Debats," notwithstanding its affectation of impartiality, that these proceedings in Spain are viewed with great complacency by the Government here. Everything connected with the name of Espartero is considered as English interest, and *vice versâ* every attempt to overthrow his authority is hailed here (though it would be difficult to explain why) as a great advantage thrown into the scale of France. Louis-Philippe, however, is not a man to limit himself to silent aspirations, and since affairs have taken this serious turn, he is basely employed with Christina in fomenting underhand the cause of the rebels. Within the last fortnight from thirty to forty refugees of that nation, among whom is Narvaez, have

quitted Paris for the disturbed provinces, furnished with money, and with passports signed by the police.

It is the fashion to represent Christina as a very ambitious woman, anxious to regain her authority and return in triumph to Spain; but I believe her to be in reality only urged on, against her wish, in the road of ambition by Louis-Philippe, who wants to make her the instrument of his own manœuvres. She is living here in great retirement with Muñoz, to whom she is legally married, and by whom she has three children. She has purchased a house at Vevay, in Switzerland, and has realised in foreign funds a fortune of 100 millions of francs.

Wednesday, 21*st.*—General the Earl of Cathcart is dead at the age of eighty-eight, Col. of the 2nd Life Guards. He was ambassador at St. Petersburg during the invasion of Napoleon, and followed, with the allied armies, the campaign into France in 1814. He also commanded the military expedition against Copenhagen.

The news from Spain becomes more complicated and embarrassing. Espartero has quitted Madrid for Valencia, which is preparing to resist him, and the junta of Catalonia has declared a *levée en masse*, under pain of death to the recusants.

Monday, 26*th.*—Notwithstanding the serious discussions which are said to have taken place some time ago between France and England about the future marriage of the Queen of Spain, the subject seems to be revived here, though, as usual, in a very underhand shape. Those who are about the Tuileries now make no scruple of saying, in an ominous

way, that there is a very considerable party in Spain who are seriously bent on the marriage of the Queen with the Duc d'Aumale, whom they call a warlike prince, and much more fitted to meet existing difficulties than the *avortons* who are proposed for her. Torreno is here, and is said to hold the same language, with a view of ingratiating himself at the French Court. One thing, however, is certain, and I have it from the most unquestionable authority, that a few nights ago the King at Neuilly, when this subject was discussed, expressed himself in the following terms before the circle present: — "Vraiment ces bruits là m'effrayent; une pareille idée est pleine de danger pour moi. Si jamais je me laissais gagner à accepter de telles propositions, quel serait l'avenir de mon fils, dans un pays qui paroit être un volcan de revolutions; je serais forcé d'en finir par une intervention, et alors . . . Ah! messieurs, n'y pensons pas!" These expressions have been put forth as feelers, to see how far the nation would go with him in the event of his deciding at any time to *briser la glace*. This morning the "Globe" says, in alluding to the English naval armaments in Ireland, that if meant to assist the Regent in his emergency, a French fleet could get there long before them.

I believe the wealth which Christina has brought away with her from Spain is not much overrated at the sum of 100 millions, as stated above. There was no end to the spoil and robbery committed by her and Muñoz during the last few years of their stay at Madrid: all the royal palaces were

plundered of their most valuable furniture, and she has now in her possession twelve bottles of Madeira, which, instead of containing wine, as pretended, are filled with the finest precious stones, being a part of the crown jewels, &c. &c.

July 1*st.* — The other night at Neuilly, when there was a large assembly and several diplomatists, Louis-Philippe began in his usual way to declare most vehemently, that from the commencement he had never interfered either directly or indirectly in Spanish affairs, that he had all along maintained the strictest neutrality, and would still continue the same course. He then addressed the English ambassador, saying, "And I earnestly request of you, Lord Cowley, to repeat this my assurance to your own Court in your next despatch." I believe the other was almost tempted to say, "Indeed, Sire, I shall write just the reverse."

Now, if things go worse with the Regent, as seems but too probable, what will my Lord Aberdeen say, if, after all the opposition he has expressed to such an election, a proposal should arrive on some fine day from the French party in Spain, that the Duc d'Aumale should marry their Queen? The plot seems ripening, for the young French Prince has been called away from his *little laurels* in Algiers, and is just arrived in Paris. Lord Cowley almost thinks it might produce a war, but I believe the *Napoleon of peace* will never go to that extremity. We have a guarantee in Algiers for the pacific conduct of France, which we might easily blockade, and what would then become of their 100,000 men,

cut off from all supplies from the mother country? Happen what will, Lord Aberdeen will find that his sleepy policy has cut out plenty of work for his *rival.*

The Chambers here are now drawing to a close. With regard to the budget, the revenue produces above 50,000,000*l.* sterling, and with that they have a deficit of more than 800,000*l.* sterling — so much for their cheap government promise by the revolution of July. The Deputies having voted away millions in the commencement of the session without a comment, have since gone into the extreme of parsimony — they have rejected all the railroad proposals lately brought forward; the new coinage, which was much wanted; and various other works of public utility, which are thus sacrificed to the mad crotchet of their fortifications.

Tuesday, 4th. — Luttrell has wandered over for a few days to Paris *pour chasser l'ennui*, though without effect. He has always been a witty, entertaining man, though of the caustic order, and a welcome guest at all the great houses in London. But alas! he is grown old, and has survived many of his contemporaries at White's and Brooks's, whose loss he can only regret, while he feels himself alone amidst the new generation.

> "Hæc data pœna diu viventibus, ut renovatâ
> Semper clade domus, multis in luctibus, inque
> Continuo mœrore et nigrâ veste senescant."

C'est l'histoire de la vie.

The Princess Augusta of Cambridge was married last week at Buckingham House with great state.

The King of Hanover came over to witness the ceremony. He has been much *fêté* by all the nobility; but the Opposition in Parliament have taken the opportunity of his visit to move that his pension as prince of the blood should be annulled, and the Stade duties refused to Hanover. It was meant as a personal insult to His Majesty, and though the motion was lost, their inhospitable object was attained.

Thursday, 6th.—Every movement of the telegraph brings fresh accounts of the progress of the insurrection in Spain, and the expected downfal of the Regent seems to be hailed with undisguised satisfaction in Paris, if only considered as a mortal blow to English interests in the Peninsula. This is the burden of the song in all the Journals, and the Sovereign here will not fail to turn this National feeling to his own purposes. The great fault that Espartero seems to have committed, independent of being unsuccessful, is, that he left the Queen at Madrid away from himself, as without her he has no legal power; and upon this circumstance the plans of the disaffected appear to be grounded. When I say the plans of the disaffected, I should rather say the plots that are brewing here, for this is the point whence all the energy of the rebellion against him is derived. Spaniards of late have been called out of their beds in Paris at two o'clock in the morning, furnished with money and passports, and sent to the frontier. 25,000 stand of arms have been shipped from Portvendre for Spain, and all this in the name of Christina, while H. M. assures Lord C—— that

he has never, directly or indirectly, interfered in Spanish affairs, and requests him to write to his Court to that effect, which will of course be confirmed by St. Aulaire on the spot. A person who is really well-informed in these matters told me last night that the following is the plan of proceedings chalked out here and sent to the Juntas. It certainly bears a great mark of probability after what we already know, and I think it is a point that ought not to be overlooked. In the case then that Espartero should be defeated, or his retreat back to Madrid intercepted and cut off, it may be that the insurgent party would make a *coup de main* on Madrid, and endeavour to seize the person of the young Queen. This being accomplished, they would declare her majority, and establish a new government. In the meantime Christina will be despatched from hence as called by the Nation to aid her daughter with her maternal care and advice. Once arrived there, she is of course pledged to promote and bring about her marriage with the Duc d'Aumale; and when a formal proposal to that effect shall arrive from Spain, H. M. will hold up his hands in astonishment, and declare that he never had any share in the business. The most curious part of the supposition is, that Christina is unwilling to play her part in the comedy; she has had no objection to lend her name, she has advanced certain sums as scantily as she could, but she is extremely averse to going back to Spain, and embroiling herself with these contending factions, who would very soon demand an account of her previous stewardship, and make

her disgorge a large part of her ill-gotten wealth and plunder.

Thus do matters stand at present, and this is why the Duc d'Aumale has been called from Algiers, to wait the tide of events in Paris.

Sunday, 16*th*. — I called on Lord C. We talked over the affairs of Spain, where the Regent's cause seems to be nearly hopeless. He is as much convinced as I am of the underhand steps taken by this Government to promote the insurrection, and foresees that when all is brought to light some very serious discussions will take place between the two Cabinets. Guizot the other day taunted him with his Government having always supported the Constitution of 1812 in Spain, which he at once disproved to him by sending him an extract from the Duke of Wellington's Despatches at that period, maintaining the contrary opinion with very great perspicacity. He said that Louis-Philippe still continues to make the most barefaced denial to him, and he is sorry to see some of his colleagues here inclined to believe him. The policy of Lord Palmerston in Spain seems to have been so far right that the Tory Government is obliged to follow it.

Monday, 17*th*. — The news from Madrid is more and more discouraging for the cause of the Regent, who appears to have lost his head; he has left Albaute, and is moving towards Cadiz, whither the Mendizabal Ministry are also proceeding, the Queen being left at Madrid, and the Junta party advancing thither on all sides.

Monday, 24*th*. — I hear that a secret envoy is

arrived here from Espartero, in order to secure the good offices of Louis-Philippe, as his cause is become hopeless. Louis-Philippe has taken the magnanimous line, and it is said has promised to use his influence that the Duc and Duchesse de Victoria shall retain their property. He thinks that he shall now be paramount in Spain. His plots are hitherto crowned with success: but he must feel that England will be an insurmountable barrier to his wishes, and will never allow his darling object of the marriage to take place.

Tuesday, 25th. — Two days ago, M. de Luxbourg, the Bavarian Minister, had an interview with the King, whom he found alone. He had not seen him for some time, and the other was as usual in a very conversable mood. He kept him for half an hour descanting on his favourite subject, the state of Spain, denying always that he had ever taken the slightest steps to interfere in the late insurrectionary movements. He affected to regret most deeply the rumours which had gained ground here and in England on that subject. He knew very well the decided opposition which would be made to any idea of the Queen's marriage with his son, by the foreign Powers, not only by England but by the others, and the thing itself was quite foreign to his thoughts. "Moreover," said he, "the great object of my policy is to maintain the alliance with England under all circumstances, as I hope it is hers, because I have no hesitation in saying, *que cette alliance est la base de mon gouvernement.*"

We shall next see what are the expressions of his

Minister. The Duke de Cazes is at this moment in high favour with the King and Guizot. They are both highly satisfied with the conduct and correspondence of his son, M. de Glucksberg, at Madrid, who appears indeed to have acted with much talent, and a sagacity above his years.

On Sunday, the Duc de C— breakfasted with Guizot, when the conversation was entirely devoted to this same subject. There was the same denial of interference in Spain, the same allusion to the King's sentiments on the subject of the marriage, which the Government has never attempted to abet or encourage in any shape. But, said M. Guizot for himself, "*Quant à moimême, je ne veux pas me prononcer.* I cautiously avoid any conversation on the subject, and when it is brought upon the *tapis*, I strive to be as guarded in my replies as possible." (This I suppose means as far as ambassadors are concerned, though I believe Lord Cowley can tell a different story.) "I look upon it to be an event of the most grave importance; for without seeking to place ourselves in this predicament, if overtures of such a nature should be formally made to us from Spain, it is impossible to foresee what would happen. There would then arise such an opportunity of asserting the national dignity, of rebutting and confounding those taunts of *lâcheté et foiblesse* in our foreign policy, which have so long been lavished against the Government, that I myself, notwithstanding what H. M. may say, do not see how he should be able to resist the offer in spite of all the impediments that may arise from other quarters. I own it would be a most serious crisis."

M. Molé, who is just gone to Plombières, had also lately an interview with the King, who made to him just the same denials of all participation in these events as to others. He said to a friend of his and mine, afterwards, "Really, the King has given me such solemn assurances, that I cannot do otherwise than believe him; *mais enfin*——" and then shrugging up his shoulders, he made a *geste* as if he thought he was never to be trusted. These conversations are literally true, and given here almost verbatim. The first, with Luxbourg, was meant of course to be circulated abroad; but the second with the Duc de C—— is of a very private nature, related by himself to an intimate friend, and I believe is known to very few individuals. The only way to account for such lofty expressions is, that M. Guizot in his heart is convinced that England is so fettered by her own domestic difficulties, that she dare not go to war. It may also give some little insight into that minister's character. At all events the crisis seems fast approaching. The telegraph last evening announced the defeat of Generals Serrani and Zurbino, and the preparations for the surrender of Madrid, into which capital Narvaez and Aspinoz were to enter with their divisions on the evening of the 23rd inst. The Chambers are prorogued, and for the next six months M. Guizot will have *les coudeés franches* to carry on his own policy, undisturbed by inquisitive deputies. The only thing to be considered here is, whether, in the event of such a crisis, the nation will see in it an opening to assert their dignity and warlike propensi-

ties, or a family intrigue, in which they take no interest.

Thursday, 27*th.* — Lord C—— was very much annoyed about the turn in Spanish affairs, as likely to bring on very unpleasant discussions with France in the sequel. He told me that in his last interview with Guizot, he had taxed him with having permitted passports from the French Government to be given to the Spanish refugees; which the other, with the greatest pertinacity, denied, saying that the said refugees had found their way over the frontiers in the disguise of smugglers, which was not the case. Lord C—— then came roundly to the point, and said: "Supposing that eventually overtures should be made from Spain to propose a marriage for the Queen with a French Prince, what would be your conduct on the occasion? in fact, would you at once reject it?" To this M. Guizot replied, "That is a question which you have no right to ask, and which I do not feel called upon to answer."

Friday, 28*th.* — I called on Prince Paul this morning, who assured me that Narvaez, O'Donnell, and a young man, nephew of Duke San Lorenzo, all left Paris, despatched by Queen Christina with passports from the French Government. We talked over the apathy of the English Government on this vital question, and the facility with which they are lending themselves to the crafty intrigues of this Cabinet here.

Monday, 31*st.* — The signature of the contrat de mariage of the Prince and Princesse de Joinville

took place at Neuilly this evening. M. Guizot came from thence to the Folie St. James, where we dined with Lord and Lady Cowley, and where Princess Lieven also dined. They talked much of the English papers, where there had been remarks upon the interest Guizot took in the Spanish Revolution. He said he always read the "Standard" and the "Post," with the King. The Princesse de Joinville has a very rich marriage portion. She has a million of francs in ready money, 150,000 per ann. in the Brazilian 6 per cent. stock, an estate of twenty-five square leagues in the province of St. Catharina, which contains forests and mines. She has, besides, a private fortune of 25,000 frs. a year; her diamonds are worth 200,000 fr., and the Emperor of Brazil has given her 300,000 for her *trousseau.* It makes 5 millions besides the land. Montrond is returned from Vichy, not much improved in his health, but his head remains unimpaired.

Thursday, August 3rd. — This week died the Duke of Dorset, K. G., aged seventy-six. He was never married, and the title is now extinct. He was a favourite of, and Master of the Horse to, George IV. He was a great patron of the turf in his youth, when Lord Sackville introduced the fashion of gentlemen jockeys. In those days, he, and his brother Germaine, and Delme Radcliffe, were the best race-riders at Newmarket. They established Bibury races, which were all ridden by gentlemen, to which have since succeeded Goodwood and Heaton Park races. He was a little smart-looking man, and a favourite of the ladies.

Friday, 4*th*. — The Duc de Gramont, who is just returned from *les eaux de Neris*, where he went for his health, tells me that on his way home he called upon Don Carlos at Bourges, and had a long conversation with him. He found him much more intelligent than has been represented, and perfectly well informed on all that is passing in Europe. He told him that the Spaniards will never permit any foreign interference in their affairs, and the Queen, who was present also, said that Christina was so much under the influence of Louis-Philippe, that she was *comme un des doigts de sa main*. He likewise conversed with the Prince of Asturias, whom he found particularly clever and well informed. Their confinement is merely a restriction to the town, as there was only a sentinel at the door as a guard of honour. They are not at all pleased with the English Government.

Saturday, 5*th*. — There seems a very general opinion here among the well-informed, that before many months are over, a political crisis will arrive, and very serious discussions take place between the European Powers; high language will he held, and yet the conviction is, that there will ultimately be no war. M. de Dreux Brezè has been at Plombières, where he met Bresson, who told him that Metternich had declared, that Austria would firmly oppose any proposal to marry the Queen of Spain either with a French Prince or a Cobourg; and moreover that he had in his pocket the authority from Russia and Prussia to include them in his views. In the meantime, Guizot, in his private communications with the

Duc de Cazes, whom he sees often in reference to the correspondence of M. de Glucksberg, seems to become more and more *entiché* with his opinion, that the time is approaching when he shall be able to assert the national dignity with a high hand. He said the other day, " C'est un projet bien séduisant, et ce sera un grand triomphe politique pour nous." All this must be founded on the opinion, that no Power will go to war for such an object. I had some conversation yesterday with Torreno, who seems fully convinced that the new government in Spain will be firmly established. The Cortes are convoked for the 15th October, and the elections are to take place on the 15th September. He denied French interference or French money ; perhaps some Spanish money was sent from France, which might have corrupted some regiments, but the movement was general and voluntary. The result of all my observation is, that England has allowed this Spanish affair to go so far without taking a high line to prevent it, that the difficulty is now increased tenfold, and may, perhaps, be insurmountable. Prince Paul said to me lately of Sir R. Peel's Government, that they did not dare to be Tories, and could not force themselves to be Whigs.

Monday, 7th. — Old Motteux is dead, at an advanced age. He was originally an Italian mountebank in the Old Jewry, and possessed of a very large fortune. He was a member of all the clubs, a great hanger-on upon the nobility, and has left his whole property to Spencer Cowper, the grandson of the first Lord Melbourne, and son of the late Lord Cowper.

Thursday, 8th. — I called on Fagel this morning, and we had a long conversation on the state of affairs here, concerning which his convictions agree exactly with all that I have written. His opinion also is that Louis-Philippe is the greatest *fourbe* that ever existed. Fagel has been Dutch Minister here ever since the peace, and has watched his career in public and private life. He mentioned several anecdotes of him: one exemplifies him completely. It was shortly after the days of July, when he had accomplished his wishes, and had become King. One of his secretaries was loitering in a salon of the Palais Royal, when he suddenly observed the King advancing through the suite of rooms with Dupont de l'Eure, engaged in very serious conversation; wishing to get out of the way, and seeing no means of escape, he posted himself secretly behind the door, which was open, in hopes that the two might pass on without observing him. It so happened that they stopped in the room where he was concealed, so that without meaning it he saw and heard all that passed. Louis-Philippe had his hand on the other's shoulder, and in the most earnest manner was expressing his determination to act in the way most consonant with the ideas of the liberal party; he was lavish of his cordiality and gratitude to Dupont himself, and when they parted, shook his hand in the most friendly manner. No sooner had the other turned his back to go out, and before he had quitted the room, than Louis-Philippe began to hold up his finger at him with a face of mockery, and made a movement with his foot, as if he could hardly prevent himself from

kicking him: a feeling which he afterwards reduced to practice with Lafitte, Lafayette, and all those Liberals who contributed to his advancement.

Fagel some time ago met at dinner M. Lagarde, a sharp clever fellow, who was employed in the posts and the police during the Empire; as the conversation turned upon the King, Lagarde observed, "Ah! pour celui là, c'est un homme à ressources." After dinner, Fagel privately asked him what he meant by *homme à ressources*: "Ah," said he, "he is one you will never get rid of; if he cannot be King, he will consent to be *consul à vie;* if not that, he will take less: his maxim is to get all he can, but to refuse nothing. He thinks of nothing but his own interests and his own fortune." *

There certainly never was a man called upon to play a great political *rôle* in Europe, and govern a great empire like France, who was guided by such selfish and interested motives. He now begins to talk more openly of the marriage of the Duc d'Aumale, and the great advantages to be derived from a renewal of the *family compact.* It is like every other crotchet, particularly of personal aggrandizement, — if it once gets into his head, he will never give it up: he counts on the supineness of the other Powers, and their disinclination or inability to go to war; he has no idea of risking that step himself, but he thinks that who brags the highest will gain the day. And I much fear he will carry his point.

* This is precisely what Pozzo di Borgo said to me, in 1833, of Louis-Philippe: "S'il ne peut pas régner avec le bonnet gris, il régnera avec le bonnet rouge."

There is only one way to account for Lord Aberdeen's apathy, who, Lord Cowley tells me, believes nothing of what *he* writes. I had much conversation this morning with Lord Cowley on the Spanish affair. He showed me the heads of the treaty which he made with Spain just before he quitted his post as Ambassador, and which, among other objects, particularly stipulated, that in the relations between France and Spain no attempt should be made to renew the family compact. Appended to this was a note, that when the document arrived in Paris, and was made public, that article was suppressed and kept in the background by the express directions of M. de Talleyrand. So much for the vain boasting of Louis-Philippe lately on this subject. It is a singular thing, that a man so clever as he is (for he certainly is clever, though his cleverness is combined with inordinate cunning and low intrigue), should be such an eternal *bavard*. His tongue is always occupied, whether in truth or in falsehood, with what is passing in his head, and it forms the subject of conversation with every one that approaches him. It is so far a bar to his own projects, that his garrulity excites suspicions which would be otherwise avoided. "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse*," has often been exemplified in him.

The accounts from Spain mention that the new Government has declared the majority of the young Queen, though it is difficult to say by what authority.

Monday, 14*th*. — I have seen the copy of a letter from Martinez de la Rosa, now with his brother at Bayonne, who accounts for this early declaration of

the majority of the Queen, by saying that the Juntas had demanded by what right the new Government presumed to act in place of the Regent. Their only resource, therefore, to maintain this authority, was to declare the majority at once, and obtain the Queen's signature to their acts. When the Cortes meet, they will require a bill of indemnity. Palmella is gone to London, ostensibly on private business; but the state of Portugal is so bordering on revolution, that his real object may be readily guessed. Here will be another source of embarrassment opened to the English Government. I see strong symptoms here that France will be allowed to have her own way in Spain, and that a fear of war will check English interference; but the state of that country remains so problematical, that Louis-Philippe may find to his cost, *qu'il a lancé une bombe qu'il ne peut pas diriger.*

Tuesday, 15*th*. — It is said that the *fourgons* of Christina are preparing for her journey; but I think she must wait till matters are a little more settled. A Government without a maravedi is little to be depended upon. They have been obliged to send into the provinces for subsistence the troops which were collected near Madrid, and the Juntas have said that if they agree to support them, they shall claim their services; for these Juntas, although they have given in their adhesion, have no idea of dissolving themselves. The Government dare not lay on taxes, from a fear of being unpopular, and because they produce nothing. In Spain there are no receivers-general, as here, but the collection is made in the provinces

by the municipalities, who first take what they deem necessary for their local exigences, and then remit the rest to the treasury, which is generally a trifle.

Thus, the Government is poor, but the people are very rich: the money, though unseen, has remained in the country, either concealed or buried in the earth.

Thursday, 17*th*. — Espartero, who left Cadiz in the British man-of-war "Malabar," arrived at Lisbon, where the Portuguese governor refused to receive him. The populace called him the *Napoleon scapin* on board another "Bellerophon." He has since appeared at Bayonne in an English steamer, from which he did not land, but inquired after his wife, who is on her road to Paris; and not finding her, he has gone to England.

Saturday, 19*th*. — The King and his family are now at Eu, where they received the Prince and Princesse de Joinville on their arrival from the Brazils. She is handsome, but has seen nothing of the world, and is quite an *ingénue* in manner and ideas. The other day there was a grand dinner at the château, when the Ministers and a large party were invited. The princess found so long an entertainment very irksome; and after showing evident signs of restlessness, got up and danced about the room *pour se désennuyer*.

To give some idea of the extraordinary rise in the price of old Sèvres china, I may only mention, that some years ago one of the finest services, known as that of the Maréchal de Soubise, was brought to market for sale. Demidoff bought one half of the

collection, and Madame de Flahault one quarter, for which she paid 1500 fr. The remaining quarter is now on sale, and the owner asks for it 20,000fr., which he will probably obtain.

Friday, 25th. — The Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale are gone over to England to pay a visit to Windsor.

Saturday, 26th. — I wrote to the Duke of Wellington last Monday, to apprise him that my correspondence would cease for the present, as I was coming to England to visit some of my friends. He sent this note in reply.

"London, August 24. 1843.

"MY DEAR SIR.

"I am very sorry that I shall not be able to meet you in Hants. I am under the necessity of going to Walmer Castle, where I hope to arrive on Tuesday, the 29th. If you should cross over to Dover, and will come and see me at Walmer Castle, I shall be delighted to receive you there, on any day you please after Tuesday. You will learn at the Ship Hotel at Dover if I am at Walmer Castle or not. "Ever yours most faithfully,

"WELLINGTON."

Saturday, September 3rd. — We sailed from Havre, and arrived at six o'clock the following morning at Southampton.

Monday, 4th. — We went to Lord Malmesbury's, at Heron Court.

* * * * *

While I was at Heron Court Lord Malmesbury

gave me access to the papers of his grandfather, the ambassador, of which there were not less than 150 quarto volumes, containing his diary, letters, public and private, and all the diplomatic correspondence during his different embassies to the European Courts, as well as his negotiations for peace at Paris and at Lisle, in the years 1796 and 1797. This formed a most amusing study for my leisure hours, as his diary abounded with anecdotes and characters of Pitt, Canning, Addington, Fox, and all the public men of his day. This diary* he wishes to publish; but it strikes me the greater part of it must be deferred.

Tuesday, 19*th.*—Much conversation after dinner about the Queen's visit to Eu. I said that the day before I left Paris, Kisseleff, the Russian Minister, scouted the idea of this visit, and betted that it would never take place. Lord Canning remarked, as a singular coincidence, that Brunow, the Russian Minister in London, asserted positively, on the very morning that the Queen embarked at Southampton, that she had no intention of going to Eu. They both spoke, I suppose, as they wished.

Thursday, 21*st.*—We went to London, and dined with Mrs. Damer, where Harriet remains, and I have rooms lent me at Dorchester House.

Saturday, 23*rd.*—I went down to Walmer Castle, and found the Duke walking with Mr. Arbuthnot on the rampart, or, as it is called, the platform, which overlooks the sea. Some officers belonging to the

* A portion of it has since been published.

ships in the Downs came to dinner, among whom was Lord John Hay, of the "Warspite," who had been so much employed off the coast of Spain during 1840 and 1841, and a young Lieut. Egerton, son of Lord Francis Egerton, who seemed to be a very clever, intelligent young man, and likely to signalise himself in his profession. The conversation of the Duke was, as usual, interesting on every subject, his memory surprising, and his knowledge of naval matters and naval architecture as great as if it were his own province.

After the company had departed at ten o'clock, I sat up with the Duke and Arbuthnot till twelve o'clock, talking on various subjects.

I mentioned Lord Malmesbury's Memoirs, and his details of Pitt's struggles for Irish Emancipation, and the causes of his death. The Duke denied that Pitt's death was occasioned by the defeats at Ulm and at Austerlitz. He said that his constitution, originally a weak one, was destroyed by long and previous exertion in the House of Commons, and by deluging his stomach with port wine and water, which he drank to excess, in order to give a false and artificial stimulus to his nervous system.

He then added, "With regard to the Catholic Question, it was always pretended in Pitt's time that we should have securities, but they never could be defined; and so it went on from year to year, the clamour always increasing, till at last the Emancipation was carried, but the devil of a security was ever obtained. The Union was formed on the principle that, by uniting the two countries into one

Empire, Protestants and Catholics being amalgamated together as subjects of the same, Protestants had then the evident majority, and were entitled to their rights, as belonging to the national religion."

I see that the Government was evidently opposed to the Queen's visit to Eu; it was a wily intrigue, managed by Louis-Philippe through the intervention of his daughter, the Queen of the Belgians, during her frequent visits to Windsor with King Leopold, and was hailed by him with extreme joy as the first admission of the King of the barricades within the pale of legitimate sovereigns.

The Duke said, "I was never let into the secret, nor did I believe the reports then in circulation, till at last they sent to consult my opinion as to forming a Regency during the Queen's absence. I immediately referred to precedents as the only proper guide. I told them that George I., George II. (George III. never went abroad), and George IV. had all been obliged to appoint Councils of Regency; that Henry VIII., when he met Francis I. at Ardres, was then master of Calais, as also when he met Charles V. at Gravelines; so that in those instances, Calais being a part of his dominions, he hardly did more than pass his frontier, not much more than going from one county to the next. Upon this I decided, that the Queen could not quit this country without an Act of Regency. But she consulted the Crown lawyers, who decided that it was not necessary, as courtiers would do." I myself did not believe in her going till two days before she went. Peel persisted afterwards that he had told me of it;

but I know I never heard it, and it was not a thing to have escaped me if I had.

* * * * *

Talking of general affairs in England, the Duke said, "It is impossible to deny that the country is surrounded by many and great difficulties. I however do not conceive them to be insurmountable, and I have good hopes for the future. It is a curious circumstance in our history, that after ten years' trial of the Reform Bill, the nation should have called back to the government-councils those who had been so constantly opposed to it, and given them so much larger a majority than their predecessors. This I think may be mainly imputed to the events which happened in 1835, when I stood alone in the Government, holding all the offices myself during Peel's absence abroad." The elections at that period totally altered the colour of the House of Commons; the Tories were indeed not able to maintain their places then, but the great majority for their opponents was destroyed. They returned indeed to power, but with very different support; small majorities yearly becoming less, till at last, sometimes reduced to a single vote, they were finally driven from the Cabinet in 1841, as I hope never to return."

Sunday, 24th. — This morning at breakfast, the Duke was very entertaining, and told several anecdotes. I happened to mention M. de Villèle, who was minister to Louis XVIII. "Aye," said he, "Villèle in early life was a lieutenant in the French navy, and in that situation once received a curious lesson

of English coolness. When Admiral Cornwallis was blockading Bangalore, the French frigate on board of which Villêle served, wanted to introduce some supplies, which the Admiral would not permit, saying, that if they persisted in the attempt, he would fire upon them. The French lieutenant, thinking he would not put his threats in execution, made for the port, when Cornwallis immediately put his ship alongside and gave him such a broadside, that he struck his flag at once, and said, 'We are your prisoners.' 'No, not at all,' said Cornwallis; 'I am not at war with you, and have nothing further to say to you: go about your business.' But this they did not choose to understand, and insisted on his taking them in tow, as victor, which he at last complied with, and took them to the nearest French port, when he made them his bow and left them."

* * * * *

The conversation that was carried on, both at table and during the evening, was very animated. One subject brought on another. I will try to recapitulate what the Duke said on subjects of public interest. "When the allied armies had arrived in Paris, there was still a great difficulty in procuring the acknowledgment of the Bourbons, and the person who made the greatest resistance was Napoleon's minister Fouché. Nothing could bring him round, till at last I went to Talleyrand, and asked him how it could be accomplished. Talleyrand appeared to consider, and then said, 'Leave the matter to me.' On the following day there was a grand dinner, where all the *corps diplomatique* and other important personages were

assembled, Fouché among the rest. In the evening, as soon as we began to discuss business, though I feared with little success, Talleyrand solemnly took a paper out of his large waistcoat pocket, directed to the Duc d'Otrante, which he handed over to him, desiring him to peruse it. This paper was a document signed by Louis XVIII., appointing him Minister-General of Police under the new reign. This vanquished at once all his objections, and we met with no further opposition.

"At this time the Duke of Orleans made some advances to the allies, hoping that he might be placed on the throne in preference to the elder branch; to which I remarked that he would only be *un usurpateur de bonne maison;* and his claim, which certainly had no foundation, was never taken into consideration.

"When Charles X. was crowned, he took the oaths to protect national property, &c., but he afterwards got a dispensation from the Pope privately, not to fulfil his engagements; and this latterly getting wind, increased the public animosity against him, and very much contributed to the revolution. That old fox Louis XVIII. was aware of all this, and never would consent to be crowned, that he might avoid the dilemma." The Duke agreed with me respecting free trade, that when there was no reciprocity, it was not only a delusion, but ruin to the country that persisted in it.

He then talked of George IV. and his talent for imitation. He said, "When he sent for me to form a new administration in 1828, he was then seriously

ill, though he would never allow it. I found him in bed, dressed in a dirty silk jacket and a turban night-cap, one as greasy as the other; for notwithstanding his coquetry about dress in public, he was extremely dirty and slovenly in private. The first words he said to me were, 'Arthur, the Cabinet is defunct;' and then he began to describe the manner in which the late Ministers had taken leave of him, on giving in their resignations. This was accompanied by the most ludicrous mimicry of the voice and manner of each individual, so strikingly like, that it was quite impossible to refrain from fits of laughter."

From George IV. he got upon the subject of the late Lord ——'s death, and his will, and extolled highly the talents, sense, and manners of ——, in which he was so much superior to his father, though in his time, the late Lord —— had been reckoned a clever man.

* * * * *

The conversation now returned to French anecdotes, which he seems particularly to like. We got upon the subject of Mad. de Balby and Mad. du Cayla, the two platonic mistresses of Louis XVIII., for he had no other. I told him the adventure of Mad. de Balby with the Duc de Talleyrand, during the emigration, of which he had already heard the main points, but not all the details, particularly the correspondence with Monsieur about it. He then said, "Probably you are not aware that this very circumstance afterwards produced the fall of Fouché's administration. I was then ambassador at

Paris, and could not make out the cause of their dismissal; I questioned Fouché very minutely about the differences in the Cabinet with the King, but could get no information from him; he always put me off with vague replies. He said, it was *des paquets et des piquets de Cour, des historiettes de vieille date*, and kept me in the dark; at last it came out that Louis XVIII. was to have a *Gentilhome d'honneur*, and the Government wished him to take Talleyrand's brother, this *peccant Duke*, which His Majesty positively refused, on account of the rancour which he still felt against him, and both parties became so obstinate, that it ended in a break-up of the Ministry.

"The Duchesse de Berry did everything in her power to promote the intimacy of Louis XVIII. with Mad. du Cayla, in hopes to make use of her as an instrument to turn out Mad. de Balby and when she had gained that point, she found to her cost that she had caught a Tartar, and raised up an enemy more formidable than the last."

I gave this evening to the Duke my short extracts from Lord Malmesbury's Papers, that he might peruse them at his leisure. These are really curious, abounding with anecdotes of all the statesmen of that day in the form of a diary. They place Pitt's patriotism and talents in a most distinguished point of view; he seems to have been animated by a real and constant love of his country, and when I now look round at these castellated walls, in which he also once loved to dwell, and see them again inhabited by another master spirit of the age, whose patriotism

is as pure, and whose fame is immeasurably greater, I can only pray that he may long be preserved to guide this crazy vessel of the State.

Monday, 25th. — This morning, at breakfast, the Duke began about Louis-Philippe, and I was not surprised to find that his former warm admiration of that sovereign had considerably subsided. He said, "He has always been a Radical in his heart, from education, as well as instinct; and during the Restoration, his palace was the general resort of all the factious and discontented characters in Paris, so much so, indeed, that at last I did not like to go to his *soirées*, and avoided them as much as I decently could."

I said to him, "I hope then, Sir, that you do not think my opinions about him have been exaggerated?" "No," he replied, "not in the least." Algernon Greville arrived from town, and joined us at dinner. In the evening, the Duke talked much of the Royal Family in his time, and of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. "The marriage," he said, "was brought about by Lady ——, who exercised great influence over him: the Prince, who was easily led, imparted his wishes to the King, which were immediately and readily complied with; and as soon as his marriage was accomplished with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, Lady —— promoted their separation." I said that this was amply corroborated by what I had lately read in Lord Malmesbury's Papers, who was selected by King George III. to go over to Brunswick, to make the formal proposals and bring the bride over to England. They had a

wretched journey home, accompanied by the old Duchess, attempting to go through Holland, and embark at Rotterdam, where the squadron was waiting for them, but they were stopped by the French armies, and confined for a long time at a miserable Dutch inn, where they met with so many hardships, that the old Duchess was taken ill, and obliged to return home. Lord M—— and his charge were also forced to beat a retreat, countermand the orders given to the men of war, and, after six or seven weeks' miserable adventures, they at last embarked at Embden and arrived in England.

* * * * *

Referring again to Lord Malmesbury's Papers, I alluded to the panic which excited in England, after the rupture of the peace in 1803, lest Napoleon should put his threats of an invasion into execution, and which seemed particularly to have occupied the mind of Mr. Pitt at that period. The Duke gave a long account of the schemes which Napoleon concocted for that purpose, which he wanted to effect by collecting all the fleets of Europe together, and by drawing away our channel fleet to the West Indies. It turned out, however, that the Regent of Portugal refused to lend his fleet, the Danish fleet was destroyed at Copenhagen to prevent their submission, and though Nelson had been previously decoyed to the West Indies, he did his business there so quick, that he returned in time to gain the victory of Trafalgar; all which circumstances combined put the idea of invading England out of the question.

* * * * *

The Duke said in the course of the evening: — "When I went to Oxford as Chancellor, I was very much puzzled when they told me I was to make a Latin speech at the inauguration. Now any speech is difficult, but a Latin one was impossible; so in this dilemma I applied to my physician, as most likely from his prescriptions to know Latin, and he made me a speech, which answered very well. I believe it was a very good speech, but I did not know much of the matter."

Arbuthnot tells me that the Duke is very religious, and thinks much on serious subjects. Some time back he observed him every evening, when they were alone at Walmer, occupied in reading a book, which seemed to absorb all his attention; he would afterwards remain in a musing attitude, apparently pondering on what he had read. At last he asked him what was the book that seemed to interest him so much — it was "Habershon on the Prophecies."

I could not help mentioning this anecdote to my brother the chancellor; he wrote me in reply, — "I can hardly conceive a more affecting or beautiful object than the old conqueror sitting over his Bible, or fixed on the perusal of such a work as Habershon."

Tuesday, 26th. — This morning at breakfast the Duke said to me, "Did you hear what happened at the wedding?" meaning that of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. Replying in the negative, he continued, "When we proceeded to the signatures, the King of Hanover was very anxious to sign be-

fore Prince Albert, and when the Queen approached the table, he placed himself by her side, watching his opportunity. She knew very well what he was about, and just as the Archbishop was giving her the pen, she suddenly dodged round the table, placed herself next to the Prince, then quickly took the pen from the Archbishop, signed, and gave it to Prince Albert, who also signed next, before it could be prevented.

"The Queen was also very anxious to give the precedence at Court to King Leopold before the King of Hanover, and she consulted me about it, and how it should be arranged. I told Her Majesty that I supposed it should be settled as we did at the Congress of Vienna. 'How was that,' said she, 'by first arrival?' 'No Ma'am,' said I, 'alphabetically, and then, you know, B. comes before H.' This pleased her very much, and it was done."

* * * * *

This morning the Duke returned me the Malmesbury Extracts; he said that he never read anything more interesting, more clever, or more true — that he could vouch himself for the accuracy of most of the facts; but he strongly advised Lord M. not to publish them all at present.

Lord Clanwilliam arrived to-day from town at dinner-time. The Duke recommended me to peruse a book lately published by Mr. G. Jones on the origin of ancient America, before the discovery by Columbus: he said it was a most extraordinary work, and proves very clearly, by the ancient monu-

ments found in the country, vestiges of customs, and also by quotations from the Bible, that this continent was peopled by the ancient nation of the Tyrians, who migrated thither, notwithstanding all the difficulties of navigation at that early and unskilful period.

It was remarked, that neither of our two sovereigns who had last visited Brussels, ever went to inspect the field of Waterloo. Victoria probably was afraid of giving offence to the French, who might have put some impertinent constructions on her visit. The Duke said, "George IV. did form the project, and ordered his carriages for that purpose, but in the morning he was seized with a fit of colic, and did not afterwards find an opportunity to make the excursion."

During the Queen's late absence from England, she had all the boxes and communications with the different public offices in London forwarded to her every day wherever she was. It is curious to remark how much official business must be signed by the British Sovereign, and in fact, how much power and influence is attached to the Kingly office by our Constitution — so regularly are they disposed, that he could refer to any one at any time in five minutes, notwithstanding the mass of papers that are there accumulated.

Clanwilliam mentioned this evening an incident, which proves the wonderful celerity of the railroads. Mr. Isidore, the Queen's coiffeur, who receives 200*l.* a year for dressing Her Majesty's hair twice a-day, had gone to London in the morning, meaning to

return to Windsor in time for her toilet; but on arriving at the station he was just five minutes too late, and saw the train depart without him. His horror was great, as he knew that his want of punctuality would deprive him of his place, as no train would start for the next two hours. The only resource was to order a special train, for which he was obliged to pay 18*l.*; but the establishment feeling the importance of his business, ordered extra steam to be put on, and conveyed the anxious hairdresser eighteen miles in eighteen minutes, which extricated him from all his difficulties.

Wednesday, 27th.—When I took leave of the Duke, he was kind enough to ask me to come back with my daughter, and stay a few days on our road to Paris: adding, "You will always find your rooms ready for you."

I left him with feelings of the greatest veneration for his character, and consider it a most interesting and fortunate incident to have enjoyed the gratification of his society in the intimacy and unreserve of private life.

Monday, October 2nd. — There is a Spaniard here, who has been one of the principal agents of Louis-Philippe and Christina in fomenting this last revolution against Espartero, and in managing the remittance of money from Paris, for the purpose of corrupting the army, &c. He piqued himself upon the address and secrecy with which this intrigue has been carried on, of which he asserted not a trace could be discovered: and said to M. de St. Aulaire, "Vous pouvez le nier hardiment, car je défie qui

que ce soit de pouvoir vous contredire avec des preuves."

Tuesday, 3*rd.*—The Grand Duke Michael went to Windsor, where the most sumptuous preparations are made to receive his Imperial Highness, in hopes to efface the annoyance of the Emperor Nicholas at our Queen's visit to Eu.

The offer of Madrid has been made to Sir G. H. Seymour, in place of Aston, who has resigned. He does not accept, and Mr. Bulwer will probably go there. The Duke de Bordeaux has been received in a very flattering manner at Berlin. He is going from thence to the Hague, and intends afterwards to embark for England. Louis-Philippe will see this with great ill-will, and it must be doubtful whether Queen Victoria will receive the exile with much cordiality.

Thursday, 5*th.*—We left London by the railroad to Folkstone, and posted on to Dover. These railroads have spoiled all the pleasure of travelling, and though they have wonderfully increased the rapidity of one's movements, there is a constant anxiety to be in time for the train. When I see the millions of people who seem now to be put in constant motion every where, I think of the signs predicted of the latter times of the world: "People shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall abound." I met yesterday in Pall Mall, Billy Holmes, the Tory whipper-in of the House of Commons, and we walked together as far as Downing Street. He talked much of the state of Ireland. He said that at the commencement of O'Connell's open demonstrations for Repeal, and the monster

meetings which he assembled, he, in common with the ultra-Conservatives, Lords Roden, Glengall, Charleville, &c., was a great advocate for rigorous measures, and a suppression by force; but he had since watched the tranquil progress of the Government, who, while they collected a large armed force in the country, forbore from any act of coercion and bided their time till the adverse party committed some overt act of treason or rebellion, which placed them within the reach of the law. That he now was convinced they acted prudently, that O'Connell himself began to be nervous and terrified at the storm which he had raised; that he only wished to intimidate the Government, and never had an idea of coming to open warfare—that he now felt unceasing anxiety lest some of his excited followers should either break the peace at once, or, by refusing to pay rent or taxes, bring on that collision which he above all things dreaded. That his acts and speeches had lately betrayed this feeling by expelling from the Repeal Association, and branding with his anger, those who in their furious zeal had either advocated such doctrines or assaulted the Orangemen; that the people must soon find out the delusion, and when they saw nothing was to be gained that either flattered their own evil passions or filled their empty pockets, they would gradually quit him, and no longer pay the *Rint* to enrich him, or lose their time in fruitless marches to swell his numerical forces. That what gave him the more confidence in the measures of Government, was, that out of the present Cabinet five of the most able Members had in their time

served the office of Secretary for Ireland, viz. Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, Goulborne, and Sir H. Hardinge, and must therefore have the best local knowledge and experience in the affairs of that country which could be collected.

Friday, 6th.—We dined with my old friend General Sir A. Mackenzie, who is staying at Dover. He mentioned that when he was young he was sent to the Military Academy at Angers in France, which was then much frequented by young Englishmen of family, on account of the attention paid to their military studies by the governor, Marquis de Pignerol, and a very fine *manége* under the inspection of his brother, the Vicomte. The late Lord Thanet and his brother were there, and among others, Mr. Arthur Wellesley (now the Duke of Wellington): he was at that time rather of a weak constitution, not very attentive to his studies, and constantly occupied with a little terrier called Vick, which followed him every where. On leaving College Mackenzie travelled up to Paris with Mr. Wellesley, like young men whose means were limited; and they entered that city in a broken *cabriolet de poste*, where they put up at a mean sort of inn near the Palais Royal. In 1815 the Duke was conqueror of France and Ambassador at Paris, and Mackenzie dined with him frequently. "Thus," said he, "the only two periods at which I ever saw the Duke in Paris, formed the most singular contrast in his position; at the one period he was obscure and unknown, at the other he was arrived at the highest pitch of human grandeur and celebrity." It is another singular circumstance,

and fortunate for the world, that the Duke's constitution, which in early life had been rather sickly, was strengthened and fortified by his residence in the East Indian climate, which is generally supposed to be so hurtful to the health of Europeans.

I can remember well the time when the Duke returned to England after his brilliant campaigns, crowned with the battle of Waterloo; at that time he was cheered by the people wherever he went and lauded to the skies. Afterwards, at the period of the Reform Bill, the fickle people forgot all his services, and constantly hooted him in the streets. On one day, coming from the Tower on horseback, the rascally mob attacked him with so much virulence and malice, that he was exposed to considerable personal danger in the street. I was in that year at a ball given by him at Apsley House to King William IV. and his Queen, when the mob were very unruly and indecent in their conduct at the gates; and on the following days they proceeded to such excesses, that they broke the windows of Apsley House, and did much injury to his property. It was then that he caused to be put up those iron blinds to his windows, which remain to this day as a record of the people's ingratitude. Some time afterwards, when he had regained all his popularity, and began to enjoy that great and high reputation which he now, it is to be hoped, will carry to the grave, he was riding up Constitution Hill, in the Park, followed by an immense mob, who were cheering him in every direction: he heard it all with the most stoical indifference, never putting

his horse out of a walk, or seeming to regard them, till he leisurely arrived at Apsley House, when he stopped at the gate, turned round to the rabble, and then pointing with his finger to the iron blinds which still closed the windows, he made them a sarcastic bow, and entered the court without saying a word.

Saturday, 7th. — Came to Walmer. We found the Duke, as before, walking with Arbuthnot on the platform, when he told me of his journey to Windsor, and the sumptuous banquet given to the Grand Duke; he said he was much *hurried* to get in time from Walmer on that day, and it was only by taking a special train from London to Slough, that he was able to arrive just as they were going in to dinner.

In the evening the Duke talked much of the treaties of Vienna in 1815, when he said it was at one time proposed to divide France into three parts, according to "Cæsar's Commentaries," "*Omnis Gallia in tres partes divisa est.*" "But," said he, "our armies were not like the Roman army, compact and integral, but composed of different nations, who had all their private objects in view, and would never have agreed as to the allotments: it was, therefore, deemed necessary to keep all in the present state as much as possible; that France should remain whole, with certain boundaries, and sufficiently strong to make a *point de resistance* in the south against the power of Russia in the north."

* * * * *

He asked me if I thought —— had had any serious ideas about religion; and *àpropos* of this, I

told him the following anecdote, of which the subject reminded me.

When the Cato Street conspirators were ordered for execution, —— proposed to Alvanley and myself to go with him to the sheriffs' room in Newgate. It so happened that he was not well, which prevented him from going, and Alvanley and I went to see this dreadful ceremony. It was the first execution I ever saw, and shall be the last. It was a fine morning, and the crowd in the Old Bailey was, perhaps, greater than ever was assembled on such an occasion; all the house-tops were covered with spectators; and when we first looked out of the window of the sheriffs' room, there was nothing to be seen but the scaffold surrounded by an immense ocean of human heads, all gazing upon that one single object. At length the procession issued out from the debtors' door, and the six culprits came on, one after the other, and were successively tied up to the gibbet. Thistlewood came first, looking as pale as death, but without moving a muscle of his features or attempting to utter a word, except that when the rope had been adjusted round the neck of him who was next him, he said, in a low tone to him, "We shall soon know the grand secret." Ings, the butcher, appeared in a great state of excitement, almost as if under the influence of liquor; he gave several huzzas, and shouted out to the crowd, "Liberty for ever," twice or thrice, but it was evidently a feint to try to interest the bystanders. The last in this sad rank was a dirty-looking black man, who alone seemed to be impressed with a sense of

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE
Beaumont Trust

his awful situation; his lips were in continual motion, and he was evidently occupied in silent prayer. At this moment one of the gentlemen of the press, who had posted himself in the small enclosure close to the foot of the scaffold, looked up to Thistlewood with a paper and pencil in his hand, and said, "Mr. Thistlewood, if you have any thing to say I shall be happy to take it down and communicate it to the public." The other made him no answer, but gave him a look. As they were about to be launched into eternity, a well-dressed man, on the roof of one of the opposite houses, got up from his seat, and looking at Thistlewood, exclaimed in a very loud but agitated voice, "God bless you! God Almighty bless you!" Thistlewood slowly turned his head to the quarter whence the voice came, without moving his body, and as slowly reverted to his former position, always with the same fixed impassible countenance. The caps were then pulled down, the drop fell, and after some struggles they all ceased to live. The law prescribed that their heads should be severed from their bodies, and held up to public view as the heads of traitors. The executioner had neglected to bring any instrument for the purpose, and we in the sheriffs' room were horrified at seeing one of the assistants enter, and take from a cupboard a large carving knife, which was to be used instead of a more regular instrument. When we were able to leave the prison, which was not for some time on account of the immense crowd, I drove to Seymour Place, and found —— at breakfast, and gave him an account of the scene: when I ended by mentioning the apparent

devotion of the black man, he observed, "He was quite right; you should never give away a chance."

The Duke listened with much interest to this narrative, said it was very curious, and the observation of —— a singular trait of character.

The conversation then turned on Irish affairs, which the Duke thought were going on very ill, and daily getting worse. He said that the Government would not strike the first blow, but the O'Connell party were drawing towards the line of treason, and of themselves would bring the affair to a crisis, for which we were well prepared.

I talked to him of the Princesse de Vaudemont's letters, which seemed to amuse him. He said that she had corresponded with everybody of note during her time, and mentioned some anecdote about a Spanish lover of her's, which I cannot recollect. Indeed, you can hardly mention any subject in conversation which does not instantly produce from him some anecdote or recollection of the past, which is new and interesting to his hearers.

Sunday, 8th. — * * *

* * * * *

There were some guests at dinner from Deal Castle: Lord and Lady Dalhousie, &c. Lord Dalhousie seems to be a clever well-informed man. The Duke has lately made him captain of Deal Castle.

The conversation after dinner turned upon this book of Mr. G. Jones, which the Duke strongly recommended, and said he made out his case completely. Lord Dalhousie observed, that there were no aborigines on that continent; and it, therefore,

must have been peopled from the East. The extraordinary circumstance, indeed, that the Tyrians should have crossed the Atlantic without even the knowledge of the compass, could only be attributed to the guidance of a higher Power working out its own designs. Talking then of the Jews, the Duke said it was believed that some of the lost tribes had been found in Affghanistan; and I remarked, that General Allard, when he was in Paris seven or eight years ago, asserted that some were residing in the dominions of Runjeet Singh.

The Duke talked to me a good deal in the evening about the Aston family: said he knew Hervey Aston very well in India, who was killed in a duel, which made way for him to take the command in those campaigns. He believed, indeed, he was himself godfather to Aston, now at Madrid, and that he was called Arthur after him. The conversation this evening was more general on account of the company, and he took less part in it.

Monday, 9th. — This morning at breakfast Arbuthnot gave the account of an extensive gang of swindlers in London, who had been lately detected by the Lord Mayor, and remarked how credulous and gullible the English tradesmen were, in becoming such easy dupes to their plots and rogueries. "Aye," said the Duke, "I remember an old Spaniard, named Escoiquez, who had lived much with Talleyrand, used to say, 'On parle beaucoup de charlatans, mais il y a beaucoup plus de dupes que d'escrocs dans ce monde.'" From thence he spoke of Talleyrand, of whom he had formerly seen a great deal. "Talley-

rand once said to me, 'Monsieur le Duc, vous connaissez le monde, pourriez vous m'indiquer un endroit, où un honnête homme pourroit se retirer pour vivre en paix?' I at first thought of Malta; but then I recollected the liberty of the press there, and that would not do; and at last we both seemed to agree that England, after all, might be the best. It is astonishing how all those who have the true Conservative feeling at heart look up to England as the only solid barrier left against the spirit of innovation. In Holland particularly, where there is much good sense, all the right-thinking people are firmly of that opinion; and in fact it is only the rogues, whose object is plunder and anarchy, that wish for our destruction." I told him several anecdotes of Talleyrand and Montrond, to which he listened, and then continued: "Yes, he was a very agreeable companion, though not a talkative one: he would often remain for an hour in company without speaking, and then would come out with an epigram, which you never forgot. I was one day at Madame Crawford's house in Paris, when some one came in and announced the death of Napoleon. It made a sort of sensation in the room, and Madame Crawford exclaimed, 'Ah mon Dieu! quel événement!' Talleyrand was sitting in a corner near her, and very quietly replied, 'Ce n'est plus un événement, c'est une nouvelle.'" I added another instance. "During the time of the Directory, Talleyrand was dining with a party, with whom was Regnier, who talked much of himself, and said, 'Quoiqu'on en dise, je n'ai jamais fait qu'une méchanceté de ma vie.' Talley-

rand coolly added, 'Et quand finira-t-elle?'" He then talked about gentlemen, and what constituted the character. He said, "I always recollect that expression which has been attributed to Charles II., that he could make a hundred noblemen, but he had not the power to make a single gentleman. Foreigners hardly know our definition of the term; they are always inquiring 'si tel ou tel est gentilhomme,' they do not understand what is meant by a real English gentleman."

The Duke is certainly growing old and feeble, which, though much to be regretted, is not surprising; but he never will allow any one to do anything for him. Greville says; "If he drops his hat, I should never think of stooping to pick it up — he would not like it." He will get up himself to ring the bell; and I observe at night, when we retire to bed, he will light your flat candlestick, and give it to you. His politeness is unceasing to all; and here in his own house it is only to be equalled by his kindness and cordiality.

He rises very early: perhaps does not give himself sufficient time for sleep. He is always a very long time dressing, as he shaves himself, though his hand is unsteady, and never will allow a servant to assist him.

Last year, when the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge paid him a visit at Strathfieldsaye, and bedrooms were scarce, Lord Charles told me that he said to him, "I fear I must deprive you of your room for a few days," to which he of course assented; but when he came to look for his new lodging, he

found the Duke had given up to him his own room, and had had a bed put up for himself in his dressing-room, having the door of communication double-locked, and reserving no *sortie* for himself but through a glass door, and through the garden into the body of the house. For this fête he had invited Grisi and Lablache, and the other Italian singers, to amuse his royal guests, and ordered a separate table to be prepared for them. When Grisi arrived, he asked her at what hour she liked to dine. She replied, "Oh, at your hour, and when you dine;" and seeing what she expected, he was so good-natured that he complied. The consequence was, that she chose to fancy herself part of the company, and would only now and then get up to sing. When he is at Strathfieldsaye he tires himself too much; for he will hunt, and ride sometimes a long way to cover, not returning till late in the evening, and then he is often exhausted. He seems very fond of Lord Charles, who is a frank, amiable character.

I found the Duke this morning on the platform, and joined him. We paced backwards and forwards for more than an hour.

He began to talk of his campaigns in Portugal, and said: —

"I had Junot in my front for a long time with his army. It was, I think, near St. Herem that we came to blows, and I gave him a good beating; he himself was wounded in the head. The next day I sent to inquire after his health, as a *lesson of the old school,* and sent also a present of fruit, which he acknowledged a few days later. I afterwards for-

warded to him some intercepted letters from his wife, who was then somewhere in the rear, and of whom it appeared he was extremely jealous, for I recollect they were full of complaints, and asking him what name she should give to a child she was going to produce, but always stipulating that it should begin with an A. She afterwards retired to France, when Junot's army was getting into a worse plight, and I intercepted another letter from her, in which there was this remarkable expression, 'Je me retire chez votre père en Bourgogne, où je dois rester quelque tems; je n'ose pas aller à Paris, car je ne sais pas dans quel sens parler à l'Empereur de votre campagne, qui devient si malheureuse.' I had the attention to forward him also this letter.

"I dined with Junot at Cintra, who received me with a vulgar, swaggering manner, trying to imitate Napoleon, which he could not do, and at the same time never losing an opportunty of throwing out some sly insinuation against him. He talked to me a good deal about Lady ——, asked me if she was not of a very high family in England; he said she was 'très grande dame, and très bonne femme, mais extrêmement philanthrope.'

"Amongst the eminent Portuguese who were cruelly treated by the French during this invasion, was the Count Sa. Bandiera; and he gave me dreadful accounts of the brutal excesses committed in his house by the French officers who were quartered upon him, and their continued drunkenness and pillage.

"Among these officers billetted upon him was the General Loison, who at one time was dangerously

ill, and confined to his bed: Junot one morning sent for the unfortunate Bandiera, and asked him how the general was going on; as he could only answer that he was still extremely ill, Junot knitted his brow, and said, 'Tenez, M. Bandiera, je vous conseille de bien prendre soin de lui; prenez bien garde qu'il se retablisse, car si le général vient à mourir dans votre maison, le diable m'emporte si je ne vous enterre pas tout vivant sous lui.' It may easily be supposed with what anxiety the poor Bandiera watched the recovery of General Loison, who fortunately at last was restored to health.

"When the Allies were advancing into France in 1814, and moving by very slow marches, while Napoleon still maintained the struggle, they took, among other prisoners, a French hussar, who was examined by several of the generals as to the position of the enemy. This man had previously served in Spain in the army opposed to myself, and when these generals asked him some questions about the road and distance to Paris, he said, 'Si le prince qui est maintenant sur la frontière d'Espagne avec l'armée Anglaise était ici, il iroit à Paris en trois jours.'"

I asked him what he really thought of the talents of the Emperor Napoleon as a great general. He said, "I have always considered the presence of Napoleon with an army as equal to an additional force of 40,000 men, from his superior talent, and from the enthusiasm which his name and presence inspired into the troops; and this was the more disinterested on my part, because in all my campaigns

I had then never been opposed to him. When I was in Paris, in 1814, I gave this very opinion in the presence of several Prussian and Austrian generals, who had fought against him, and you have no idea of the satisfaction and pleasure it gave them to think that though defeated, they had had such odds against them."

On another occasion the Duke also said, that he thought Napoleon superior to Turenne, Tallard, or any of the old generals of former times; but Napoleon had this advantage over every other general, himself in particular, that his power was unlimited. He could order every thing on the spot as he pleased: if he wanted reinforcements, they were sent; if to change the plan of a campaign, it was changed; if to reward services, he could confer honours on the field of battle; whereas the Duke and other generals were obliged to write home to Ministers, and wait their decisions, perhaps that of Parliament; and he himself had never had the power of conferring the slightest reward on any of his followers, however deserving.

When we were assembled in the drawing-room before dinner, the Duke entered, with the proclamation issued at Dublin Castle, to repress the Repeal Meeting at Clontarf, on the 8th inst., which he had just received from town by express. He seemed very much elated, and putting on his spectacles, read the whole proclamation out loud from beginning to end, laying great stress on the words, *tending to overthrow the Constitution of the British Empire as by law established.* I could see that he

was much pleased with this exercise of authority, and that he thought the Government had been dilatory in not adopting these strong measures at an earlier period. He said, "We must now show them that we are really in earnest; there must be no paltering or truckling with O'Connell; and as we are well prepared for every emergency, I have no fears for the result. Ten years of misrule in Ireland have rendered our task more difficult, but we must now bring the rascals on their knees; they give us now a fair pretext to put them down, as their late placard invites the mob to assemble in military order, and their horsemen to form in troops. This order probably was not written by O'Connell himself, but by some eagar zealot of his party, who has thus brought the affair to a crisis. Our proclamation is well drawn up, and avails itself of the unguarded opening which O'Connell has given us to set him at defiance." He then turned to me and said, "Do you know what the Pope's Nuncio, Gravina, said at Lisbon, at the time of the insurrection?

"'Pour la canaille
Faut la mitraille.'"

As he went in to dinner, he repeated the couplet two or three times.

He then added, "They say they are a starving people, and yet they can pay 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day to 200 or 300 traitors from Manchester to come over and assist them; it costs them besides 2*s.* 6*d.* a-head for their passage, and there are 800 more ready to go over and join them."

After dinner, the conversation turned on the re-

semblance between the fate of the Stuarts and the Bourbons, though the circumstances which led to their fate were widely different, as no two men could be more dissimilar than Charles I. and the unfortunate Louis XVI. The Duke said, "I have very much altered my opinion of the character of Charles I. I once thought him a man of greater talent than he really was; but, since reading Sanderson* and Clarendon for the second time, I am convinced that he was obstinate without judgment; he first acted unwisely, and then persisted in his fault like a headstrong man. Charles II. was much the cleverer man, but a very bad King. It has been the fashion to say, that he was a Roman Catholic, but the fact is, that he was a profligate debauchee, and had no religion at all; he might have shown a tendency to that creed on his deathbed, but that is easily accounted for. James II., when Duke of York, showed courage and talent; his beginning was better than his end. He was certainly a Roman Catholic, but his bigotry in the commencement was founded on the idea that Papistry, if once re-established in England, would better enable him to become a despotic monarch than Protestantism. That was the real object of his heart, in which he was also strengthened by the counsels of Louis XIV. But the nation took the alarm; their religious scruples were awakened, and when he was once driven from the throne, he found he had nothing left but to give himself up in reality to all those bigoted ideas, by which he was only partly actuated before. Hence

* Robert Sanderson, chaplain of Charles I., and subsequently Bishop of Lincoln, was born at Sheffield in 1607, and died in 1662.

came the saying, that he had lost three kingdoms for one mass, but what he wanted was, to be a despot."

Tuesday, 10*th.*—This morning, at breakfast, the Duke read out a letter, which he had just received from Lord Westmoreland at Berlin, in which he says that the Court had been thrown into great confusion by accounts, that one of the carriages of the Emperor of Russia had been waylaid and fired at near Posen, by a band of assassins; two discharges were made into the carriage, one loaded with ball, and the other with slugs, which passed through the cloaks of two secretaries seated in it, and lodged in the side cushions, but, fortunately, did not wound either. It was evident that they supposed the Emperor himself was in the carriage. The King of Prussia was deeply affected by this event. The Duke remarked, "These Poles are living on charity, and yet exciting tumults everywhere."

* * * * *

Wednesday, 11*th.*—We left Walmer, having fixed to-morrow for our return. As every memorial will be interesting hereafter, of the habits and characteristics of one whose name will fill the pages of history, I shall add a few details of the Duke's daily life at Walmer. He always rises at six o'clock, and walks on the platform, then returns to his room to dress, which, as I have said, takes a very long time. He is remarkably neat in his appearance, always wearing a white waistcoat and trowsers, under which is a good guard of fleecy hosiery against the cold; and a blue riding coat in the morning.

At ten o'clock he appears at breakfast; he seems

to eat heartily, and makes messes of rusks and bread in his tea, never meat or eggs. He converses the whole time, then retires, saying, "Well, we shall dine at seven." He remains in his room, writing letters and despatches, and making notes, some rather droll and concise, on the different letters to be answered by his secretary in his name; and Greville's hand is become so like to his, that few people can distinguish the difference. Greville showed me one from Fitzroy Somerset, with details about Ireland. His note on the margin was, "If I am to manage the affairs of Ireland, I had better go there myself."

About two o'clock, he generally gets on his horse, and gallops over the Downs, or, perhaps, to Dover, where he is very active in attending to his business as Warden of the Cinque Ports. He seems to be worshipped all over the country, for he is very charitable and always ready to do good to his neighbours. In a shop at Dover is to be seen, framed and glazed, a short note, which he once wrote to the owner, ordering fifty yards of flannel; it is kept as a precious relic.

On his return he walks again on the platform, till he enters to dress for dinner, at which he also eats with appetite, mixing meat, rice, and vegetables into a mess, which fills his plate; he drinks very little wine, and during the evening, two decanters of iced water are placed by his side, which are generally empty when he goes to bed.

When we were only men, he dressed in boots, but when there are ladies (and when only my daughter) always wears shoes, silk stockings, with his star and

the garter. He is exceedingly polite to all, and particularly attentive to women; he is *la vieille cour personnifiée.*

Although still active, yet age has made some havoc with his frame; his hair is quite white, but not scanty; he is very deaf with the left ear, and when left to himself, or engaged in thought, he stoops very much, and his head seems to droop on his breast; but the instant any subject is started that interests him, his eye brightens, his head is raised, he puts his hand to his right ear to catch the sound, and enters into the argument with all the spirit, and judgment, and penetration, which form so striking a part of his character.

* * * * *

A foolish woman in society once asked the Duke to give her an account of the Battle of Waterloo. "Oh," replied he, "it is very easily done. We pummelled them, they pummelled us, and I suppose we pummelled the hardest, so we gained the day."

Arbuthnot is his *fidus Achates*, his second self, from whom he seems to have no secret hid. I observe that at breakfast, he shows him almost all his letters, and his character is so mild and so placid, that it blends admirably with that of the Duke, who, with all his fine qualities, when worried and vexed by his multifarious business, is subject at times to momentary fits of anger and excitement. These bursts never last long, and when the bile is once vomited out, he is cool and dispassionate again. Algy * says, that this bile is sometimes visited upon

* A. Greville, the Duke's private secretary.

Arbuthnot himself, from whom it glides off innocuous, and who often makes a very convenient *paratonnerre* for others.

The respect paid to the Duke in England is as universal as it is great; and he is perhaps the only man in history who attaining such high glory and reputation, enjoyed it during his lifetime.

He is the vital spark of the Cabinet; he created them, and animates them still. At times, however, they will by numbers outvote him in the Council, and certainly do not show that respect for his wishes in many things that is due to him; but when a case of difficulty occurs, they all with one accord come back to consult his experience and judgment.

* * * * *

Sunday, 15*th*. — After being detained two days at Dover by the violent storms and equinoctial gales, we crossed over to Calais on Friday, and arrived this evening in Paris.

Monday, 16*th*. — We went this morning to call on Lord and Lady Cowley. I had much conversation with him on late occurrences.

Lady Cowley gave a very interesting account of her visit to Eu.

* * * * *

On one occasion at Eu, in the garden, the young Princes climbed up a peach tree, and presented fruit to the Queen, which she received very graciously from them; but the Prince de Joinville said to Lady Cowley, " Je crains que votre Reine ne nous trouve un peu trop gamin."

The Queen of the Belgians had told her mother

that the Queen always drank a glass of iced water at ten o'clock; in consequence of which one of the attendants at that hour brought her a waiter, on which were a decanter and two glasses; but this she declined, and it was placed on a table.

The Queen of the French saw this, and guessing the reason, told the Prince de Joinville to pour out a glass and offer it to Her Majesty, which he did, and it was forthwith accepted. Then came Lord Liverpool, who had not observed this, hurrying in with another glass of water; but it was too late for the exercise of his post.

Tuesday, 17*th*. — I heard that Montrond was at the last extremity. He had gradually grown weaker during my absence, and was fast sinking into the grave. The answer made to my inquiries at his door was, that he remained in the same state, without hope.

I was curious to know the state of his feelings at such a crisis, because I had heard that his head was as clear and as collected as ever. Three days ago, when the physicians said to him, "Prenez bon courage, vous irez peut-être mieux, assez bien pour sortir en voiture," he replied, "Oui, je sais bien la voiture dans laquelle je sortirai."

I now find to my great surprise that the Duc de Broglie has taken upon himself *le soin de son salut*, and has been unceasing in his efforts to convert him to a sense of religion, as well as Madame Hamelin, who is become *très dévote*.

The same effort was made some years ago by that excellent woman the Duchesse de Broglie, when he

was also in a state of extreme danger. She came and prayed by his bed-side; but then it was without the slightest effect on his mind, because he felt convinced (as he told me), that he should recover.

Now it is said that he has shown signs of religious feeling; at least, he has been *administré*, and has confessed three times. The Abbé Petitot is constantly with him; and during his first interview said to him, "Vous avez sans doute dans votre temps fait beaucoup de plaisanteries contre la religion." "Non," replied Montrond, "j'ai toujours vecu en bonne compagnie." The declaration, whether true or not (and it certainly is not true), showed very good worldly taste in the old gentleman.

This change, I will not call it conversion, is very remarkable, more particularly as he did every thing to dissuade M. de Talleyrand from signing his *retractation* on the day of his death, and afterwards turned it into ridicule.

Wednesday, 18*th*. — Montrond died this morning in what the Catholics call *odeur de sainteté*. He desired the crucifix to be placed at his bed's head, and would not suffer it to be removed. Peace to his manes!

Friday, 20*th*. — Sir Robert Adair* was one of the dinner party at the Embassy to-day. He is the individual whom Fox and the Opposition party sent over to Petersburg fifty years ago, to thwart and undermine Pitt's administration with the Court of Russia. He is eighty years odd, and is nearly the only man living who is supposed to have had the good graces of the Empress Catherine. He has

* Sir Robert Adair died in 1855.

since been Ambassador at Vienna, Constantinople and Brussells.

Saturday, 28*th*. — I observe that there are two subjects which seem to engross almost exclusively the minds of what is called the *monde politique* here; the first is the late revolution in Greece,—the second, is the visit of the Duc de Bordeaux to England.

With regard to the first, there is a strong conviction that the Emperor Nicholas has been actively employed in sowing dissensions in Greece, which he trusts will give him a pretext for forwarding his ulterior views upon that country. It is positively asserted by those who have means of information, that the Emperor is decided not to acknowledge the revolution. He says that it will serve as a precedent for Bucharest, Servia, &c., and will undermine the peace and tranquillity of the East. It is thought that his object is to work out the dismissal of Otho, who is very unequal to his kingly position, and then to play his own game for the future. On the other hand it is asserted, that there is a letter in town from Lord Aberdeen to M. Guizot, pledging the English Government to support the revolution in Greece by very energetic means. The unfortunate visit to Eu has caused great festerings in many quarters, and particularly at St. Petersburg; it is therefore with more than common anxiety that the manner in which the Duc de Bordeaux will be received at Windsor is questioned and anticipated. From what I had heard in England, I had reason to suppose that he would be received with civility, and would obtain a private audience of Her Majesty as

Comte de Chambord. But the machinations which I now see practising here, would give reason to suppose that every sort of persecution from hence will follow the unfortunate exile during his visit to England. With this view Louis-Philippe has started the idea of sending the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours to pay a visit to the Queen at Windsor, foreseeing that as long as they remain under the royal roof, it will be impossible to admit the Duc de Bordeaux to her presence. There are various other schemes at work to render the stay of this elder branch of the Bourbons unpalatable to him. These are entrusted to the management of M. Sebastiani, who said the night before last, that he had gained his point, and that the Duc de Bordeaux would not be received by the Queen of England in any shape. In the meantime numbers of French Royalists are going over to England, to form a sort of *cortège* for him when he comes to London. Among them are some of the old nobility, some deputies, and though last not least, M. de Chateaubriand. The Duchesse de Levis, as I hear, has taken a large house in town.

Thursday, November 2nd.—All that I wrote on Saturday about Greece seems to be confirmed, though it is not known in England, as Brunow has declined giving any opinion on the subject, and waits for instructions from his Court.

Piscatory, the French Minister at Athens, was the first of the Corps Diplomatique to approve the revolution, and it appears that England is to go hand in hand with France: Lord Aberdeen said at Eu, that he had perfect faith in M. Guizot, and we

shall see what he will gain by it. A good understanding between France and England is always desirable, but Lord Aberdeen does not seem to understand that Louis-Philippe and M. Guizot are not France. All that Lord Aberdeen will gain by his foreign policy is, that the European Powers will think he is a rank Liberal, will withdraw their confidence from him, while he attaches himself, not to France as a nation, not to her government, which would imply a durable policy, but to a system which cannot last beyond the age of her present aged Sovereign; which has no power to aid his views in any shape; which will never give him any treaties of commerce, or afford any solid *appui*, because the nation is opposed to *it* and to *us;* which, with all its pretensions of amity, is daily striving to thwart and injure England, — intriguing against us in Spain, in the Gulf of Panama, and wherever there is an opening, in order to curry favour at home; and, after all, is so little to be depended upon for the future, that if a better alliance could be procured, England would very soon be left in the lurch.

Sunday, 5th.— I see that Piscatory, the French Minister at Athens, is playing the same game as Lesseps did at Barcelona. He rescues the discarded Greek Ministers from the fury of the mob, and takes them in his carriage to the Piræus, that they may embark and quit the country.

I have it as an undoubted fact, that when the visit of the Duc de Bordeaux to Berlin was announced there, the French Minister Bresson affected to talk very big, and said, that if he was received at

Court, he would demand his passports; this alarmed the Prussian Ministers, who reported it to the King. But His Majesty was not at all alarmed: he said, that he knew of no right in any one to dictate to him his line of conduct. He should receive the Duc de Bordeaux as he pleased, and there was no necessity for M. Bresson to say what he would do, but to do it at once. His reception of the exile was most hospitable and courteous, while M. Bresson remained very quietly at his post.

This post has brought me a letter from ——, in which he writes thus:—

"We are as curious as you are to see whether the Duc de Bordeaux will be received at Court; and there seems much difference of opinion as to whether he will, and whether he ought. I am (as you know) no Carlist, but I am decidedly of opinion that the Queen ought to receive him, and treat him with the same civility which she shows to all foreigners of high birth or station. He comes here with no claims or pretensions, and without any political character or purpose. He is, after all, a prince of the blood royal of France, grandson of one king, and nephew to the reigning sovereign: his birth entitles him to every mark of respect, and his misfortunes (in him at least unmerited) add to his claims. I think it undignified and odious, and moreover unwise in the Court of France to feel or show any jealousy about him. It would be far more prudent, as well as becoming, to consider civilities shown to him as a thing of course, implying nothing political, and therefore carrying no offence to them. All the

sovereigns of the Continent have been civil to him, and the King does not think it necessary to resent this, in fact he dares not; and the Queen of England would act a most undignified part, if, out of condescension to Louis-Philippe, she was to refuse to the Prince those attentions which all other monarchs had shown to him."

Monday, 6th. — With respect to the revolution in Greece, it might not perhaps be of very great importance were not the conspiracy likely to extend to Jassy, Bucharest, Servia, and Bulgaria, where the Greek populations are so much more numerous than the whole Turkish populations, that, to use the expression of a very clever person, *sans coup férir, l'Empire Turc tombe à tout jamais.* Luxbourg, the Bavarian Minister, tells me that when he saw Louis-Philippe yesterday, he said that he would march his troops to support the revolution, and that *England would march with him.* Here His Majesty I think goes beyond his mark. The Russian despatches expected in London did not leave St. Petersburg till the 22nd ult. and may arrive to-day, therefore there is no time for the rebound to come here, whatever it may be.

Wednesday, 9th. — The Duc and Duchesse de Nemours set out this afternoon for Windsor, from whence they will not stir till the end of their visit, which is to last ten or fifteen days. I received a letter from Rokeby, at Vienna, dated the 2nd, which mentions that Mademoiselle de Flahault was married to Lord Shelburne on the preceding day. He gives the following picture of the Hungarian Diet, now sitting.

" They have done nothing but quarrel for the six months that they have been sitting; they have not passed one single law. They have virtually disfranchised the Sclavonian population by forbidding them to speak in Latin, and they cannot speak Magyar. They make propositions to abolish capital punishment, and twenty-six out of fifty-two counties are in such a state that they ask for martial law. They talk of railroads and model prisons, and nobody will consent to be taxed a farthing. The public walk in and out of the Chamber of Deputies as they did in the Convention at Paris; and hiss or applaud the speakers as they please. The Deputies do the same with the Peers; and one of Princess Metternich's brothers, a Zichy, has had his belly cut open by a deputy, who was in the gallery, because he disapproved his friend's speech; and the coarsest epithets were used. Zichy is so fat, that the surgeons had the greatest difficulty in sewing the wound up again. Recollect that this report is not Austrian, but given me by their most distinguished man, who has so lost his popularity by not choosing to go these lengths, that he was publicly hissed. In short, all La Rulhieres describes of the Polish Diet, is realised here. There were reports that the Government meant to dissolve them; but better informed tell me that Metternich means to let them die a natural death, not sorry to show the total incapacity for government in uneducated legislative bodies.

" I stayed six days at Trieste, where I found much good humour on account of our Chinese treaty; not that I think Austrian bottoms will find their way

into the Yellow Sea in a hurry; and the unselfishness and liberality of the treaty has done more good in Europe, than anything we have done a long time."

Tuesday, 14*th*. — Last evening, M. de Luxbourg stated that the Emperor of Russia had withdrawn himself from the Conference on the Greek Question. It seems clear that the cajoleries with which England has lately overwhelmed the throne of July, have filled the Autocrat's mind with jealousy and distrust; a feeling which is deeply to be regretted, not only because it may complicate present embarrassments, but also create much more serious ones for the future. Nicholas is conscious that he holds the means of revenge in his own hands. After all, this throne of July, to which it seems that every thing, perhaps the peace of Europe, is to be sacrificed, must be deemed a very ambiguous creation. He who sits upon it speaks Conservatism to foreign Powers, Radicalism to his own people, while he is striving to establish Despotism for himself. In this struggle between Radicalism and Despotism at home, he may be likened to a man who wished to build a solid house, and placed a mine of gunpowder under the foundation.

To return to the Emperor, — who shall now say that the old menace, uttered by Matucsevitz in my hearing, at the close of the conference on Belgian affairs, "*La Turquie maintenant sera notre Belgique*," shall not be renewed? There has been no relaxation since, in the preparations organised at that period. What those preparations were may be found

detailed in a little work on Russia, which I published in the year 1838, and they certainly seem applicable to the present crisis.

The means of seizing Constantinople, if he once chooses to throw off the mask, are always in the Emperor's power; but it never yet has been his policy to take that step. Even now, perhaps, he would do it with reluctance, because his plans for the civilisation and commercial improvement of Southern Russia are not yet accomplished, though much forwarded since I wrote that book. Perhaps, also, he feels that the occupation of Constantinople would infallibly from its fortunate position create at once a new capital for his already immense empire; perhaps pave the way to its future dismemberment, which ultimately is inevitable.

But if already embittered by angry feelings against France and England, and feeling the impossibility of longer acting in unison with them, on account of the liberal principles which these two Governments choose to advocate in Greece; and moreover, actuated by the dread of revolution spreading through the provinces, which could only end in the destruction of the Turkish Empire, is it not possible that the Emperor may waive all these past considerations, and determine shortly to anticipate this event by converting it to his own advantage before the reign of confusion shall have rendered the task far more difficult? We live, indeed, in curious times: the events of this century are already surpassing in wonder; the future seems big with further prodigies;

and when we look on the present disorganised state of feeling in Europe, the agitation and workings of men's minds in every country, there is good reason to fear that the close of it will be still more wonderful than the commencement.

The Emperor is highly displeased with Baron Brunow, and thinks that he was either deceived himself, or attempted to deceive his master. The fact is, M. Brunow had for many months been writing to the Emperor that he was on the most amicable footing and in the best understanding with the British Cabinet, which always professed to act in concert with Russia. It was under this impression, and during his stay at Berlin, that he received the sudden news of the visit to Eu, which, repugnant as it would have been in any shape to his feelings, was rendered more suspicious by the ridiculous veil of mystery and secrecy with which it was concealed previous to Her Majesty's embarkation; in order, I suppose, to give it the air of an impromptu idea. There is no doubt that the Emperor was very much irritated: he is reported to have said, "J'ai été trompé, mais mes yeux sont dessillés;" and, impressed with this conviction, he returned to St. Petersburg immediately. When he reached his capital in this untoward state of mind, he found no acute intelligent ambassador from England there to soothe his wrath and dissipate his suspicions, — to tell him at once, privately, the truth, that this visit was merely a whim on the part of the Queen to make a visit to France, which had no political object in

view whatsoever; but there he was left to brood upon what he chose to consider a treachery and an insult.

Friday, 17*th*. — When Lord Cowley was at Eu, Lord Aberdeen told him that M. Guizot had quite satisfied him about the conduct of the French Government in Spain.

Thom, the Austrian Secretary, told me to-day, that he had heard that during the secret conferences between Lord Aberdeen and Guizot at Eu, this revolution in Greece was discussed before it broke out; and there are those who say that Piscatory was himself concerned in it. At any rate he foresaw it, and gave the opportunity for Guizot to seduce Lord Aberdeen into a pledge to act in concert with France without consulting the other Powers.

Sunday, 19*th*. — This evening, at Prince Paul of Würtemberg's, I found Luxbourg the Bavarian Minister, and D'Andeleux the Baden. Matters do not seem to be very tranquil in Greece, and Otho's situation continues to be very precarious. The Emperor has expressed himself in civil terms at the Conference in London, but withholds himself from any deliberation on the subject, and will not acknowledge the new Constitution. Prussia sides with him; and Austria, though seeming hitherto neutral, can never ultimately join with France and England, because the present crisis may, in the course of events, bring on a partition of the Turkish Empire, which will unite her with Russia, to have a share of the spoil.

None of the nations wish to go to war, and all

will try to avoid it; but the force of circumstances may carry them out of their depth. The Emperor of Russia is very sore at the approximation of France and England.

Wednesday, 22*nd*. — It seems now clear that the Duc de Bordeaux will not be received at Windsor in any shape by the Queen. The King had a long conversation with Lord ——, in which he betrayed the greatest anxiety about this visit, and said that if the Queen did receive the Duc de Bordeaux, she would undo all the advantage which he had derived from her visit to Eu — this was a most pitiful admission. Lord ——, at his request, wrote it home to some member of the Government, and this, coupled with the remonstrances which the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours were instructed to make privately to the Queen during their stay, has accomplished the point. M. de Chateaubriand set off for London two days ago. On the preceding evening Dupin called upon him, with a proposal so singular that it deserves to be recorded. He urged him to persuade the Duke to become a priest, and retire to Rome, saying, that he would without any doubt be made a Cardinal, and that the Powers of Europe, in their anxiety for peace, would in such case unite their interests to raise him to the Papal throne at the first vacancy.

Louis-Philippe has sent an order from the police to Prince and Princess Polignac, who had come here for the education of their children, to quit the country. Marshal Sebastiani went to the King, and offered to give any security for their good conduct that might be deemed necessary, but all was in vain.

Thursday, 23*rd*. — It has transpired that our Queen purposes to make a visit in the spring to Coblentz to meet the King of Prussia, and preparations are already making on the Rhine for her reception. Louis-Philippe takes umbrage at this, and holds again the same language, that it will destroy all the benefit he derived to his throne from the visit to Eu.

Saturday, 25*th*. — Lord Erskine is recalled from Munich, and Milbank is appointed to succeed him, who has been till now attached to the Embassy at Vienna. He is a Radical.

At last Fox has been recalled from America, and Pakenham is appointed to succeed him.

Wednesday, 29*th*. — The Duc de Gramont told me that Prince Polignac left Paris this morning on his return to Munich. M. Sebastiani had done everything to make the King alter his purpose, but without success. High words even had ensued between them. He was very indignant at the King's conduct, and said to Gramont, "Cest le malheur constant de ma vie d'avoir toujours été attaché aux gens que je méprise."

Affairs in Ireland look very bad. Glengall writes me from Cahir: — "Rely on it, if there is no outbreak as O'Connell's position becomes more critical, it is only to be attributed to the Duke's military preparations here. The people see they have no chance against the military as now organised. What they look to is partial attacks in districts, and murdering Protestants. O'Connell is now the agent of the priests, and not their leader. Of course the lower

classes expect temporal advantage in the shape of fixity of tenure in lands."

The King of Naples has acknowledged the Queen of Spain, which Austria, Russia, and Prussia have not yet done.

The Woronzows have left England for Italy, but avoid Paris, as the Count knew Louis-Philippe intimately in former days, when Duke of Orleans, and could not have avoided going to the Tuileries, which would have displeased his Emperor. He, therefore, stops two or three days at Rouen, where a number of Russians have gone from hence to pay him a visit. It proves that the feelings of the Emperor towards the throne of July are not softened.

The anxiety which was felt a fortnight ago about the revolution in Greece, has been superseded by the interest aroused by the affairs in Spain, which have suddenly assumed a character of danger to the peace of Europe, more immediate and pressing than the Eastern affair. Olozaga, the Prime Minister to the young Queen, has been accused of forcing Her Majesty, in a private audience, to sign an order for the dissolution of the Cortes. Every one who has known this individual during his stay in Paris, feels confident that he never could have been guilty of such an atrocious act, but his enemies have preferred this accusation against him, which is so much the more fatal and dangerous to him, because he can never extricate himself from the charge, without formally accusing the Queen of having uttered a deliberate falsehood. All those men, who, by the means of French intrigue and Christina's money, have brought

about this last revolution in Spain, are now quarrelling among themselves to gain power and ascendancy in the new government, and this is the first fruits of declaring the majority of a child. Olozaga found that he could not obtain a majority in the Cortes, and though they were only just assembled, he did not hesitate to attempt a *coup d'état*, to procure their dissolution; he determined to plunge the country into all the confusion of fresh contested elections, more difficult than the first, because irritation would be added to excitement, in order to maintain his claims to power. Narvaez and his other opponents, furious at this underhand proceeding, have made the Queen assert that she was constrained by force, when it is more probable that she gave only an unwilling consent; but the result has been that the Camarilla has gained the ascendancy, and Olozaga's ruin is completed. We have not yet received the conclusion of his defence, but it will not have much effect, as the public spirit has been roused against him, and the unprotected state of the Queen excites the interest of her subjects.

It would be well if matters were to be settled by the mere downfall of the Minister, but Lopez and his party will not so soon give up the game, and they already threaten to rouse the country, and reconstruct the Juntas in the provinces, which may bring on endless confusion and civil war. Thus the prospects become daily more overclouded, and every one here is apprehensive that these miserable intriguers will, by their jarring enmities, render the position of Spain more deplorable than it has ever

yet been. M. Guizot said the other night, "Je n'y comprends rien," which we may all believe, as he certainly never anticipated such a *dénouement* to all the machinery of his master in Spain. I found at Lady Cowley's Count Apponyi and Kisseleff, who were both prejudiced against Olozaga.

Friday, December 15th. — From Spain there is nothing new. Olozaga is to be put on his trial, and the declaration of a child of thirteen is to decide his fate. A friend of the preceptor, who remained near her the longest, has published in a letter to Germany, "There is not, perhaps, a child in Spain more inclined to lying and dissimulation. She is the type of her father Ferdinand, which proves at least the constancy of Christina, at the commencement of her marriage. Her sister is very different in character and appearance."

The King has removed all the mayors of departments, who went to London to see the Duc de Bordeaux. The Spanish Government have decided to send a deputation to Paris, to invite Christina to come to Spain, and undertake the care of the young Princess, sister to the Queen, but in fact to superintend the young Queen herself, who is not very manageable.

Monday, 18th. — The Duc de Bordeaux's reception at Windsor has been completely prevented by the indiscretion of his friends, but particularly by that of the Duc de Fitz James, who did not scruple openly to salute him as King of France, and who has tried to implicate some of the English in his views.

Tuesday, 19th. — Alvanley sends me an account

of the Queen's visit to Chatsworth, and of the Duke of Bordeaux's to Badminton.

The late King of Holland is dead at Berlin, struck by an apoplectic fit. After his abdication, he married the Countess d'Oultremont, and has left a fortune of 200,000,000 frs., amassed by trade during his reign. William Frederick was seventy-one years of age; he was a good man, but more fitted to be a merchant than a King.

Thursday, 28*th*. — The Chambers met: the only remark made was, that the King in going to the House was surrounded by an immense force of troops and national guards, who kept the people at a greater distance than ever from the procession.

The Speech said nothing except an assurance of friendship with the Queen of England, and cordial understanding with her Government, which met with no cheers.

1844.

Paris, Saturday, January 6th. — We are just now in a curious position here about the Ministry. The question of dotation for the Duc de Nemours, in anticipation of his Regency, which was to be brought on early in the Session, has met with such a demonstration of ill-will from the Deputies, during the preliminary discussions in the Bureaux, that the Government has been forced into the mortifying conviction that it cannot be carried, at least by the present Cabinet. A representation to that effect was made to the King, and up to last night it was generally believed that the point has been abandoned. To-day, however, the King has, as usual, returned to the charge, and has told his Minister that it would be nothing less than a *lâcheté* to give it up. On the other hand, Thiers, who is always on the watch, has caused it to be insinuated to the King, that if he was replaced in office, he would be responsible for passing the bill. Whatever may be the policy of Louis-Philippe, and his professions of friendship to England, all are subordinate to one overwhelming passion, the love of money.

Wednesday, 10*th*. — Alvanley arrived the preceding night from England. He tells me that he had had much conversation and some correspondence with the Duke of Wellington lately, in which he expressed how much he felt hurt at the treatment he receives from the Ministers. Not only is his advice disregarded, but even his wishes are unnoticed. He particularly alluded to my case, which he said had very much annoyed him; though it is not the only instance of inattention he has met with.

Last week died in Ireland, Mr. Val Maher, well known in the Melton Hunt. He leaves an immense property, 15,000*l*., per annum in land, with a large sum of ready money. His father was steward to the late Earl of Llandaff, who dissipated his fortune, which found its way into the pockets of his steward. Before the Union in Dublin, and afterwards in London, I remember Llandaff, and his brother, Colonel Montague Mathew, as the two most wild and libertine men of their day. They both died from drinking and intemperance; the wreck of their fortune, about 1500*l*. a year, all that was left by Mr. Maher, became the property of their sister, and was lately left by her to Vicomte de Chabot, who was connected with them through Madame de Jarnac.

Many years ago in the House of Commons some mistake was made by a member, in confounding the name of Montague Mathew with that of Mr. Mathew Montague, father to the present Lord Rokeby; when the latter arose and said there was as much difference between Montague Mathew and Mathew

Montague as between a horse chesnut and a chesnut horse.

Thursday, 11*th*. — Since the return of the Carlists to Paris, party spirit has raged in society, and the refusal to receive the Duc de Bordeaux at Windsor has produced much anger and ill blood.

* * * * *

Talking over old recollections with Alvanley, among others an anecdote of Sheridan recurred to me. At the time when Bath was a fashionable place during the winter, it was frequented by many gamblers, and there was constant high play at the rooms. Amongst these was a Major Brereton, who had obtained great celebrity by his constant devotion to that passion. Sheridan, who had often seen him here, meeting him again after a long absence, said to him, "How are you, Major, how have you been going on of late?" "I have had a great misfortune," replied the Major, "since we met; I have lost Mrs. Brereton." "Aye," said the wit, "how did you lose her, at hazard or at quinze?"

Sunday, 15*th*. — Count Stackelberg told me that the Emperor of Russia had been seized with a fit, and had fallen down, but was better. This is the second seizure he has had lately; and as the Russians are cautious of circulating reports about His Majesty's health, it may be supposed to be serious.

Rokeby writes from Vienna, "It is the fashion to say that Prince Metternich is very much dissatisfied with the Neapolitan Spanish Alliance. He addressed a note from Ischl during the autumn, to all the great

Powers, urging the union of the rival claimants in the person of Don Carlos's son. This in fact appears to be the only rational solution of the question. But should this other marriage take place, arranged as it is supposed to have been at Eu, his advice is unheeded, and Austria has had no finger in the pie. I know not why the public has the impression that he is out of humour, for I spent the evening there two nights ago, and never saw him more conversible and serene. People blame him for not having recalled Lebzeltern long ago, whom the King of Naples cannot endure; but if he had had the most favoured agent, he would not have been able to counteract France and England when they offered a throne to his younger brother."

Sunday, 21*st*. — Yesterday M. Guizot made a long speech in the Chamber, on the subject of his foreign policy, and particularly of the *entente cordiale* with the English Government, which was extremely cheered by his own party, but met with very little favour from the Opposition, who renewed their attacks on the right of visit, which they imputed solely to English treachery. There are many legitimists here, who are firm believers in the return of the Bourbons, and think they have achieved wonders towards this result, by their foolish exhibition in Belgrave Square; but I have lived too long in France to have any faith in their prognostics. There are no visible materials for success here. The Revolution of 1789 was not the mere prostration of a party, it was the extermination of a whole mass of principles with everything that adhered to them.

The entire soil, which had been impregnated with the traditional feelings and ideas of royalty, was swept away in a torrent of blood, and the dry stone left bare below. We have now a fresh formation to deal with—a new people held together (so long as it is held together), not by habitual regard for any form of authority, but by a rational dislike of anarchy; owning no allegiance, and experiencing no reverence towards ancient associations, but regarding them as intruders into a century which has cast them off. France, it is true, contains elements of confusion in plenty, and wild and reckless aspirations, omens of change, omens which make us dread the moment when that change may arrive; but in these, few chances for the Bourbons are to be seen.

Monday, 22*nd*. — The following anecdote of the Duke of Wellington is worthy of being preserved.

Some years ago it was proposed to him to purchase a farm in the neighbourhood of Strathfieldsaye, which lay contiguous to his estate, and was therefore a valuable acquisition, to which he assented. When the purchase was completed, his steward congratulated him upon having had such a bargain, as the seller was in difficulties, and forced to part with it. "What do you mean by a bargain?" said the Duke; the other replied, "It was valued at 1100*l*., and we have got it for 800*l*." "In that case," said the Duke, "you will please to carry the extra 300*l*. to the late owner, and never talk to me of cheap land again."

I went the other day to see the immense microscope, which exhibits an infinity of marine monsters

contained in a single drop of water. If any one had maintained the existence of such creatures before the invention of this magnifying power had been opened to public view, he would have been considered a madman, or at least a visionary. Who knows if the same process, carried to a further extent, may not discover to us what is passing around us in another element—the air, as well as in the water? We are surrounded by wonders, which nothing but our limited faculties (limited for our welfare and comfort) prevent us from observing.

Monday, 25th. — Sir Francis Burdett died in London on Tuesday morning, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Early in life he passed three years in France, at the outbreak of the Revolution, when he attended the meetings of the National Assembly and the Political Clubs, which, during that period of public agitation, were so numerous. When he returned home in 1793, dazzled by the political doctrines he had imbibed, he became a notorious Reformer in Parliament, and married the second daughter of Thomas Coutts, the wealthy banker. He was a votary of Horne Tooke; and through the Radical interest of Westminster was elected Member for that borough, without a shilling of expense to himself, in 1807, as the man of the people. He was imprisoned in the Tower in 1810, by order of the House of Commons, for addressing a printed letter to his constituents on the commitment of Mr. Gale Jones. Having seen the favourite object of Parliamentary Reform carried by the Whigs, and probably the inefficiency of his former wild theories to confer real happiness on his

country, he gradually moderated his views on national politics, and settled down into a good Conservative, which brought upon him the abuse and obloquy of his own party, who then gave him the name of Old Glory. It was a singular coincidence, that he died ten days after his wife, Lady Burdett.

Sir Francis was a great fox-hunter, and a type of the old English gentleman, of which he preserved the characteristic dress — leather-breeches and top-boots — to the last. When young, he was for a long time the notorious lover of Lady Oxford — "*cum multis aliis.*" He had a very large fortune, which goes to his eldest son Robert. His daughter, who inherited the Coutts' fortune, is the richest heiress in all England. He had once a dispute with Mr. Paul about the Westminster election after the death of Mr. Fox, which terminated in a duel, in which both parties were severely wounded; and there being no medical persons present, and but one carriage on the spot, it became necessary to remove both the combatants to town in the same vehicle.

Sunday, 28th. — The debates on the Address closed yesterday, and never were Parliamentary discussions characterised by such boisterous and intemperate conduct on the part of the speakers and the listeners. Great interest had been excited in the public mind by the paragraph alluding to the Carlist proceedings in Belgrave Square, which occupied the last two days, and formed the principal gist of the struggle. To such a pitch, indeed, was the exasperation carried, that it could only be likened to the uproar and noise in the time of the National

Convention. It shows that the old elements of discord may at any moment be revived in this phosphoric people. Had the Carlists made a stand on M. de Lasteyrie's amendment, which substituted a milder expression for the term *flétris*, they would really have had a majority in the House, and have defeated the Government; but from an affectation of pride, which would consent to undergo no sort of reprimand, they threw away this chance, and lost every other. The debates, however, were far from satisfactory to M. Guizot, as he was very roughly handled in the contest, and his majority was by no means consoling on so grave and vital a question as an Address to the Crown. The Ministerial party call it a majority of 30, as we should do in our House of Commons; but according to the French calculation in the Chamber, it is asserted to be only 14, viz.

The number of votes was . 410;
of which the positive majority is 206.

The Ayes were . . . . . 220, being only an excedent of 14.

The Noes were . . . . . 190.

Although this might certainly be called a cabinet question, yet two Government functionaries voted in the minority — Salvandy, the new Ambassador at Turin, and Chasseloup, formerly Minister at Francfort. The speech of Ledru Rollin, a lawyer, and fluent enough in his expressions, was a most severe *exposé* of all the barefaced encroachments on public liberty and on the liberty of the press, which have characterised this reign, and on the gradual assumption of all those regal attributes which be-

longed to the old dynasty, and were so formally rescinded in the Revolution of July. This, though nothing new to the Chamber or to the nation, freshens the memory, and creates new ranklings in the public mind.

His Majesty now sees that his Dotation Bill, which he had only agreed to defer for a time, is further than ever beyond his reach. Indeed, to no other cause than to the unpopularity of his Minister, can he impute the decided resistance made to that bill. A few months ago, no one seemed to doubt its final success; it was then merely a question of the amount, whether it should be 500,000 francs, or 700,000 francs; but as the session approached, His Majesty got more exorbitant, and wanted a million; the Deputies were seized with a sulky fit, and refused the supplies, which a less unpopular Minister might have carried in one shape or the other.

Both M. Molé and Thiers are anxious for Guizot's post — the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and though there may be no change as yet, if ever this opening should occur, there would be no alteration in the friendly relations between the two countries. M. Molé's real feelings and convictions would prompt him strongly to encourage them, and Thiers would find it to be his own interest to follow on the same track. M. Molé is one of the very few of the remaining type of the French gentleman; he has seen and read much; his manners are attractive, his conversation full of *agrèment* and instruction; his fortune is independent, and his character as an honourable man unimpeached. Thiers has *énormément d'esprit,*

is very eloquent, has the talent of pleasing in conversation, but he is not *un homme d'état*, and has no constitutional ideas whatever. Of the whole triumvirate, Molé is the only one whom the King respects, —I should rather say fears, as His Majesty's respect may always be inferred by that criterion.

Queen Christina will shortly depart for Spain, though much against her wish. Martinez de la Rosas has urged the point very strongly, as a matter of the utmost necessity. As the once projected marriage has vanished into air, her presence at Madrid is no longer of the same importance, though she is still as much as ever devoted to the views of France.

Monday, 29*th*. — This day Larochjaquelin, Berryer, and three other Legitimist Deputies, who had been to London, sent in their resignations to the Chambers.

Tuesday, 30*th*. — Last night the King expressed his displeasure so strongly to M. Salvandy, on account of his vote against the obnoxious paragraph in the Address, that it is said this morning that he has resigned his post at Turin. Guizot himself wished very much to expunge the degrading word *flétris*, but His Majesty insisted on its being retained.

Wednesday, 31*st*. — Salvandy made a part of the Deputation which carried up the Address to the King on Monday, when His Majesty, in the most marked manner, declined to notice him. At the close of the interview he made him a sign to follow him into his cabinet, when he handled him most roughly, saying, "I have done every thing to gratify your ambition, and also your vanity," pointing to the

Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, "and you vote against my Government on a point which so seriously concerns my honour and my throne." Salvandy replied, "That after such treatment, he could not do otherwise than resign his post." "That," said the King, "does not concern me, you will act as you please; but you must settle it with my Minister for Foreign Affairs."

The next morning the resignation was sent in.

Thursday, February 1*st.* — At the Vicomtesse de Noailles' this evening found M. Salvandy, full of what had passed. When Madame de Noailles said that the King would not accept his resignation, he replied, "Je n'en sais rien, mais certainement je ne la reprendrai qu'après qu'on ait fait de grandes concessions."

The young men of the schools went this morning in a body of 400 to congratulate M. de Chateaubriand on his late conduct in visiting the Duc de Bordeaux in London. When they quitted him, they gave three cheers for *Vivent les flétris.*

Friday, 2*nd.* — Marshal Drouet, Count Erlon, is dead, in very poor circumstances. A proposal is made to the Chambers to allow his daughter a pension of 3000 fr. a year for her life. When such immense sums are daily voted away for the most corrupt jobs, this miserable pittance is all that is to be granted to the daughter in distress of an old Marshal of the Empire. Salvandy's resignation has been accepted, and his successor at Turin appointed—Count Mortier.

The news arrived that the reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg died this week, aged sixty. This event causes

a mourning in various courts, as he was father to Prince Albert, brother to King Leopold, uncle to the King of Portugal, and to the two branches whom Louis-Philippe selected for the Duc de Nemours and Princess Clementine, in order to ally himself with other crowned heads.

Monday, 5th. — The sequel of M. Salvandy's affair is this:—On Friday morning, the King sent for him, and changing his tone, used every art to conciliate him, and appeared to regret the hasty decision he had made in sending in his resignation. The other consented to withdraw it, and quitted the palace. He went from thence to the Chamber of Deputies, where he met M. Guizot, who asked him if he had received a letter which he had sent him half an hour before. The other said, "No;" upon which the Minister added, "I have written to inform you that M. Mortier is appointed to succeed you at Turin." When M. Thiers heard this anecdote, he said, "We must all wish long life to the Duc de Bordeaux, because if he were to die, the King would then become a legitimate Monarch, and being thus relieved from further anxiety, would carry things so imperiously that he would become perfectly intolerable, and another revolution would probably ensue."

The Queen's Speech arrived from England. It professes amicable feelings towards France, though the terms are perhaps not quite so warm as those in the Speech here.

The French papers, with the sole exception of the official "Débats" receive the Speech with little candour or courtesy. The more moderate affect to see in

it less cordiality than is expressed in their own ; others are indignant that the European States should be included in the same friendly professions ; the more Liberal, or rather Radical, predict, that these fine words will be the prelude to some act of aggression degrading to France ; and an ultra-Carlist journal attributes them to the venomous influence which blights and destroys French prosperity.

Thursday, 8th. — Earl Bessborough died in England on Monday last, at the advanced age of eighty-six. He married a daughter of Lord Spencer, who was formerly a prominent character in the revels at Devonshire House, with Lords Carlisle, Grey, Fox, Sheridan, Fitzpatrick, &c.

One of the accusations which the French are always delighted to make against the Duke of Wellington is, that he did not interfere to save the life of Marshal Ney, which, from his high station at Paris at the time, he could undoubtedly have effected. I once took the opportunity of stating this to him, anxious to hear what he would say on the subject. His reply was: that the trial of Ney was an affair both civil and political, which in no way came within his cognizance as a military man, though he commanded all the allied troops in Paris. "Besides," said he, "even at that early period, the Bourbons, though so newly established in France through our means, began to be jealous of our interference in their affairs, and we (the foreigners) began to be cautious of intruding our opinions, when not absolutely called for. The execution of that sentence was the unbiassed act of the Bourbons." I have just

read the following sentence in Dr. Arnold's history of the two Punic wars:—

"But when the nation has been enkindled for a while by a great man's spirit, the light passes away with him who communicated it; and the nation when he is gone is like a dead body, to which magic power had for a moment given unnatural life; when the charm has ceased, the body is cold and stiff as before."

This I fear indeed may be verified at the death of Wellington.

Old Lady Clare died this week in London very suddenly. She was sitting by her fireside, and fell down dead. She was one of the beauties of Dublin, in the old time, before the Union, with Lady Cahir and Lady Deny.

Saturday, 10*th*. — Lord Brougham has broached the subject of the treaties on the right of search, by asking some questions of Lord Aberdeen in the House of Lords; and in consequence thereof on the following day Lord Palmerston has given notice of a Motion in the House of Commons on the 19th instant, to address the Queen with an entreaty not to yield any point to France which would tend to check the repression of the Slave Trade.

The insurrection in Spain has extended to Carthagena, and it is apprehended will go much further; there is a deep-laid conspiracy, but these demonstrations are considered premature. The Government at Madrid has published a proclamation in the name of the young Queen, which may vie in sanguinary expressions with the Septembrizers of the French Revolution.

Monday, 12*th.* — The modifications which the French say they require of the treaties on the right of search, are nothing less than to be placed in the same category with the Americans, who only undertake to visit their own ships; but if the same concession were made to France, the treaties may at once be committed to the flames, as the *armateurs* in all the French ports would resume the Slave Trade with fresh vigour, and all the objects of the abolitionists would be completely defeated. Every successive event here proves how completely the Government and the Nation are separated and estranged from each other.

Thursday, 15*th.* — The Dublin trial is over, and O'Connell with his gang have been found guilty on several counts of the indictment. Sentence will not be pronounced till next term.

Friday, 16*th.* — A revolution has broken out in Portugal near the Spanish frontier, which complicates affairs in the Peninsula still more gravely.

When M. Guizot was attacked with so much virulence in the Chamber the other day on account of his journey to Ghent in 1814, to visit Louis XVIII., and a scene ensued which recalled to mind the times of the National Convention, a Deputy remarked, "Ce petit ouragan a produit un grand orage." (Ce petit tour à Gand.)

Christine left Paris for Madrid, with a numerous suite.

To those who cry up this mystification, called the Revolution of July, as the triumph of liberty and national glory, the following review of the new

system introduced by this mendacious Government to fetter the people, may dispel some of their delusions. Let us begin by a comparison with England.

	£
In England, the expenditure last year was fixed at -	50,222,000
Charges on the Consolidated Fund - - - -	31,820,000
So that there remains for maintaining the Army and Navy, and for carrying on the Government - -	18,402,000
In France, the yearly expenditure was fixed at -	52,462,124
Charges on Consolidated Fund, &c. - - -	15,200,000
Leaving for the Army, Navy, and Government - -	37,262,124

Thus the expenses of the French Government are more than double those of the British.

Again, the total Expenditure for the Army, and Navy, and Ordnance in England, has been fixed by the Budget at - - - - - - - - -	15,467,000
So that there remains for carrying on the Government and Administration, only - - - - -	2,935,000
The Estimates for the Expenditure of the Army and Navy in France, as set down in the last Budget at -	18,800,000
Consequently, the Cost of the Administration is -	18,462,124

That is to say, six times as much as the same kind of Expenditure in England.

The number of persons employed and paid by the British Government has been stated at 23,578, and the amount of their salaries 2,786,278*l.*, while the registered electors are above 900,000. If the influence exercised over the British people in the elections is thus great, what must be the case in France with 500,000 paid officers at the disposal of the Crown and the Ministers, and only 180,000 electors, or certainly under 200,000?

The emoluments of all these offices vary from 12*l.* to 2000*l.* a year, so that bribery and corruption can work in all classes of the people. About 500 of these officers receive a salary of 800*l.* a year, or more, and most of them are either Peers or Deputies, or their near relations. There are about 18,500 places, the emoluments of which are from 120*l.* to 800*l.*, which fall to the share of the deputies and the influential electors in the departments; 80,000 offices with salaries from 60*l.* to 120*l.*, chiefly bestowed on the principal electors, and all the other offices are given to the poorer electors, or their relations. Under such circumstances one must wonder not at the servility of the French legislative bodies, but at the existence of any opposition to a government possessing so vast a patronage.

The worst of all tyrannies is that which is exercised under legal forms, with the appearance of a free Constitution and the sanction of the legislative bodies. Such is the case in France. Neither of the Chambers represents the people. The Peers are appointed by the Government, and represent the King and the different coteries which promoted them to the peerage when in power. As to the Deputies, they are chiefly the nominees of public functionaries, or aspiring to public functions. The Government, by disposing of all the offices in favour of the electors and their families, must always have great influence in securing a majority in the electoral colleges. They hold at their beck not only the 500,000 holders of offices, but also an equal number of expect-

ants in future for the reversions of these same offices, who must be therefore subservient.

Here is an administrative engine of 900,000 officials, and 500,000 muskets' power, which drains France, and corrupts, enslaves, and crushes her people.

Monday, 19*th*. — Last week, at his house in Richmond Park, died Lord Sidmouth, aged eighty-two. He was the son of a physician in Berks, who attended the family of Lord Chatham, and was brought forward into public life by the late Mr. Pitt. His talents were moderate, but his good luck was great, as he at last held the office of Prime Minister, when Mr. Pitt quitted the helm to make way for the negotiations of peace in 1802. When the war was resumed, Mr. Pitt found himself unable to displace his own nominee, without the aid of the Grenvilles; this however was then accomplished, and he was made a Viscount. At that time the following epitaph was made for him: —

> "Sous ce marbre, passant, le Sieur Addington gît,
> Ministre soi-disant, Médécin malgré lui."

Tuesday, 20*th*. — I met the other day Mad. Dudevant, the writer who, under the name of Georges Sand, has created so much sensation in Paris by her romantic and philosophical novels. She has adopted this *pseudonyme* to her writings. She is a handsome woman, with dark hair and eyes, and an intelligent countenance. She belongs to the school of the Abbé Lamennais, and favours the views of the Socialist party in France.

Monday, 26*th*. — The French Admiral Dupetit

Thouars, who commands the station in the Pacific, has, upon some trifling pretext, deposed the Queen Pomare, and taken possession of the Island of Otaheite for the French Government. There can be hardly a doubt that the Admiral had either some secret instructions to that effect, or felt assured that his conduct would meet with approbation at home.

If governments had been, as formerly, independent of national censure, this question might have been easily solved; but in the present modern constitution of Governments, as the Duke said lately in a letter to me, when Ministers are daily cited and examined and cross-examined in a criminating tone on every point of their policy, it becomes very difficult to maintain harmony in the world, and still more difficult to lend themselves to any secret respective collusion, though calculated to produce ultimate good for all. Whatever may have been the inclination of the British Government, it is evident that they have not deemed it opportune to remain silent on the present question, and the result has been, as might easily be foreseen, a formal disavowal of the hasty conduct of their admiral by the French Government in the "Moniteur" of this day.

Thus, as far as England is concerned, her responsibility is at an end; but what a torrent of acrimonious attack is now reserved for the King and his Minister here, who have so needlessly drawn it on their own heads. Had they disavowed it at first on the arrival of the news in Europe, they might have claimed the merit of plain-dealing to the world, and would have offered no handle to their enemies here to ac-

cuse them with any semblance of justice. But they have allowed ten days to elapse without giving one word of explanation, either *pour* or *contre*, evidently waiting to feel the pulse of England.

M. Guizot will now be assailed afresh in the Chamber, and I heard a Deputy say last night: "Il n'est pas possible qu'il se soutienne, et vous verrez comme nous le pincerons sur les fonds secrets."

Wednesday, 28th.—I had some conversation with Lord Cowley this morning, who took great pains to assure me that no communication with the French Government on the subject of Otaheite had been made by our Foreign Office; in short, it is evident that both Governments wish to enable Guizot to meet the Chambers on M. de Carne's motion.

Thursday, 29th.—This morning came on the debate in the Chamber: M. Guizot of course denied every interference on the part of England, and indeed any consultation with her, but did not state any good reason why he allowed ten days to elapse before he decided to disavow the act of the French admiral. If such shuffling policy could be viewed in an amusing light, who could refrain from smiling at the comparison between the cordial expression, in the King's speech, and the enumeration by his Minister of all the unfriendly acts which he gloried in having perpetrated against English interests? "Have we not thwarted them in Spain? Have I not refused them a treaty of commerce in spite of their entreaties? Have I not excluded their linen threads and cloths, whatever impression it may have made on English interests? Has not the new tariff in Al-

geria been of a character purely French, and the most injurious to English interests? This is the basis of the defence. There is not a man of sense here who does not see through the flimsy veil; and whatever interest the British Government may feel for the duration of M. Guizot's Ministry, as a means of maintaining peace, I remain more convinced than ever that peculiarly shackled as he is by his antecedents, he has no earthly power to serve them in any great national question that may occur.

The question was adjourned till to-morrow.

Friday, March 1st. — The debate closed last night with inauspicious appearance against Guizot; but in the interval every effort was as usual made to catch the outlying votes, and after the close to-day he had a majority of 46 votes.

The debate was a question not so much of what had taken place, as of what it was right to believe, for the sake of peace, had taken place. Thus it was right to believe that so keen-sighted a man as Admiral Roussin had never given secret instructions to proceed to extremities at Otaheite if the Protectorate were endangered; and also, that the English Government had never made the slightest communication or remark on the subject.

Monday, 4th. — As it is only after the storm has subsided that we can estimate the damage it has produced, so we require a little interval of calm, in order to observe the results of this late political struggle; more especially, as the veil which the two Governments have united in throwing over the question at issue between them has been very easily pene-

trated. All this artificial policy will only more and more estrange the two nations. Within the last two days blind rumours have been circulated here that Admiral Dupetit Thouars had attacked an English frigate, and knocked her to shivers. There was not a particle of truth in it; but the wish was father to the thought, as the disavowal is imputed to us, and the rancour of the French navy is more than ever excited against us. A Frenchman told me the story with great exultation. I could only reply, "Il y avoit donc dans ce combat beaucoup *d'éclats.*" God grant that all these efforts to maintain peace may not at last be foiled by some untoward accident. The French, in their bitterness, say that the English Government has no wish to cultivate the friendship of the nation, but merely to support a system which only subsists by their aid and connivance. I had lately a letter from Rokeby at Vienna, in which he says, "The people here, as Austrians, are friendly to England; but as Catholics, they advocate the cause of O'Connell, and see with secret satisfaction the embarrassments which he causes to the English Cabinet, which, from the announcement of the *entente cordiale*, has excited the jealousy and distrust of all Europe."

Tuesday, 5th. — M. le Victe. de —— died this morning, after three days' illness. The circumstances of his death are rather singular. On Friday night he quitted the Club Agricole on foot, to return to his hotel. Passing down the Rue de Bourbon, and arriving at the Corps de Garde, the sentinel hailed him, and cried out as usual, "Passez

au large." Turning aside to obey the *consigne*, his foot slipped from the *trottoir*, and he fell on his side with so much force, being a heavy man, that he fractured and mutilated his thumb in a dreadful manner. The wound afterwards became very much inflamed, and he suffered great pain. There was no mortification — not even a lock-jaw — as was apprehended; but he died in this short interval from an *épanchement du cœur:* aged about forty-eight.

He had a presentiment of his end, for he had said a week ago to one of his friends, "I am convinced that some great catastrophe awaits me, for I have been so fortunate of late. I have married my daughter so satisfactorily to the Duc de C——; I am so happy with my family and friends; everything, in short, has occurred exactly as I could wish, and it cannot last."

He had been in his time one of the most dissipated and thoughtless men in society — a sort of character which you only see amongst the French. When a single man, being an officer in the Garde Royale, he was always *aux arrêts* for some freak or act of insubordination. He was extremely quarrelsome, had fought innumerable duels, and frequently killed his antagonist. At one period, during the Restoration, he was quartered with his regiment, the Gardes du Corps, at the barracks at Versailles, and being refused leave of absence by his Colonel to pass the night in Paris, he dressed himself in woman's clothes, mounted his horse, and in that disguise escaped observation. On the following morning he returned in the same dress, anxious to be ready in

good time for the field-day of his regiment, which was to take place at ten o'clock. Shortly after nine he was galloping down the Avenue de Paris, when he observed the regiment already drawn up and executing their manœuvres, as the orders had in the interim been given to assemble an hour earlier than usual. He immediately put spurs to his horse, and arriving on the ground, borrowed a sabre from the Maréchal des logis, and placed himself, in this whimsical attire, at the head of his *peloton.* He was obliged to leave the regiment, and afterwards married, when he became a steady character.

Wednesday, 6th. — M. Guizot is now seated in his place *jusqu'à nouvel ordre;* but Lord Aberdeen will find, that in every fresh difficulty he will be called upon to support him by some concession. The language held here is the reverse of the old French proverb, "*Passez moi le séné, et je vous passerai la rhubarbe.*" M. Guizot can only say, "*Passez moi le séné, et encore la rhubarbe aussi.*"

Henry Greville has resigned his situation of paid Attaché to the Embassy at Paris. The Government have appointed H. Howard to succeed him, Mr. Charles Sheridan to Howard's place — two nominations of Whigs.

During the debates on the Tahiti Question, M. Thiers stated that he had seen a letter from an officer in the Pacific, who passed the greatest eulogiums on the conduct of Admiral Dupetit Thouars, but whose name he was not at liberty to mention. It has since been discovered that this letter was written by a naval officer to the Prince de Joinville, who showed

it to Thiers; and the King has been very much enraged with his son for this piece of indiscretion.

Sunday, 10*th*. — After all the impatience with which the erection of the fortifications round Paris, aided by the secret intrigues of the King, was carried in the Chamber in 1841, it is highly amusing to remark, now that they are erected, with what different feelings they are regarded by the people. Yesterday, M. Arago made a motion on the subject, and proved that every part of Paris was now commanded by the cannon from these forts; and that some day, to use his expression, *ils pourraient nous jouer un mauvais tour*.

Monday, 11*th*. — Every week the papers record fresh murders in France, and particularly in Paris. Honoré Ducros was tried this morning for the murder of the widow Sonnepart. He was a student, aged twenty years, a native of Toulouse, and brought from thence letters of introduction to the family. He strangled the old lady in her drawing-room while paying her a visit, rifled her secrétaire of 1500 fr., and then coolly went to pass the evening with the son and his family, playing with the children as if nothing had happened. He was condemned to death.

Wednesday, 20*th*. — Charles John Bernadotte, King of Sweden, died on the 8th inst., aged eighty-one years, and is succeeded by his son Oscar. He was a decided democrat, and hated by Napoleon, but the only sovereign of the revolutionary branch who was permitted to retain his dominions after the great reaction in 1814.

On Wednesday died here General Count Pajol,

aged seventy-two, of which he had passed fifty-three years in the French army, and had been present at all Napoleon's campaigns. He was not much protected under the Restoration, and when the revolution of July took place, he was said to have been in such distressed circumstances, that he was about to throw himself into the Seine. He sided, of course, with the popular party, and headed the mob who went to attack Charles X. at Rambouillet. Louis-Philippe made him military governor of Paris, and paid him as long as he had need of his services; but when he wanted the post for General Tiburce Sebastiani, he put him on the shelf, as he has done with all those who have served him, and are no longer necessary. Pajol died from a fall on the staircase at the Tuileries, ten days ago, when he had been to the King's fête.

A melancholy accident has occurred this week at Bramford Park, the seat of Lady Middleton: Lord W. Hill, second son of the Marquis of Downshire, going to join the hounds, was thrown from his horse by coming in collision with the branch of a tree, and was killed on the spot.

Friday, 22*nd*. — On Tuesday night (19th) died the Earl of Lonsdale, aged eighty-six, who leaves to his son, Lord Lowther, a fortune of above 110,000*l*. a year. He was one of the early friends of Mr. Pitt, and a firm supporter of Tory principles, — a nobleman *de la vieille roche*, hospitable, charitable, and of good morals.

The Government were left in a minority of nine, on Lord Ashley's motion for reducing factory labour for women and children to ten hours per day. It is

the first instance of a Legislature interfering in such a question.

Thursday, 28*th*. — Lord Ashley's * motion on the Ten Hours' Factory Bill has created much dissension in Parliament, and the opposition made to it by Government, when they were left in a minority of seven, has caused serious reports here of their resignation. I was much struck last night by the effect that these rumours produced here among the Russians: they were evidently delighted with the idea of the fall of the Tory Government. Prince Radzivil said at the Club, "Voilà de bonnes nouvelles pour porter à Berlin." Those of the Embassy do not join in these outward demonstrations, but it is evident that the idea is pleasing to them; and this unnatural state of feeling is solely produced by the disgust at our *entente cordiale* with France. How this tallies with what Rokeby has written from Vienna.

Tuesday, *April* 2*nd*. — The celebrated Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen died on the 24th inst. at Copenhagen. He went to the theatre that evening, to see the first representation of a new piece called Griselda, and was seized with a fit of apoplexy in his stall.

Wednesday, 10*th*. — We went to the wedding of Count Philippe de Bondé with Lady Augusta Fitzclarence. She is the second daughter of the late Lord Munster, and he is a Swede of good family.

Sunday, 14*th*. — When Adolphus Fitzclarence was at the Tuileries on Friday night, the King talked much of his intended journey to England, asking him whether it were most advisable to land at

* Present Earl of Shaftesbury.

Portsmouth or at Southampton, and whether the steamer could approach the pier. He seems very much intent upon this visit, to prove the duration of the *entente cordiale;* but many people think it imprudent on his part to absent himself from this country, even for so short a time.

This week the English 3 per Cents. have reached par, which has never occurred before during my life. I remember them at 47½, during the mutiny at the Nore, in 1797. It is a feather in the cap of the present Government that the public credit should stand so high.

It is a pretty trait in the character of William IV., that when his niece Victoria came of age, he saw the propriety of increasing her income; but knowing the distressed state of the revenue at that time, he did not like to bring the matter before Parliament, but allowed her 10,000*l.*, a-year out of his privy purse, to be employed in the charities befitting her rank and station in the country.

Friday, 19*th.* — In the Chamber another violent attack was made upon Guizot for his conduct in the Tahiti affair, when he defended himself very stoutly. He has great nerve, and affects to despise his opponents, that they may imagine he does not fear them. A weak device!

Sunday, 21*st.*—The "Journal des Débats" contains the following appropriate remarks on the *progrés industriel* of England, as now exemplified by the discussion of Lord Ashley's motion on the Ten Hours' Factory Bill, when Sir James Graham called it a house built of cards, from which, if one card is removed, the

whole falls in ruins:—" Tout le monde a lû, dans les poësies de Goëthe, l'histoire de l'éléve sorcier, qui, ayant surpris les paroles magiques dont se sert son maître, veut comme lui commander à la Nature. Il ordonne à un baton d'aller chercher de l'eau; il le voit d'abord avec orgueil accomplir ses ordres, mais quand il veut l'arrêter, il se trouble, et il s'écrie: 'Helas! mon Dieu, mon Dieu! j'ai oublié les paroles magiques!' Alors il saisit une hâche, et coupe en deux le baton; mais les deux morceaux se changent en esclaves infatigables, qui apportent toujours de l'eau et submergent la maison. N'en est-il pas trop souvent ainsi de l'industrie? Elle a derobé au Créateur quelques uns de ses secrets; elle commande aux élémens, et saisit dans sa main les forces rebelles de la Nature. Si elle savoit s'inspirer de la source d'où lui vient son pouvoir, elle pourroit être un instrument puissant de la civilization, d'humanité, et de bien-être. Mais comme aucune grande idée morale ne préside encore à son action, elle se perd par ses propres excès. C'est l'Angleterre qui a élévé le plus haut la puissance du génie industriel; c'est elle qui en a poussé le plus loin les abus. Elle produit, et produit toujours sans ordre, sans régle. Etouffant sous le poids de son inutile fecondité, elle aussi elle cherche les paroles magiques, et ne les trouve plus. Elle veut arrêter le torrent; elle ôte le travail aux mains des enfans at des femmes; mais les cent bras intelligens des machines viennent remplacer et écraser la force puérile de l'homme, et il ne reste plus au Prométhée moderne qu'à lever les mains vers le ciel, et à

s'écrier, avec les paroles du poëte,—'Oh, mon Seigneur et Maître! sauvez moi du danger; j'ai osé évoquer vos esprits, et je ne puis plus les retenir.'"

The other day a young woman who had attempted to throw herself from the Pont Neuf into the Seine, was prevented by a stranger passing, who caught her by her dress. On being questioned, she owned that she was a dressmaker out of work, and had been driven to the act of suicide by distress. Whilst she was relating her misfortune a working man and his wife came up, who immediately took her home with them, saying, "We are not rich, but you shall not die of hunger; we have a mattress more than we want, and you shall have it." The French may have their defects, but there is a fund of charity and good feeling in their national character, which is apparent on all occasions. Begging is prohibited in the streets, and yet I hardly ever saw them refuse alms to beggars, even when they intrude themselves into their houses.

Lord Londonderry has been suddenly called away to England by the disturbances in the collieries, where his property is situated. These examples of insubordination are very frequent now.

Of all the books in the world to take up or lay down as the humour suits,—to have at your bed-side or in your carriage, — are the "Letters of Mde. de Sevigné." The whole spirit of the age of Louis XIV. may be found embodied in the wit, character, imagination, and feeling of that interesting woman. When I observe the desolating changes that time has wrought on all the remnants of ancient grandeur

and feudal splendour of this city,—the noble hotels and gardens which these modern Goths are greedily destroying for the sake of lucre, and replacing by flimsy structures to let out in lodgings, which look like barracks or prison-houses,—I would say to those who have studied the letters of this remarkable woman, "Go and take one parting look at her former residence, the Hôtel Carnavalet. You will find it in the Marais, not far from the Place Royale, at the corner of the Rue Culture Ste. Catherine." This culture, or cultivated ground, formerly belonged to the religious order of Ste. Catherine, which did not, however, prevent the courtesans of that day from selecting it as their residence. At this very corner dwelt, in the time of Charles VI., that beautiful Jewess whose charms had enslaved the heart of his brother the Duke of Orleans; and at her door was perpetrated the barbarous murder of the Connétable de Clisson, which is so curiously related in the memoirs of that time. Two doors from thence and two centuries later, in the time of Henry II., lived the celebrated courtesan, La Romaine, kept by Charles de Loraine, Duc de Guise, cardinal archbishop, the most eloquent as well as the most debauched man of his age. He, too, on quitting his mistress late at night, narrowly escaped the fate of Clisson in this deserted and dangerous street; he was attacked by ruffians, robbed, and severely wounded, regaining with difficulty his magnificent hôtel de Cluny, where his guard of 300 halberdiers were anxiously waiting his arrival. At that time the celebrated Jean Goujon was occupied in carving

the designs on the frontage of the Hôtel Carnavalet. Close by, in the Rue des Minimes (Quartier St. Antoine) is the cloister of the Capucins, entitled by themselves, as a sign of humility, *Minimi*, the least of all. This cloister, formerly so celebrated for its high mass, the constant resort of all the nobility and of the magistracy, where all the pride and splendour of the age were congregated, is become a barrack. A *garde municipale* may now be seen loitering and smoking on that spot where Mad. de Sevigné formerly knelt and prayed for the welfare of her daughter. All around is profanation. Turn the angle of the next street, and the carvings of Jean Goujon meet your eye. Over the gate is a shield in a mutilated state, which, doubtless, once represented the arms of the house of Sevigné, and the four crosses of the Rabutins, of which the Count de Bussy speaks with so much pride and exultation. Lions, bucklers, and images of Victory are seen in long *bas-reliefs* on each side of the architrave, to which had since been added, by the artists in the time of Louis XIV., the rocailles and bosages which characterised the sculpture of that era. The court is spacious, and the house, of considerable size, is ornamented in the same style, with the figures of Jean Goujon; but that which was the residence of such distinguished society in those days, is now become a *maison de pension* for the university. Within all has disappeared: the gilding, the panels, the paintings, the sculptures, are no more to be seen. There is still the great staircase, but robbed of its Gothic balustrades, and only leading to a suite of cold-looking dormitories, white-

washed with chalk, which has effaced every record of the past. After having passed through this dreary suite of monkish cells, which have obliterated every vestige of salons or noble apartments, there is still a little cabinet near the ante-room worthy of notice, as giving some slight idea of the former owners.

It is a small square cabinet, with two double windows in good preservation, with their heavy iron balconies, curiously wrought, in the good old style, which marks a whole epoch. The paintings, the cornices, and the panels are gone, but a little marble chimney-piece still remains, of undeniable date, near which you might imagine that Madame de Sevigné has sat in a winter's evening to write to Madame de Grignan. From one of these windows you have a view of the spacious garden of the Hôtel Lamoignon, with its mutilated statues, broken vases, and wrecks of cascades. Thus from the window of a house built in the time of Henry II., you may leisurely examine the details of an hotel built in the reign of Francis I. The second window looks into the garden of the Hôtel Carnavalet. It is now a playing ground, dedicated to the tops and skipping-ropes of the scholars; two great sycamore trees still remain, planted, as you are told, by Madame de Sevigné. From thence is a little back door into the street, by which the Baron de Sevigné often returned stealthily by night to his mother's house, after his usual visits to the Rue des Tournelles. Frequently, perhaps, has the gay and libertine Gendarme Dauphin, heated with play, and the suppers at the house of Ninon de l'Enclos, stealing home at a late

hour in the morning, with pale cheek, and disordered dress, stumbled on the grave and serious President de Lamoignon, riding on his mule to open the early court at the Tribunal de Justice.

"*Qu'elle est dangereuse cette Ninon!*" writes Madame de Sevigné, when having seen her husband dissipate all her hopes of happiness at the feet of Ninon, her anxiety as a mother is still excited by witnessing the infatuation of her son for the same syren: and again might she have written the same exclamation five-and-twenty years later, when her grandson fell into the same snare.

Thus all the old records of former times are gradually disappearing in Paris under the ruthless hand of modern barbarism. Revolutions have destroyed the prestige of aristocracy in France; and her degenerate sons, blind to all the works of art which they created, know no other standard for the value of property than the market price. The Government has lately made an exception to this rule, by purchasing from M. du Sommerard the Hôtel Cluny and its contents, for 500,000 francs, to form a Museum; but the value of ground is so high in Paris, and the old hotels were built of such valuable materials, that the spirit of speculation will be always at work to metamorphose and devastate the finer parts of this city.

Friday, 26th. — The Duchess of Kent, travelling under the name of Countess of Dublin, arrived yesterday evening at Paris. She is lodged at the Tuileries, where she will stay a fortnight, and then proceed on her journey to Switzerland. Louis-

Philippe is delighted at this visit, as being a fresh proof to the world of the *entente cordiale.*

Some of the streets in Paris bear most curious names. I found myself the other day in la Rue *du Puits qui parle,* which seemed to be nonsense; but on search-out the etymology, I found that there was formerly a well in the street which had an echo.

La Rue de l'Estrapade was so called from the punishment inflicted formerly on criminals on that spot, which consisted in binding the hands of the sufferer, drawing him by a rope up to a gallows, and then letting him suddenly drop to within two feet of the ground, by which shock his bones were dislocated.

La Rue des Postes is a dark narrow street, where no post was ever established; it formerly was Rue des Pots, on account of the potteries, which were numerous in it.

Saturday, 27th. — Three months ago, it was with great difficulty that the Chamber of Deputies voted a miserable pension of 120*l.* per annum to Mademoiselle d'Erlon, the daughter of a marshal of the Empire, who left her in great distress. Yesterday a proposal was made to give a small pension to the Demoiselles Jean Bart, descendants of the famous Admiral, and sisters to a young lieutenant who died in the service of his country, leaving them totally unprovided for. This motion was strongly supported by Admiral Mackau, Minister of the Marine, who gave ample testimony to the merits of the young man. The Chamber passed to the order of the day; — while we see millions constantly voted for jobs of the Crown.

The Bicêtre is now a hospital and a prison; but few are aware that it is of English origin. In 1204, John Bishop of Winchester residing in France at the court of Philippe-Auguste, erected this once splendid château. In 1290, Philippe le Bel confiscated this domain, of which the possessor at the time is not known; and during more than a century the Kings of France often inhabited *le sejour de Wincestre*, as may be traced by edicts dated from this château. In 1408, it was fortified by the Duc de Berry, in the quarrels between the Burgundians and the Armagnacs. In 1411, the butchers of Paris, who sided with the Burgundian faction, made a sally, pillaged, and burnt it to the ground; nothing remained but the mere walls.

It was never afterwards repaired, but Louis XIII. converted the ruins into a wretched edifice, where he founded an hospital for invalid soldiers. This was superseded by the Hôtel des Invalides, built by Louis XIV., who converted it into a branch of La Salpétrière, the resort of every vice and every misery: here were confined thieves, beggars, and vagabonds; old and maimed pensioners of the King; unruly and disorderly young men of rank, and others. Its destination has never since been altered to the present day, but the internal regulations of the hospital have in later times been greatly improved.

Sunday, 28*th*. — A circumstance has just come to my knowledge which gives cause for reflection. A discovery has been made by Marshal Soult that the liberal party have been tampering with the troops which form this garrison, and it is not known how

far the affiliation has spread. They did not begin by tampering with the troops in Paris, from the fear of detection, but their manœuvres were directed to regiments stationed in the neighbourhood, at Courbevoie, &c., which being afterwards removed to the barracks here in the Rue St. Lazare, the thing gradually transpired. The old Marshal has acted with his usual boldness and decision; no noise was made, but, after a strict investigation, sixty non-commissioned officers, and two hundred privates, have been sent off to Algiers: there was no trial; the culprits were not escorted by gendarmes, but marched off to Orleans, where carts were in waiting to take them to the coast. No one but Soult would have dared to do this, and the whole was conducted with so much privacy that not five individuals in the Ministry were aware of it. All this has passed within the last three weeks; the press has thrown out a few mysterious hints, but the real circumstances are as I have mentioned. It proves the energetic daring of the old Marshal, which gives confidence to the King, though he must feel that if he were to lose him, there is no one here to take his place.

I may now cite from authority another fact which throws some light on the feelings of this Royal Family as to the future. The Prince de Joinville, during his late *tournée* on the coast, fell in with an old naval officer for whom he has a great regard, though he is aware that he has always had a sincere affection for the elder branch of the Bourbons. He is always anxious to ingratiate himself with the navy, and talks to them with great openness and

affability, and the following conversation took place between them. The Prince began by asking him in a friendly tone, what he thought about the present prospect of affairs. The other replied, that he was much flattered by the condescension of his question, but felt a delicacy in replying because he in general wished to avoid the subject of politics, and moreover was apprehensive that he might be led to say that which perhaps would be disagreeable to his Royal Highness.

The Prince assured him, in return, that he was really anxious to know his impartial opinion.

"If that is the case," said the officer, "I will not hesitate to inform your Royal Highness what is the opinion, not only of myself, and of a great proportion of the navy, but also of a large majority in the country; which is, that whenever France may be visited by the loss of an illustrious personage, whom it is unnecessary to name, instead of our prospects for the future being satisfactory, we only look forward to such an event with the deepest anxiety and dread."

The Prince replied, "So far from being surprised at what you say, I may also add that this is the decided opinion of every individual in my own family, *excepté de cet entété de Nemours.*"

Europe must be on her guard against that period, which in the common course of events may not be far distant. It is then that a good understanding with the other Powers will be of far greater importance to England than the *entente cordiale*, which will vanish like snow before the sun.

M. Guizot continues to defend himself with

courage: he wishes to show to his adversaries that he despises them, in order to prove that he does not fear them; but they are not to be duped. At the same time, the question of a change of Ministry here is of very little importance to the world; the point on which every statesman in Europe must keep his eye fixed, is the life of the King.

The position of the Duchess of Orleans is rather curious. She is a woman of prudence, and tact, and good sense: from her first arrival in this country, the King, either from suspicion or jealousy, checked and thwarted her in every attempt to interfere in any political question. She prudently took her cue from these hints, and has since maintained, even since her husband's death, the most complete reserve and apparent indifference on these subjects. It is known that Thiers and his party always keep her in view as an important card, while she appears to be solely occupied with the education of her children, and estranged from public life.

It is now said that the King begins to feel annoyed at a studied indifference, which, from its long continuance, wears more the air of spontaneous resolution on her part, than of any repression on his.

Those who know his character can comprehend this seeming inconsistency.

Monday, 29th. — Sir Robert Peel has announced in the House of Commons the recall of Lord Ellenborough, by the Court of Directors, from the Governor-generalship of India, which seems to be a very popular measure in England, though not palatable to the Government.

The church of la Sorbonne and its college are in the Rue des Mathurins, not far from the Hôtel Cluny: this school was originally founded by a priest named Robert, in the thirteenth century. He himself was born at Sorbon, a village in the diocese of Amiens, of which he took the name, and gave it to the college. La Sorbonne was originally a college where professors were appointed to give, gratuitously, lessons in theology and the arts, to a select number of students. The institution was afterwards enriched by various bequests of pious individuals, and at one period possessed the finest library in France, and the most enlightened professors. Luther, when condemned by a bull of Leo X., appealed from Rome to the Sorbonne, which proved the high fame of this college at the time, but they from fear declined the mediation. Cardinal Richelieu built their church. The Sorbonne was engaged in all the religious and dogmatical discussions during the reign of Louis XIV., till they yielded to the gradual encroachments of the Free-thinkers, who preceded that great revolution, which was the tomb of all the religious orders. In the month of October, 1832, an inscription was placed over a door in the Place de Sorbonne: *Eglise constitutionnelle de France.* The day when that title was given to La Sorbonne, the institution ceased to exist.

All the world in Paris goes to the Bois de Boulogne and to Longchamps: it is the scene of their fêtes, their races, their breakfasts, their duels, their drives and their steeple-chases, yet not one in a thousand knows anything of its history.

In the time of the ancient Kings of France all the

country between Paris and St. Cloud was occupied by a vast forest, at first called Roveritum, then Rouvret, and afterwards Rouvrai. It preserved this name till certain pilgrims wandering from Boulogne-sur-Mer, obtained in 1319 the permission to build a church in the village of Menus St. Cloud, on the banks of the Seine, similar to that which existed at Boulogne-sur-Mer. This church was called Notre Dame de Boulogne-sur-Seine, and the village of Menus St. Cloud gained the appellation of Boulogne, which it still retains. This forest of Rouvrai was marvellously stocked with game; it was the favourite hunting place of the French kings, who went there in great state, accompanied with their queens, their mistresses, and their courtiers, who committed much carnage and havoc. When the chase was very productive of sport, when there had been great destruction of stags, wild boars, and wolves, perhaps even of horses and men, to procure a few hours' recreation for a king and his mistress, then it would often happen that the king and his mistress accompanied by their suite, would betake themselves in solemn procession to the church at Boulogne, and publicly return thanks to God for their great success at the chase.

By degrees the church at Boulogne obtained great celebrity. It was here that on the 25th April, 1429, the famous Grey friar, Brother Richard, first began to preach, in the reign of Charles VII. He was just arrived from Jerusalem, impressed with all the ineffable mysteries of the Holy Land; he preached with so much unction on the vanities of this world, excited such feelings of grief and penitence in the breasts of

his hearers, who flocked to his sermon from all the country round, rich and poor, noble and serf, bathed in tears, and trembling with fear, till at last, as proof of their repentance, they collected and brought into the public square their billiard-tables, cards, dresses, jewels, and other ensigns of vanity, and had them all at once consigned to the flames.

The forest was gradually partitioned in private property, villages were built, and palaces erected by the kings.

The most ancient is that of Madrid, called the Château de *Faïence*, on the banks of the Seine, built by Francis I. on his return from Spain, where he had been to learn a severe lesson of foreign policy from his friend Charles V.

The next curious record of the Bois de Boulogne is the Abbey of Longchamps, founded by Madame Isabelle de France, sister of the King St. Louis, where she passed the remainder of her days in the practice of a holy life. At her death, miracles were ascribed to her tomb: and pilgrims of all ranks hastened to pay their devotions at her shrine. But in process of time these charities became the scene of great disorder and debauchery: the nuns lost their character for virtue, and the young nobles of the court usurped the places of the venerable pilgrims. The Abbaye de Longchamps at last went out of fashion like everything else, in its turn, and the Parisians had almost forgotten its existence, when the *beau monde* was again attracted to it by the fame of the *concerts spirituels* which were given there upon Wednesday, Thursday, and Good Friday in the

holy week. The novelty was to hear this sacred music sung by the most melodious voices of the nuns, hidden from public view, while the church was illuminated by thousands of tapers, and the altar adorned with wreaths of flowers, which perfumed the air even in defiance of the incense. Hither the crowd of all the fashion in Paris repaired in their most splendid dresses and equipages up to the time of the Revolution; the concerts, indeed, had been suppressed by order of the Bishop, on account of the immorality and intrigues of which the church had been made the notorious rendezvous; but the promenade was continued with every species of luxury and extravagance till the sound of the *Marseillaise* and of the *Cá Ira* dispelled the gaudy votaries of pleasure, and involved them in one common ruin.

The Longchamps of the present day is a dreary cavalcade of a few tawdry carriages, blended with innumerable *fiacres*, *citadines*, and carts, progressing along the same *chaussée*, which was formerly crowded with gilded equipages and plumed horses, towards the site of an abbey, which, like its former splendid visitors, is now crumbled into dust.

The first foundations of the Château de St. Germain were laid by Louis VI., some say by Charles V. Louis XI. made a present of it to his celebrated physician Coictier, but this latter was despoiled of it after the death of his master. St. Germain has never since been separated from the domains of the Crown. It was frequently inhabited by the Court during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but was finally deserted as a habitation by

the Kings of France after the construction of Versailles.

The Emperor converted this château into a barrack for the *élite* of his guard; the Bourbons on their return made it the quarters for one of the companies of their *Gardes du Corps*, and repaired the chapel with good taste. Its inhabitants now consist of the porter and his wife. The original buildings of the Château Neuf have long ago disappeared; and the Château Vieux*, the only one now in existence, was constructed by Francis I. The superb terrace was the work of Henry IV., who at the same time constructed the Château Neuf, far more vast and magnificent than the old.

From this palace, seated on the apex of the mountain commanding the river, was spread that succession of terraces, descending by different stages down to its banks, of which the remains still attract your attention as you climb up the hill from the railroad station at Peca. They were laid out in sumptuous gardens, and each step of this gigantic staircase was adorned with excavations, filled with all the prodigies of art which imagination could invent. The grottoes and recesses were filled with curious shell-work and spas, which glittered in the sun like diamonds; all around were statues and antique vases, made of the finest marble and porphyry, with the incomparable enamels of the sixteenth century. Hydraulic machines were employed to raise a supply of water for cascades; and the delighted courtiers rambled about this earthly paradise, surrounded by fabulous scenes,

* Now a hospital for soldiers.

representing Perseus and Andromeda; Neptune surrounded by tritons and sea nymphs; Orpheus animating the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac by the sounds of his lyre, and other subjects of mythological romance. All has now disappeared; grottoes, gardens, fountains, even the foundations of the Château Neuf, when abandoned by Louis XIV. Only at the extremity of what was once one of the wings of the structure, remains a little low partition, with a single window. This modest remnant was formerly the bedchamber of Anne of Austria, in which Louis XIV. was born. It now forms a part of a house kept by a restaurateur.

It was a strange destiny that preserved the palace of Francis I., while that of Henry IV., so much more magnificent, has been allowed to perish.

Who can say how long the Chateau Vieux will be allowed to boast this invasion of the order of time in its favour! Perhaps the eye of the speculator is already intent on calculating the value of the bricks and ponderous materials, the lead, and the ironwork.

Thursday, May 2nd. — There is a long paragraph in the "Courier Français," which dilates on the existing relations between France and England, and concludes with the following expression: —

"The alliance of the Governments has only ended in a more profound hatred between the two nations. Besides the present evils, the alliance of Sir R. Peel and M. Guizot is pregnant with calamities and wars for the future."

The prison of La Force in Paris, which many people suppose to have derived its name from an

allusion to the strong power which fills it with victims, was formerly the palace of the Duc de la Force, and during the reigns of Charles V. and VI., was the scene of revels and gallantry. It would be difficult now to trace in this dreary mass of stone-work and iron bars, inhabited by squalid prisoners, the gay *maison de plaisance*, which in former days was the abode of princesses and nobles of the land; but, nevertheless, it is a fact that this is the purpose to which these ruins have been converted. It is called a prison of *prevention*, or, in the real meaning, suspicion. And here the old English maxim is reversed: all who are suspected are looked upon as guilty.

You may often meet in the Rue St. Antoine, or on the neighbouring quays, a van drawn by two horses, which, to avoid observation, is made to resemble the carriage of an itinerant blacking manufactory. The interior of this moveable prison, lined with iron, is dark, and only receives the air through a small loophole, just sufficient to prevent suffocation. The miserable passengers transported in this vehicle, which is not unlike the iron cages of Louis Onze, have given it the name of the Salad Basket.

These are the collections made by La Prevention on their road to La Force.

Monday, 6th. — The Temple was in former times one of the most sumptuous hotels in Paris, and the residence of the Knights Templars, who gave it that name. It was built in the year 1566 by Jaques de Souvré, Commander of St. Jean de Latran, according to the designs of Delisle. The Chevalier d'Orleans, in 1720, and the Prince de Condé, both Grand

Priors of the Order, added much to the embellishments. This palace was the scene of the splendid suppers given by the *Grand Prieur de Vendome*, at which all the nobility and the wits of the age were constant guests. The memoirs of that period abound with the sonnets and epigrams of the Abbé de Chaulieu, of Laforce and Chapelle, whose presence enlivened these festive hours. The church of the Order contained some remarkable tombs of the knights, but was demolished in the early times of the Revolution. The grand dignitaries and officers of the Templars had their residence here; besides which, the Temple was the refuge of unfortunate debtors, as in those days it was endowed with the privilege of screening them from the pursuits of their creditors. The Jacobin Government converted this palace into a prison, where Louis XVI. and his family were confined till they were sent to the scaffold. The walls of this inclosure were pulled down in 1802, and the old tower, which had witnessed so many vicissitudes of fortune, was demolished in 1811. On the return of the Bourbons, Mademoiselle Louise, Princesse de Condé, established here the religious order of Nuns of the Holy Sacrament, of which she continued to be the superior till her death in March, 1824. What is now called the Temple is merely a bazaar for old clothes, like our Monmouth Street.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

What a difference there is between Paris and London. You may walk through the latter from Hyde Park Corner to Wapping, and with the exception of a few old churches, the Tower, and the Mo-

nument, you see nothing that calls to mind the ancient history of the country. Here every street is a *memoria technica* of some anecdote in former times. The one is all poetry, the other is all prose. The Faubourg St. Honoré is now become the residence of the aristocracy in Paris. It is what the Quai des Tournelles and the Quai d'Anjou were in the times of Charles IX., Henri III., and Henri IV.; what the Place Royale and the Marais were in the times of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.; what the Faubourg St. Germain was in the times of Louis XV., XVI., and the Restoration. These different migrations of the nobility have left in their former quarters the traces of past splendour, which time has hitherto respected, but which the barbarism of the present age is eager to destroy. One exception to this feeling may be cited. The beautiful old Hôtel Lambert, in the Isle St. Louis, which I visited with Glengall a few years ago, has been purchased by Prince Czartoryski, who has repaired and restored it to its original freshness.

Liberty and equality are fine words, but they will leave no monuments behind them, except railroads, barracks, and model-prisons.

Thursday, 9th. — The recall of Lord Ellenborough has caused great embarrassment and annoyance to the Government; and the Duke did not hesitate to say, in the House of Lords, that it was an act of gross indiscretion on the part of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The best account of the whole transaction, as it now stands,

is described in a letter which I have this morning received from ——, dated the 7th: —

"We have been shaken from our propriety by the vigorous measure of the Court of Directors; but that little storm has now blown over. The Directors and the Government have agreed to kiss and be friends; and the gaping public, which has been licking its lips at the idea of the paper banquet it would have to batten on, will be disappointed, and sent hungry to bed. If it had not been for the Duke's outbreak there never would have been any question of giving information at all; and now they have patched matters up, it will be refused. Not having seen the papers, and ignorant of all the details, I can only with much hesitation give any opinion on the merits of the case; but as far as I am informed, I think the Government much to blame in having suffered matters to come to the pass they did. I have no doubt Ellenborough's language and conduct to the Directors, and to the Civil Servants in India, was perfectly intolerable. They gave the Government ample notice that they could not and would not tolerate it; and when the Governor found that the whole Court (secret Committee included) were unanimous in their resolution to recall him, they ought to have submitted to what was inevitable, acquiesced in what they had not the power to prevent, and have made such a compromise as to the time and mode of his recall, as should have prevented both its suddenness, and the public exhibition of a difference between the Government and the Court. The Directors offered this, and to concert

anything the Government pleased, if they were only assured of Ellenborough's withdrawal; but the latter would hear of no compromise, and enter into no arrangement, because they would not allow the reproofs of the Directors to go out to the Governor-general. When in their despatches they animadverted on his conduct, these animadversions were regularly struck out, and the reason given was, that he would have resigned if he had received them."

Friday, 10*th*. — While the hammer of the Vandal is daily destroying the fine old monuments in France; while a sum of 60,000fr. might have saved St. Landry from destruction; while we see a dyer's shop established in St. Pierre-aux-Bœufs, a chair-maker in the Chapel of Cluny, and the tower of St. Jaques crumbling into ruins, the French Government has spent an enormous sum in bringing here from Egypt the obelisk of Luxor, and have erected it in the middle of the Place de Louis Quinze, on the very spot where his unfortunate grandson was executed. There it stands, as if dropped from the clouds by accident, so little analogy has it with the fountains and lamp-posts which surround it, and intercepting the view of the Arc de Triomphe from the Tuileries.

That nations should strive against the destroying hand of time to preserve their own monuments is natural and praiseworthy; in maintaining these recollections they evince their respect for their ancestors; but what shall we say of a people who, while daily consigning to ruin the splendid constructions of Francis I. and Louis Quatorze, load their soil

with a shapeless ponderous fragment or pillar of Rhameses III., fifteenth king of the eighteenth dynasty in Egypt? After all, it is the same spirit of destruction extending itself to the banks of the Nile, which are robbed and spoiled of a monument suited to the country, in order to astonish a gaping multitude in Paris.

Indeed, an obelisk is not a monument: it is only an immense pillar of granite, erected opposite to temples or palaces, on which were inscribed, at full length, the names and titles of the founders, the augmenters and the embellishers of these temples and palaces. As a work of art, execution, or invention, it presents nothing curious or admirable.

Besides, no monument can have its real value, except in its appropriate situation, on its native soil, and under its natural sky. There is a co-relation, an intimate harmony, between monuments and the country where they have been constructed, which cannot be disturbed and deranged without a diminution of their effect.

A statue of Louis XIV. is in perfect character when on the Place de la Victoire, surrounded by hackney-coaches, dandies, and grisettes; but how would it look in the sandy desert, with camels and caravans of Ethiopians reposing at its feet? And, *vice versâ*, the same with the obelisk.

Sunday, 12*th*. — On an eminence between the Faubourg St. Martin and the Faubourg du Temple, is Montfaucon, formerly the place of execution, where criminals were hung in chains on immense gibbets. In those days, fifty or sixty victims might

be seen at one time exposed to public view, dangling in the air, which they infested with their putrid exhalations. It is said, that in their number may be counted, at different periods, nine Ministers of Finance. This place, in process of time, is become the great common sewer of Paris, and the slaughter-house of diseased and superannuated horses. Here is a great establishment of this butchering trade, who make large fortunes by their disgusting employment; and their profits are not confined to the skins and the horse-hair; the meat is publicly sold for the food of the lower orders. Therefore, when we see the notices of cheap restaurateurs, who offer a dinner of two courses for twenty-five sous, we may well suppose that the soup and some of the ragouts may have been concocted from the produce of Montfaucon. — Nay, more, it is asserted by medical men, that the flesh of the horse is savoury, not hurtful, and scarcely to be distinguished from regular butchers' meat. Even at this moment, the sale of it is allowed by the police, under a proper certificate that the animal was in a sound state. The flesh of those which are unsound is used either as manure for land, or for the manufacture of Prussian blue, or as food for animals, particularly the pigs and poultry which are brought up near Paris.

The rats, who find an abundant nourishment at Montfaucon, have multiplied there to such an excess, that their number is supposed to be incalculable; and their voracity is extreme. If the slaughtering houses were to be removed from Montfaucon, and they were thus deprived of their usual support,

they might form an invading army like one of the plagues of Egypt, to attack the whole city.

Thursday, 16*th*.—Sir R. Peel and his government, after being left in a minority on Lord Ashley's Factory Question, of nine members against him, has just regained a majority on the same question, of 138 in his favour.

Friday, 17*th*. —We learn by the last arrivals from America that a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the Union was signed on the 12th ult., and it would forthwith be presented for ratification to the Senate of the United States. It may still be hoped that the Senate will not ratify this unprincipled act of aggression, which has the double infamous object in view, of a profligate land speculation, tending especially to augment and perpetuate slavery. The experience of the last few years has proved that in those countries, and particularly in America, where democratic institutions are established, power is only to be won and kept by a connivance at all the basest passions of the meanest minds.

The Prince de Joinville has just published a pamphlet on the state of the French navy, in which, under the pretence that in order to preserve peace it is necessary that the national force should be respected, he advocates an increase of the naval establishments, by pointed allusions to English superiority on the sea. It was a feeler put out by this Government; and yesterday, the Minister of Marine proposed in the Chamber a supplementary credit of 8,087,000 fr. for his department, which is to be considered.

Here is another proof of the *entente cordiale*. At

the same time it is known that the Prince has been for some time making representations on this subject to the King, his father, who has always slighted them. At last the son became indignant, and said, "Je me ferai entendre ailleurs." The pamphlet was published, and a copy was sent by him to every Member of the two Chambers in his own name. Despotic as Louis-Philippe is in his family, it is difficult to imagine that the young man would have taken this overt step without some secret approbation from his father, particularly on a question which, though cautiously worded, is still full of allusions to the chances of war with England, and might not appear to be very much in harmony with his profession and expressions of an *entente cordiale.*

This opinion is very much corroborated by the immediate consequence in the proposal of the Minister, which, as the "Débats" describes, created a great sensation in the Chamber.

I hear since that the King himself corrected the pamphlet.

Monday, 20*th.* — When Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence was at Eu last summer with the Royal Yacht, during the Queen's visit to Louis-Philippe, he showed the Prince all the details of his vessel, and even took him on board on a trip to Cherbourg, when everything passed off very amicably on both sides. The other day, when he was in Paris, and was walking in the Rue de la Paix, he suddenly met the Prince de Joinville; he immediately stopped and pulled off his hat very respectfully. The other made him a slight bow, and went on without

speaking. On the following morning he went to the Tuileries, where the King received him with great cordiality, and said, "I knew you were in Paris, for Joinville told me he had seen you." This at once proved that the Prince's incivility was premeditated.

Monday, 27th.—That arch-gambler Crockford is dead, and has left an immense fortune. He was originally a low fishmonger in Fish-street Hill, near the Monument, then a leg at Newmarket and keeper of hells in London. He finally set up the club in St. James's Street opposite to White's, with a hazard bank, by which he won all the disposable money of the men of fashion in London, which was supposed to be near two millions.

M. Jaques Laffitte died yesterday evening at his house in the Rue d'Artois, aged seventy-seven. He was the richest banker in the time of the Empire; Napoleon, when he left Paris, deposited six millions in his hands, which he had for a long time without paying interest. When the Restoration arrived, his position was altered; the Bourbons and their Court only treated him as a *commerçant*, and his house became the resort of all the discontented, particularly of the Duke of Orleans, who all along had an eye to the throne, and was actively engaged in bringing about the Revolution of July. When the new order of things was established, and Louis-Philippe proclaimed, his fortune was very much diminished by the shock given to public credit. He was at first made Minister by his new master, but shortly dismissed by him, like all those who had

contributed to his elevation. He was a wrong-headed politician, but a liberal and charitable man: perhaps many of his liberalities and charities may be traced to party views and feelings; but he at one time was the idol of the Liberals. He lived long enough to see the evil use which Louis-Philippe made of his power to put down the principles of liberty which he swore to maintain at his accession. He then acknowledged publicly in the Chamber that the revolution of July had proved a delusion, and asked pardon of God and his country for having contributed to accomplish it. He married his only daughter to the Prince de la Moscowa, son of Narshal Ney; and as he once said in the Chambers, talking of his own affairs, "Dans les grands naufrages il y a toujours de beaux débris," it may be supposed that, notwithstanding his enormous losses, he will still have left a handsome provision to her and his widow. Laffitte was born at Bayonne in 1767.

Tuesday, 28*th*. — When Diderot in his memoirs speaks of the Baron de Holbach's journey to England, he says of him — "Il a bien repris du goût pour le sejour de la France dans son voyage d'Angleterre. Il nous a avoué qu'à tout moment il se surprenait disant au fond de son cœur, 'Oh Paris! quand te reverrai-je? Ah! mes chers amis, où êtes vous? Oh Français! vous êtes bien légers, bien fous, mais vous valez cent fois mieux que ces maussades et tristes penseurs-ci. Il pretend qu'on ne boit du vin de champagne qu'en France; qu'on n'est gai, qu'on ne rit, qu'on ne s'amuse qu'ici.'"

And this was in 1765, just twenty-five years before a dire revolution, unheard of in the annals of the world for blood and horror, filled the whole land with anarchy, confusion, and misery.

This national gaiety, which flourished under the old despotic monarchy, has now vanished never to return. The struggles for liberty and equality have produced in the French mind a bluff and surly feeling, a suspicious jealousy of all around them, which has proved the grave of their former lightness and vivacity. Foreigners flock more than ever to France, where certain luxuries are more within their reach, and where life is more independent; but the *agrement* of society here is now restricted to a few drawing-rooms.

I had some conversation last night with M. Hummelauer, who has been eight years in England, attached to the Austrian Embassy. He is an elderly man and clever. I could see by his conversation the jealousy felt by Austria of the partiality shown by our Queen to the family at the Tuileries, though he affected to deny it. He called it a morbid sentimentalism, which was to be regretted, but not to be considered in a political light. At the same time he thought that Sir R. Peel's Government was fast declining in public opinion, and would not last.

Thursday, 30*th*. — This day was appointed for the funeral of Laffitte, which was attended by the principal members of both Houses, the editors of the Opposition press, the pupils of the schools, and a party of the working classes.

But what attracted most attention was the immense military force which formed a part of the

procession, consisting of National and Municipal Guards, troops of the line, cavalry and artillery, to the amount of 10,000 or 12,000 men. Such an immense display for the funeral of a banker, greater even than would have followed that of a Marshal of France, created many comments. In vain was it pretended by the agents of Government that it was due to the dignity of a President of the Council, as in the case of Casimir Perrier, to grant such a military escort. But this was a very different circumstance. Perrier was First Minister at the time of his death, being suddenly carried off by the prevailing cholera in 1832; but poor Laffitte only enjoyed that honour for a few short months, and had since lived in obscurity, forgotten and neglected by the King and the Court. It was therefore clear that this imposing force was sent merely to stop any expression of discontent or revolutionary movement.

The Emperor of Russia is arrived very suddenly in England, under a strict incognito, with only a few attendants, the journey being kept a profound secret. It will cause a great sensation at Windsor Castle, as the King of Saxony was just arrived there, and all the state apartments were engaged for his reception.

This visit has doubtless some great political object; but it will not take the English Government unawares, as I had a hint given to me by a Russian here, and I wrote to the Duke three weeks ago that he would arrive exactly in the unexpected manner that he has done. Some time back, in a con-

versation with Bloomfield at Petersburg, he said to him that he was very sensible of the great attention paid to his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, in England last year, that he also himself had a particular desire to make the personal acquaintance of the Queen Victoria, and see the English people at some future opportunity. This Bloomfield of course wrote over to England, and the visit was then generally talked of. The Emperor said no more on the subject, and a report was afterwards circulated that His Imperial Majesty was so much occupied by important affairs that the progress must be deferred till the following year.

It is not a fortnight ago that Meyendorff, the Russian Minister at Berlin, received a notice from Petersburg that the Emperor would arrive in that capital in about ten or twelve days from that time. Two days after he received this despatch, and early in the morning of Sunday, he was in the act of shaving himself, when he heard a great cracking of whips in the court of his hotel, and saw a simple caleche with post horses stop at the door, which he concluded was merely the arrival of some courier. He then heard a great noise and agitation on the staircase, and being vexed at the disturbance, went to the door, and inquired in a hasty tone what was the matter? when a voice replied, "It is your Master;" and he saw the Emperor before him, who had performed the journey with most unexampled rapidity — the Berlin letter says, in three days and a half, but that must be an exaggeration. He only stayed a day in Berlin, then set off for the Hague,

and we now hear that he reached England on Friday. I have no doubt that the Joinville pamphlet has accelerated his pace, and he could not arrive in a better moment to bring about a more cordial understanding with England on European politics. I trust that Louis-Philippe has this time over-manœuvred himself, and that Lord Aberdeen's eyes may be opened. The former will see this visit with the greatest pain and vexation; judging others by himself, he will dread the result of this personal communication, because if such an opportunity had been offered to him, he would have opened his arms with eagerness to a Russian alliance, and thrown the *entente cordiale* to the winds.

The judgment on O'Connell has been at last pronounced. He has been sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months, to pay a fine of 2000*l.*, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years, himself in 5000*l.*, and two sureties in 2500*l.* each.

Judge Barton, who pronounced this sentence, was so affected, that he shed tears; O'Connell was received in the Court with sudden and vociferous cheers, and by the clapping of hands amongst the junior Bar, which was highly indecent.

Monday, June 3rd. — General Avitabile dined at Lord and Lady Cowley's to-day. A Neapolitan by birth, he was officer of artillery under Murat, and when the imperial system in Europe was broken up, went out to Lahore, and became one of the generals of Runjeet Singh, as did Generals Allard and Ventura. He is a fine-looking brigand, with large moustaches,

the remnants of an immense flowing beard, which he wore in India, and which, as he told me, he had cut off on his arrival in Europe to avoid observation, but had resumed now that he had come to Paris, and found every dandy and milliner's apprentice had adopted that fashion, though he professes great contempt for their meagre and scanty beards. He spoke much of our wars in Afghanistan, and passed great eulogiums upon Sir H. Macnaghten, Sir Alexander Burns, and General Elphinstone, whose deaths he deplored. He had always cautioned them not to place confidence in that cunning and ferocious people, who were only to be ruled by severity, and even cruelty, in default of which they had fallen victims to their own mildness and sincerity. He himself has had good experience of their treachery during his residence with the Singhs, and had always found it necessary to put to death all whom he suspected. The only efficient means of keeping down these ruffians was terror and the sword. He has returned to Europe with a handsome fortune of three or four millions of francs, and after dinner exhibited to Lady Cowley and our party some very magnificent Cachemires, which he was going to take to England, as a present to Queen Victoria.

Fagel told me at dinner, that he had been at the Tuileries the preceding evening, when the King affected to ask him in a very careless cursory manner, if he had heard anything of the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in England, to which he replied, Nothing, but what he had seen in the papers. He was next addressed by the Duc de Nemours on the

same subject, who treated it in another light, and affected to sneer in rather a contemptuous manner at the idea of the journey. I went in the evening to see Lord Cowley in his private room, where he is confined by lumbago, and was unable to come to dinner. Our conversation, of course, turned upon the same subject, and, as usual, where Louis-Philippe is concerned, we disagreed. He thought that the Emperor of Russia had no political object whatsoever in view in this journey, still less had he the slightest wish or intention to derange or counteract this *entente cordiale* between England and France, which has been blazoned over Europe.

"What, Lord Cowley," said I, "can you suppose that, knowing, as we all do, the unceasing hatred of the Emperor to the throne of July, this mysterious journey, accomplished with so much rapidity and secrecy, has no other object than *les beaux yeux de la Reine?*"

* * * * *

He then went on to say, that it was a mistake to imagine that the present alliance between France and England had created any jealousy and distrust among the other European Powers; that they must see the good it had already produced — that it had maintained peace, settled the affairs of Turkey, and established tranquillity in Greece. "Wait, my Lord," said I, "till we see the end; and let us not halloo till we are out of the wood. Peace, indeed, has been maintained, because no nation has any wish to go to war; but as to Constantinople, every post brings fresh accounts of the weakness of the Porte, and the dissen-

sions in her states, which will gradually, and at no very long period, bring on the final downfall of that empire, and its subjection to Russia, which no *entente cordiale* between France and England will be able to prevent. As to Greece, I look upon the present apparent calm as a temporary delusion, which Russia at any moment can dispel, and will dispel, by her intrigues, when it suits her purpose. The affairs of Greece are no more settled than the affairs of Spain, which both France and England pretend jointly to arrange with the success that we all witness. I have no wish to see any dissension between France and England. In Heaven's name let them always be friends, and at peace, but let not that friendship be such as to inspire distrust, or diminish a portion of our friendship with other Powers, because, independent of the sacrifices which will be expected from us by France, and the impossibility of this Government to offer any commercial or other advantages to us, without precipitating their own downfall, the time must arrive, and not long hence, when the whole fabric here must be dissolved; passions will break loose, links of amity be broken, and amidst the jar of elements, England will find to her cost that she has placed her hopes of safety on a broken reed."

Tuesday, 4*th*. — We went this morning to the Madeleine Church, to witness the marriage of Auguste de Gramont with Madelle. de Ségur. Most of the old Carlist families attended.

Standish writes me word that Crockford died worth 700,000*l*., after having lost as much in mining

and other speculations. His death was accelerated by anxiety about his bets on the Derby; a proof of the inconsistency of human nature, which seeks the acquisition of wealth at the risk even of life, without which it is valueless.

Thursday, 6th. — The Emperor of Russia has been very well received in England. He is gone to spend the Ascot week at Windsor Castle with the King of Saxony.

I hear that the Queen was very nervous during the Emperor's visit. The Emperor was much struck by the obsequiousness of the Court in her presence. The review at Windsor did not go off well: there was some mistake about the command. The Artillery had orders not to fire while the Queen was on the ground, on account of her situation; instead of which they blazed forth a grand salute on her arrival, which made the Duke very angry, and he sent them off the ground.

The other night at the Tuileries the King said to Lord Cowley, "I hope Joinville's pamphlet has not caused any displeasure in England;" and when His Excellency replied, "Oh no, Sire, nobody seems to think of it," he looked exceedingly vexed. He cannot bear to be outwitted in his own manœuvres.

The Government are in a great hurry to recall Lord Ellenborough. Sir Henry Hardinge passed through Paris last night, only stopping to change horses; he travels night and day to Marseilles, where a steamer is waiting to convey him to Malta, and from thence he proceeds with all speed to Calcutta.

Friday, 14th. — The Duc d'Angoulême died last

week at Goritz, and is buried in the Franciscan Convent there. The Court of Louis-Philippe has gone into mourning for this event, a mark of respect which they did not show to Charles X.; but the proscribed Bourbons mourned for the Duc d'Orleans, and this return was therefore unavoidable. The Count de Syracuse, brother of the King of Naples, who is here, went on Thursday to a fête at Rothschild's in coloured clothes, and insisted upon having a dance, which none of the company would comply with. When Rothschild remonstrated with him on the want of respect to the memory of his relation, he said, he should wait for orders from Naples, and a confirmation of the news, before he put on his mourning.

The Emperor of Russia, after staying a week in England, quitted it on Sunday night, to return to the Continent. The munificence of his presents to all around him was exceeding great. The list is quite enormous, among which were gold snuff-boxes with his picture set in diamonds, to the six lords of the Queen's household. Ditto, with his cypher, to the equeries and groom in waiting; 2000*l.* to the servants at Windsor; and various rings, watches, and broaches, to be distributed by Mr. Murray to other dependants; a *parure* of diamonds worth 2000*l.* to Mad. Brunow; one of 1000*l.* to the housekeeper of Windsor Castle; 1000*l.* to the Society for Relief of Foreigners in Distress; 500*l.* to the Nelson Statue; 500*l.* to the Wellington Statue; 500*l.* annually for a Cup at Ascot; 200*l.* to the Poor in St. George's Parish; 100*l.* to the German Hospital; and he of-

fered 500*l.* to the Polish Ball, which Lord Dudley Stuart thought proper to refuse.

His attempts to gain popularity have been eminently successful. After the review the Queen made him some excuses on exhibiting a mere *poignée d'hommes* to a Sovereign who commanded such gigantic forces in his own dominions. His reply was, "Madame, vos troupes sont bien belles, bien supérieures aux miennes, elles ne peuvent leur être comparées; mais telles qu'elles sont, elles seront toujours et en toute circonstance à la disposition de votre Majesté."

The pique and vexation which this visit has created at the Tuileries is beyond description. The other night at Neuilly the Queen said to Lady Cowley, with evident disgust, "Eh bien, l'Autocrat est arrivé."

If the Emperor has wished by this visit to weaken the apparent *entente cordiale* between France and England,—and that he does wish it, no one in his senses can doubt,—how easily might he effect it by offering new facilities to our commerce with Russia. No English Minister could resist this bait, and in the present cry for free trade, none would dare to decline it; moreover, the moment is favourable, as Cancrin, who has so long been Finance Minister at St. Petersburg, and the great advocate of their prohibitive system, has just resigned his post from ill health.

Monday, 17*th.*—On Friday the Government were left in a minority of twenty on their Sugar Duties Bill, which must embarrass Sir Robert Peel considerably.

Wednesday, 19*th*.—This morning I received the following letter from ——, dated the 17th inst.:—

"Here is the devil to pay.* Peel has not resigned, but he is so disgusted at the conduct of his followers, at their temporary coalition with the Whigs on this question, and at their insulting and injurious tone towards him personally, so often evinced before, that he is very unwilling to go on. However, he is going down to the House to-night, and is to explain the reasons why the Government cannot abandon the measure, and if the adverse vote of Friday is persisted in, they will all resign to-morrow morning. I really think it is quite a toss-up how the matter ends. It is very difficult for the House of Commons to retrace its steps in this vote, as it did in the Factory Bill. On the other hand, the idea of Peel's really resigning, in the present state of affairs and parties, seems quite preposterous. But he is so infernally disgusted with the *animus* displayed towards him personally, and the language which his *soi-disant* supporters hold, and he thinks he has so little real dependable influence over them, that he wants to throw the whole thing up. You may imagine what a state the town has been in of wonder, and excitement, and fear, for the last forty-eight hours. The Whigs just as much, or more afraid of Peel's resigning than the Tories themselves; the Queen more than any, dreading having to send for *the friends of*

* An amendment on the Sugar Duties' Bill was carried against the Government. Subsequently Sir R. Peel invited the House of Commons to reconsider its decision, and he obtained a majority in another division. — *Vide* "Parliamentary Debates."

her youth again. A pretty mess! end as it may, it will be very embarrassing to the Government, and the good feeling between Peel and his people will not be increased."

This is a sad business for the Government and for the country. I have no doubt it will be patched up, but these repeated patchings up combine to make a very shabby garment.

Thursday, 20th. — This morning's post brings me the following again from ——.

"London, June 18.

"I will add a line to my short letter yesterday.

"Peel's speech produced great indignation and disgust, and everybody (Ministers themselves especially) were convinced that they would be in a minority, and of course if they had, they would have resigned this morning. But for the eleven leaguers who voted with them this would have happened. The majority, as it was, was made up of people who would not vote at all before, and by some who did vote, staying away. Nothing can exceed the bad feeling that prevails — the exasperation against Peel for the course he adopted — for the tone he assumed, and the pretensions he put forth. On the other hand, he is equally indignant at the treatment he has experienced from his party — the lukewarmness of some — the hostility of others — and the personal animosity of which he conceives himself to be the object: and Graham the same. Then, men of all parties think that he placed matters in such a state that one of two enormous evils was unavoidable —

either his throwing up the Government under circumstances which made any other next to impossible; or dragging the House of Commons through the mire, and making it disgrace itself a second time. All this has produced such a state of bad feeling and mutual exasperation, that this apparently strong Government is now so confessedly weak, that nobody believes it can possibly linger on long. It seems as if no real reconciliation could take place, or as if the Government could never recover the position they have lost. The truth is, Peel has not the qualities requisite for leading a party, though he has all the talents that are necessary; he is too good for his party. I suppose matters will now go on quietly for the rest of the session: all parties will dread another crisis; but the task of governing with such a party must weigh heavy on those who have it to discharge, and I see no prospect of matters going on any better."

Lord Cowley seemed even more desponding than —— as to the duration of the Government, who, to use Sheridan's old expression of his own party, have built up a wall on purpose to knock their heads against it. Well was it said by the Duke when the Reform Bill was passed, that henceforward no Minister would be able to govern the country.

Monday, 24*th*. — General Ramsay is just arrived from Rome, where he said it was generally remarked that a more efficient representative of the British Government at the Court of Rome was highly necessary, and that much good might be effected in treating with the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ire-

land, through the interference of the Pope, who was ready to do anything that might be pleasing to England. He said that the Pope has felt rather hurt by our having sent a Protestant Bishop to Rome to confirm the English who were residing there, which he rather considered as bearding the lion in his den. On Saturday, the Chamber of Deputies carried by *one vote* a proposal that the railroads generally should be undertaken by the Government, which would have caused a demand of public money to the extent of 500 millions ; the Government at once took alarm, and by their intrigues caused the vote to be rescinded to-day by a majority of twenty. Lord Cowley saw M. Guizot just before dinner, who said to him, "I have this morning been acting the part of Sir Robert Peel."

The Prince de Joinville has been sent with a considerable squadron to the coast of Morocco, because the Moors harbour Abdel Kader, and furnish him with the means of resisting the invasion of the French. England becomes jealous of this warlike demonstration against an old ally, and sends another squadron to watch the proceedings of our good friends in the Mediterranean. After this young man's blustering pamphlet it was foolish in the French Government to send him on such an expedition, as he will be desirous to illustrate some of his own maxims, and allusions have been made to it in the English Parliament. No doubt his instructions are most pacific, and the quarrel with the Moors will be adjusted by English interference. But this will not be of long duration ; and here will be another

point of attack on the Mahometan power, which is doomed to be overthrown in this century. It is a singular thing that England — religious, Protestant England — from political motives stands forward as the great protector of this prostrate and lifeless body. We stop the stride of the Russian Colossus at Adrianople, and give check to the French in Egypt and Syria; thus saving the southern half of the Turkish Empire in one case, and the northern in another. We join Russia against France in Egypt, and France against Russia in the Bosphorus. The fact is, England has got into a most ungracious and untenable position, from which she can be extricated only by a general understanding with the Powers of Europe. As to the future fate of the Mahometan countries contiguous to Europe and round the Mediterranean, Russia will advance, and France will conquer; and the only way to keep up the balance of power in the Mediterranean is to share conquest with them.

It is curious to contrast the debates in our Parliament with those in the French Chamber on this subject of Morocco. Sir C. Napier asking if it is the intention of our Government to increase our naval force in the Mediterranean; and the Prince de la Moskowa insisting that the French Ministry should not be induced to stop short in any hostile proceedings against the Moors by any feeling of deference to a foreign Government.

The antagonism of the two countries is apparent at every step, and the great object of the two Governments is to keep them quiet.

Thursday, July 11th.—In the evening we went to take leave of Count and Countess Apponyi, upon returning to England.

Friday, 12th. — Mr. Shiel, in order to embarrass the Government, has lately alluded in an unfair manner to the position of our Consul in Algeria. I say unfairly, because, as a member of the preceding administration, he had himself been privy to it. The facts are these: Mr. St. John, the Consul, was appointed in 1829; that is, previous to the French occupation, and consequently derived his *exequatur* from the Turkish Government. In this capacity he has remained ever since the French took possession of the country, without taking out a fresh *exequatur* from them. St. John is anxious to quit his post, which the Government will not permit, and will give him anything to stay, because a fresh consul must take his *exequatur* from France, which would be a virtual acknowledgment of the French occupation. Thus, both Governments wink at the present order of things for the sake of peace and quiet, as any explanation on the subject must lead to very hostile discussions. Either England must acknowledge the occupation, or France must declare war. I remember that after the revolution of July the English Government consulted the Duke of Wellington what should be done about Algiers: his answer was, "Say nothing about it;" and upon this principle England has acted ever since.

Lord Charles Wellesley was married on Tuesday last to Miss Augusta Sophia Anne Pierrepont,

only daughter of Henry Pierrepont, brother of Earl Manvers.

Wednesday, 17*th*.—It is singular to observe how the Opposition in the two countries tread in the same steps to embarrass their respective Governments. Yesterday M. de Boissy, in the Chamber of Peers, opened the same battery on M. Guizot that Shiel had employed against Sir Robert; complaining that the English Consul had not demanded an *exequatur* of the French Government, which he looked upon as an insult to France, and a refusal to recognise the conquest. The only answer given by Guizot was, that the Consulship was a mere commercial post, which had no reference to diplomacy, adding at the same time a little blustering threat that they knew how to make their conquest respected. When the question was then put to M. de St. Aulaire (who is now here) what in his opinion were the intentions of England, he declined saying one word on the subject. This affair will bring on eventually unpleasant discussions between the two Cabinets. The occupation of Algiers is now so complete, that our recognition of it is only a mere form, though it must at the same time be the abandonment of a principle on our side.

Friday, 19*th*. — Lord Cowley told me that the Emperor of Morocco had made the *amende honorable* to France for his sally on the French lines, and the fleet under the Prince de Joinville may now return.

Monday, 22*nd*. — We took leave of Lord and Lady Cowley with great regret, and of other friends,

whom we part from with the conviction, that when once the French are known well, and where they show attachment, they are friends for ever.

Wednesday, 24*th.* — We embarked at Dieppe, reached London that night, and were at the Duchess of Beaufort's ball the next, where we met everybody that was in town.

Friday, 26*th.* — I called this morning on the Duke, and found him alone and in very high spirits, and, as usual, full of anecdote.

* * * * *

He adverted to the late visit of the Emperor of Russia, and said: "He acted with great discretion and good taste, and everything passed off remarkably well; but I will candidly tell you that never did my mind feel so relieved as when he quitted safely the English shores. Deep plots were certainly laid to murder him by the Polish party here; and however you may have seen the affair of Offstrowski palliated and defended by the public press, it might have produced the most serious consequences. I myself looked over all the papers submitted to the Privy Council, and I believe I am the only person who saw the note in pencil sent to the police by the tailor who gave the information, which was in the following terms: 'You have no time to lose, for the man has got possession of one of our cards, which would give him immediate admittance into the Palace, and then he will have every opportunity to effect his purpose.'" This man, it must be recollected, went to the tailor employed by the Emperor, and learning all the details

of a pair of pantaloons making for him, had concerted a scheme to personate one of the journeymen, and in that disguise make an attempt on his life.

We talked of Louis-Philippe's proposed visit to England, and he was much amused with an anecdote I told him,—that M. Guizot, who, as well as Louis-Philippe, was greatly vexed at the Emperor of Russia's visit to England, would not believe that Mad. de —— was not aware of the Emperor's intentions some time before, and thought she had concealed it from him; this produced a coolness between them, and Guizot stayed away from her house for several days, till the feeling was forgotten.

I touched upon the embarrassing position in which Sir James Graham and the Government had lately been placed by the Post-office discussions in the House of Commons, and the complaints made of opening the letters addressed to Mazzini, who was conspiring against the Austrian Government in their Italian provinces. "As for this," said the Duke, "such power has always existed from time immemorial in the hands of Government, and it is impossible that the affairs of the country can be carried on with security and vigilance without such a privilege; otherwise treasonable designs may be concocted against ourselves or against foreign countries in the very heart of this kingdom, and we may have no clue whatsoever to detect them."

I alluded to Guizot's denial in the Chambers, that such measures were adopted by the French Government, when every one was convinced of the contrary. "It is notorious," he replied, "that in no one coun-

try has this practice been so unceasingly and so extensively adopted as in France. I have had many proofs of it in my own experience. It was in 1815, when the secret correspondence with the island of Elba was carrying on by the disaffected imperial party in France, Lady Oxford was in Italy, and very much mixed up with these intrigues and plots to bring back Napoleon. She was a desperate *intrigante* in every sense of the word, and in very intimate connection with the dethroned family. Her husband, Lord Oxford, was then in Paris, about to join her in Italy; his letters to her were constantly opened by the French police, who derived from them much information of the plans in agitation. Lord Oxford was commissioned by his wife to bring with him a little favourite spaniel, but as he was setting out the dog was taken ill, and delayed his departure. This, of course, he mentioned in his correspondence, which was naturally read at the Post-office. But when he did set out with his charge, orders were given by the French Government to stop him at Villejuif, the second relay from Paris, and examine all the papers he carried with him; and so little disguise was used, that when the gendarme who was waiting for him, approached the carriage door to fulfil his orders, the first thing he said to him was, with a sneer, 'Bon jour, Milord, comment se porte votre petit chien?'"

There is no subject you can mention, on which the Duke is not always prepared to relate some curious anecdote, which shows his extraordinary memory.

Monday, 29*th*. — The "Vindictive" man-of-war is arrived from Tahiti, having on board the British Consul, Pritchard. The French commander on the station has taken military possession of the island, and has put the British Consul in prison.

Tuesday, 30*th*.—A Privy Council was held to-day to deliberate on the news from Tahiti.

This day in the House of Commons, Sir R. Peel, in answer to a question from Sir C. Napier, said, in allusion to the accounts from Otaheite, "I do not hesitate to say that a gross outrage, accompanied by a gross indignity, has been committed. Her Majesty's Government received information to this effect on Monday last, and we have taken the first opportunity of making those communications to the French Government which we considered the circumstances of the case required. Presuming that the accounts are accurate, I apprehend that the French Government will at once make such a reparation as we think this country has a right to demand."

Saturday, *August* 3*rd*. — On the 29th ultimo, the last day of the fêtes of July, the crowd was so immense in the Champs Elysées, and on the Place de Louis XV., to see the illuminations and fireworks, that from forty to fifty persons were either crushed to death, or so mutilated that they were carried in a dreadful state to the hospitals. As usual, the Government has used every means to suppress and diminish the extent of the mischief, as they did the other day with the collision on the *chemin de fer*, before our departure. A bystander in the Champs Elysées, who is just arrived from Paris, tells me,

that on that evening there was a grand concert given in the gardens opposite the Tuileries, where the crowd was so great that the whole space seemed paved with heads. The King appeared in a balcony and bowed repeatedly to the crowd, but not a hat was taken off, or a *vivat* cried, to salute him; they listened to the music, but took not the slightest notice of the Sovereign. Moreover it was observed, as a most unusual thing, that sentinels were posted in numbers all along the roof of the château. All the posts had been doubled, and the garrison of Paris was under arms during the whole of the day and night.

Lord and Lady Palmerston set off for Baden to-morrow; and he told me that they meant to visit Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, upon their return. At the first two he will doubtless be well received. The treaty of July is still remembered with so much acrimony by the French, and his antipathy to Louis-Philippe (which of course is reciprocal) has made him so obnoxious to the Thiers Government, that he certainly will not be a welcome guest in Paris.

I found him very little altered by time.

Monday, 5th. — There has been a long debate in the Lords on this Tahiti affair, in which the Duke characterised the conduct of the French authorities there as *eccentricities*. This, Lord Palmerston, with whom I had during the evening some conversation, animadverted upon, and drew from it the inference that the Government is already prepared to lower its language. The Opposition in both countries seem to be playing exactly the same game, — pushing on

the two pacific Governments to embroil the two countries.

Dupin has made a violent warlike speech in the French Chamber. This morning a Cabinet Council sat for three hours on this unfortunate question, which becomes daily more embarrassing.

Wednesday, 7th. — We went to Ragley, which has been lent to me, where I received a letter from Lord —— in which he writes thus: —

"Paris, Aug. 6.

"The Chambers were prorogued yesterday; very much, I believe, to the satisfaction of Guizot and the other Ministers. Guizot, however, did not escape an attack in each Chamber upon the new subject of difference which has arisen between the two countries in consequence of the treatment of Pritchard at Tahiti. Nothing ever equalled the insolence and absurdity of the speakers in both Chambers, and also of the journals, upon this affair. Guizot has conducted himself with great firmness and presence of mind, positively refusing to give any answer to the questions which were put to him, certainly with no other object than that of embarrassing the Government, and rendering it more difficult to come to an understanding with our Government. The journals, 'La Presse' in particular, breathe nothing but war; and the 'Constitutionnel' says, that *we* are anxious to break with France, in order to unite ourselves to Russia, and that this was begun by the Emperor, and is to be completed by Nesselrode (who is now in London).

"I cannot help thinking (between ourselves) that our Ministers would have done better, if they had declined giving any answer to the questions that were put to them. These interpolations are never made either here or in England for any other purpose than to embarrass the Governments; and when Palmerston was in office, he seldom condescended to answer any question which was put to him upon transactions connected with his department."

The English Government, in its earnest wish to maintain peace, has cultivated intimate relations with France, and flattered her vanity; the consequence of which has been that the nation is become insolent, arrogant, and hostile; while the other Powers of Europe became jealous of the connection. Oh! that the suspicions of the "Constitutionnel" were just and well-grounded.

* * * * *

Wednesday, October 9th. — Notwithstanding the political differences which have lately occurred between the two countries, and the sneers of the journalists in Paris, Louis-Philippe has determined to put in execution his promised visit to Windsor, more especially induced by the prospect of receiving the Order of the Garter, which has always been the great object of his ambition, as an important step into the pale of legitimate sovereigns. He arrived this day at Portsmouth, having embarked the preceding evening from Treport with the Duc de Montpensier, M. Guizot, and a small suite of attendants. He has been received by the Queen with great cordiality. Prince Albert went to meet him at his landing from the

steamer, and accompanied him during the journey to the castle. It was observed that he placed himself in the carriage by the side of the King, leaving the Duc de Montpensier to sit backwards, which was not thought civil. * * * *

* * * * *

Tuesday, 15*th*. — Colonel and Mrs. Damer and their daughter arrived here to pass a little time with us. They were at Windsor Castle last week, and say that nothing could equal the splendour and magnificence of the Royal banquets during Louis-Philippe's visit. The ceremony of the installation in St. George's Hall was very striking. Louis-Philippe was introduced between Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge. It was observed, that when the Oath was read to him by the Registrar of the Order, he paid great attention; and when the formula recited, "You will enter into no unjust war," he himself said, looking around, "To that I will heartily pledge myself."

Wednesday, 16*th*. — On Monday the King left Windsor, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert, for Portsmouth, where they arrived about three o'clock, and every thing was prepared for his embarkation; but the weather was so stormy and wet, that it was deemed expedient to change the plan, and avoid a tedious passage of eight or ten hours to Treport. The King immediately returned by the railroad to the station at New Cross, from whence he proceeded at night to Dover, and embarked on the following morning for Calais. During his absence the Paris press has teemed with abuse

against England, and imputed the King's visit to a mean spirit of subserviency to the British Government.

The elements seem to have conspired against the King's return to France. When he arrived at the station at New Cross the buildings were in flames, as a fire had just broken out. This, combined with the storm at Portsmouth, must have kept His Majesty in *hot water* during his journey.

Saturday, 26*th.* — We went to pass a few weeks with my brother at Chester. Lord Aberdeen has appointed Mr. Petre to Mr. Aubin's place at Rome.

* * * * *

Ragley, Tuesday, December 17*th.* — The Duc d'Aumale is returned to Paris with his bride, the Princess of Naples. When Louis-Philippe found that the decided opposition of the foreign Powers rendered it impossible to marry his son to the Queen of Spain, he made up this alliance with the Court of Naples, as a step towards a connection with Spain, as it was supposed that Queen Isabella was destined to marry the Neapolitan Prince, Count Trapanti; but that now seems undecided.

* * * * *

1845.

Wednesday, January 7th. — We went to Colonel Damer's at Came House, in Dorsetshire, where we stayed a month.

Thursday, February 6th. — We went from thence to Lord Malmesbury's at Heron Court.

Malmesbury has now published the whole of his grandfather's correspondence, which has gained golden opinions on all sides, except from the Quarterly Review. Malmesbury has found out that a contemporary of the late Lord Malmesbury, one of the oldest diplomates living, who had been constantly opposed to him in politics, and was known to have been his unsuccessful rival on many occasions, which had occasioned at the time great irritation and resentment on his part, was applied to on the subject of this article, to know if he could supply any anecdotes or facts which would tell against Lord Malmesbury's character or talents. The following reply was received.

"No one knew Lord Malmesbury better than myself: we were rivals and opponents for many years; but never during my long career have I found a more honourable enemy, a more gentleman-like rival, or a more clever and estimable man."

March 1st. — We returned to Ragley yesterday from Heron Court.

There have been several deaths in the interim.

Marquis of Donegall, at an advanced age, leaving to Belfast an estate of 300,000*l.* a-year in Ireland — but consumed by debts. Lady Aldborough, in Paris, at eighty-nine years of age; Lady Mary Bagot, the widow of Sir Charles; Lady Anne Culling Smith, and the Earl of Mornington, at eighty-seven: niece, sister, and brother of the Duke of Wellington. Prince Tufiakin is also dead at Paris, a dandy of seventy-four. He was formerly Director of the theatres at St. Petersburg, but obtained permission of the Emperor to reside in Paris, on condition that he made over his estates to his relations, and merely retained the income for his life. He has passed in Paris more than twenty years of a frivolous existence; a great admirer of the Lorettes, by whom he was duped and laughed at; and his last words were characteristic of his life: "Qu'est ce qu'on donne ce soir à l'opéra?"

* * * * *

Tuesday, April 1*st.*—I came to town, and found affairs in a curious state. Sir R. Peel has alarmed his party by liberal measures, and the large additional grant to Maynooth has roused great dissension and discord in the Tory camp. Many of his followers have voted against him on this question; and it is feared that some fine day the party will leave him completely in the lurch.

Friday, 18*th.* — This night, the protracted debate on the Grant to Maynooth was concluded by a majority of 147, composed of every shade and sect and party in the House.

Saturday, 19*th*. — The Peel Government is in great perplexity with this so-called victory. They had only a majority of twelve Conservatives in their favour, while those who voted against them have become their most bitter and irreconcilable foes. On the other hand, they must feel that their new supporters have proffered their temporary aid in direct opposition to all their real feelings and partialities, branding them with inconsistency, jealous of their momentary success, and ready to abandon them at the first crisis, when they can with any decency of principle accomplish their overthrow. It is impossible to imagine that a Government surrounded by such peculiar embarrassments, can remain in power. The truth is, that whatever may have been his antecedents in other times, however Tory may have been the instruments which have really placed him in office, Sir Robert Peel is now undeniably become a Whig at heart. His intentions, I believe, are good, and founded on the conviction, apparent enough to all, that the *old* system of Tory Government is no longer practicable in the present day.

He stands alone amidst the conflicting elements, not more hated by his new than he is now by his old supporters. The language of the Tory party is more bitter and violent against him, than ever I heard in society of the olden time, from disappointed Whigs against Mr. Pitt. But I do not imagine this to be traced to a no-popery cry. If Sir Robert had left the Corn Laws untouched, he would have carried the Maynooth Question by a triumphant majority, without a schism. His inattention to what

the landed interest call their agricultural distress, their apprehensions that he will ultimately repeal those laws, and also his notorious neglect of those who in good report and ill report had stuck to his skirts, till they had brought him through the battle, and then found that his patronage was lavished on their opponents,—all these things have so embittered their minds, that they have seized with readiness the first opportunity to stick their teeth in his flanks, and have rallied all the sectarian interests to take part in the *curée*. The next opportunity may prove more decidedly fatal.

It is a melancholy picture of human nature; but the only feeling that now can keep Sir Robert Peel in his place, is the enormous difficulty that must arise in forming a new administration; and even this, if he is further pressed, may tempt him to give in a *pro formâ* resignation.

As to my own opinion on this Irish Question (if it were worth anything), it would be, that if any Minister could bring forward a final comprehensive measure, giving sufficient reasonable guarantee to the Protestant faith, which would conciliate and tranquillise Ireland, such an object is so vitally important to the welfare of the whole empire, that every right-thinking and reasonable man should join in promoting it. But year after year, to dole out continual boons, which fall short of that object, and are received with indifference, is merely to increase the means as well as the spirit of resistance.

I could see this morning, by the chuckling of a knot of Whigs at White's, that they think they have

got Peel in their power, and that on the next Conservative question, they shall be able to eject him; but I trust the Conservative party may not be so mad as to play their game, or so exasperated as finally to desert him. If this measure should really prove the signal for conciliation in Ireland, it may then be said that Peel has done violence to his party, in the interest of their safety, and has had the courage to appear outwardly wanting in consistency, when he at the same time evinced the highest intelligence of events and situations.

Lord Worcester's marriage is settled with Lady Georgina Curzon.

Monday, 28*th*. — A letter from Paris says, "The King is now exerting himself to get the conversion of 5 per Cents. Loan (just voted by the Chamber), rejected by the Chamber of Peers; another instance of his adherence to the constitutional maxim, *le Roi régne, and ne gouverne pas.* It is rumoured that the Duc de Broglie might agree to take care of Guizot's seat on his return from his successful (dit-on) mission to England. But his immediate relations and friends deny it. The King and Duke hate each other like cat and dog; but there is no telling what efforts may be suggested by *l'amour de la patrie.*

Lord Aberdeen, I think, might have relented a little sooner about the *droit de visite.* The question is grown rather stale here, and I do not expect the reported arrangement will produce much effect.

I called on the Duke of Wellington, who said, that he had not heard that any arrangement had been made on this question, and he had seen Lord Aber-

deen no later than last night. It is therefore the usual manœuvre of the French Government, to put about rumours which may give them popularity and importance. The Duke told me he was constantly in the House of Lords, and overwhelmed with business: but he is certainly looking better and fresher than he did last year; and he added, that he felt himself quite as well as he was twenty years ago; that he got up early, took exercise, and little food, and felt himself equal to any exertion. He seemed to think the country in a critical state; that popular clamour is become so powerful, that it will be difficult to steer clear of revolution; all which agree with his former predictions.

Monday, 12*th*. — Talking of calembourgs to-day, after dinner, at Malmesbury's, the Duc de Poix said the etymology of that word was derived from an old French term, "*galante bourde*," or "gallant pleasantry."

* * * * *

Friday, *July* 4*th*. — We left London for Ireland on a visit to Lord Glengall at Cahir.

* * * * *

August. — Passed some time travelling in the west of Ireland.

September. — We visited Killarney with Lord Alvanley and Count Nicholas Pahlen.†

* * * * *

Talking of Marshal Marmont, whom both Alvanley and Pahlen had well known at Vienna, Pahlen said

† The description and details of the state of Ireland at this time have been omitted, as not belonging to the character of this work.

it was the opinion of Marmont, that towards the close of the Emperor's career his extraordinary faculties had begun to give way under the uninterrupted success that attended his actions. On one occasion, remarking to Admiral Decrès, upon the disappointments of life, and the difficulty of attaining all one's wishes; Decrès replied that he was surprised to hear that language from him, who above all had met with such extraordinary fortune. "Eh!" said Napoleon, "qu'est ce que tout cela à comparer avec les anciens? Qu'a fait Alexandre? Qu'a fait Jésus Christ?" His aspirations had passed the limits of earthly dominion.

He had always considered himself the instrument of a greater Power; and once, conversing with one of his generals, who extolled with emotion his marvellous genius and great achievements, Napoleon replied, with some contempt, "Imbécille, je ne suis pas un homme, je suis une chose."

It has always been subject of remark, that during the campaign of the Allies in 1813, Bernadotte, then Crown Prince of Sweden, who had joined their ranks with the Swedish army, had kept so much aloof, and done so little for the common cause. Marmont told Alvanley at Vienna, that this was very easily accounted for. During the reverses of Napoleon, and while he was making that brilliant defensive campaign in France, which so long left his fate uncertain, he directed General Maisons to write to Bernadotte, and try to detach him from the cause of his enemies. Maisons' letter was very pressing; he told him that the fate of Europe might depend on him, and that as

a Frenchman he could never justify to his feelings as a man of honour, to fight against his country; and, moreover, that if Napoleon was victorious, he must in such case never hope to inherit the throne of Sweden. It seems that Bernadotte, the uppermost wish of whose heart was to establish a dynasty in his family, and transmit the Crown to his son, was much struck by these remonstrances; and privately impressed with the idea that Napoleon's usual good fortune would not desert him, even on this trying occasion, he caught eagerly at the proposal, and began a correspondence with Maisons, in which he stipulated for certain advantages to be conceded to him, in the event of his going over to the French cause. During these secret negotiations, the prospects of Napoleon became gradually more hopeless, and Bernadotte, seeing little chance of any benefit accruing to himself by any declaration in his favour, let matters take their course, and broke off all further correspondence on the subject. When the Allies gained possession of Paris in 1814, and the war was terminated, Bernadotte joined the other Sovereigns who were assembled in that capital. But unfortunately for him, his letters to Maisons had been previously intercepted during the war by some Russian troops, and were conveyed to the Emperor's quarters. Alexander, therefore, requested an interview with Bernadotte immediately on his arrival, and taxed him with his double-dealing towards the Allies. The other, at first, attempted to deny it, but when the written proofs were produced to his face, he was overwhelmed with confusion, and owned

what it was no longer possible to evade. The Emperor then told him that he held his destiny in his hands, but as he really felt that the adhesion of Sweden to the common cause, at that particular moment, had been of most essential service to its subsequent success, he would forget his momentary inconstancy, and destroy all recollection of it by throwing his letters into the fire. This he executed on the spot, while he was present, and thus did Bernadotte alone, of all the revolutionary kings, retain his sceptre.

* * * * *

After Killarney, we returned to Cahir, and came to Dublin the 21st December.

Tuesday, 21*st*. — I went to the Phœnix Park, to call on Lord Heytesbury, who had just received an express from London, that Lord John Russell had declared his inability to form a Government, and the Duke of Wellington having declared, that now it was only a question between the safety of the State and Revolution, had joined Sir Robert Peel, and both had resumed the reins of Government. Lord Heytesbury asked me to come to dinner, which was to have been a farewell to his staff and household, but now would be a dinner of resurrection.

1846.

DUBLIN, Thursday, January 1st. — We hear of nothing but catastrophes in the papers. Poor Gurwood, so well known by the Duke's despatches, has cut his throat in a fit of insanity; and Lord Portarlington, Damer's elder brother, is dead suddenly of apoplexy in London.

Friday, 2nd. — We went to Carton on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Leinster.

Sunday, 4th. — After church the Duke took me over the famous College of Maynooth, which has made so much conversation. We saw a fine library stocked with books chiefly theological, and I can see the studies of the scholars are narrowly inspected, to keep them in the strait and narrow path of Romanism. I observed notices stuck up, that whoever took away a book from this room should be *excommunicated ipso facto.* One of the prominent books was P. Dens's Theology, which is the groundwork of their statutes, though denied by Dr. Murray before the House of Lords, at the time of emancipation.

I never saw a more agreeable picture of domestic happiness than this house at Carton, or a more united and amiable family. The Duke is a most excellent and religious man, fulfilling all his duties, and though he calls himself a radical, he is one of those men who, if his example was followed by others, would render

radicalism impotent and impossible. He sees the awful state of things in this country, and by rendering himself popular, doing all the good in his power, and keeping on friendly terms with his near neighbours the priests, he is preparing the best barrier against the imminent convulsion. His situation is certainly different from that of those whom I have lately frequented, and his task is higher. Here, only twelve miles from Dublin, there are no agrarian outrages, and the law has a little weight; the priests dare not excite the passions of the multitude, as they do in distant provinces — and they have not quite the same ignorant savages to deal with.

On our return to Dublin we went to Emo in Queen's County, to visit the Damers, and then returned to England, to my brother's in Cheshire.

* * * * *

Monday, March 9th. — I went to London. I found society completely disorganised by the new policy of Sir Robert Peel, and all parties in a state of utter confusion. No man seems to place any confidence in his neighbour: people are voting, as they themselves allow, not only against their principles but against their convictions, and the example of the Minister has demoralized all that come in contact with him.

Thursday, 19th. — I met with Lord Hardwicke, who told me that he had been attending a committee of the Lords on the Corn Law question, when among other witnesses, Ashworth and Greg, two Manchester manufacturers, great advocates of the Anti-Corn-Law League, were examined. After a severe cross-

examination, and at last with great reluctance, they avowed that their motives for pressing the repeal so earnestly was, that they could find no other remedy for the disastrous state in which their cotton trade was placed, than the abolition of the Corn Laws. That the Americans had now made such progress in these manufactures, aided by the advantage of having the raw material on the spot, that they had completely driven the English manufacturers out of all the South American markets; and that being allowed by our Government to import all our newest improvements in machinery, they were constantly enlisting new hands and increasing their productive powers, till it was to be feared that they would send American cotton stuffs to Manchester and undersell us there. That we had, indeed, a small protection of six per cent. for our goods in India and China, but the Americans were daily encroaching upon them, and the time was not far off when they felt they must ask for some protection for themselves from Government; that in the meantime they were pressing for the repeal of the Corn Laws in hopes that it might render food cheaper and enable them to obtain labour at less cost.

A letter from Princess Lieven here gives the details of Lord and Lady Palmerston's visit to Paris, where they had not been since the signing the fatal treaty at London, in 1840. Their reception has been most hospitable and flattering both from the King and people of all parties, who have loaded them with civilities and invitations. The meeting with Guizot is described as *courteous*, and followed by a dinner, but it might

be inferred that past events had not been quite forgotten.

Thiers loaded Lord Palmerston with civilities and dinners, and took particular pride in showing him all over the fortifications: their drive for this object lasted ten hours. It must have been a curious *tête-à-tête.*

Friday, May 9th. — We came to stay at Bath, where I have been recommended to try the waters. Found Alvanley still very ill, and Lady Donegall here, confined to her couch. This place is only visited by invalids, and these are very agreeable ones. Nobody is more attractive in every way than Lady Donegall, and, until her health secluded her from the world, nobody was so courted and admired in it. She has a perfect sense of her own *agrément;* which is quite apart from vanity, but is a *nuance* that few English women arrive at; her *amabilité* requires no other stimulus than to be free from pain. She was partly brought up in France by the Empress Josephine, being left with her by her mother, the late Lady Glengall, at the time the English were forced to quit France, and she has all the discernment and finesse of a clever Frenchwoman.

* * * * *

Wednesday, August 5th. — We received the sad news that the Duc de Poix died on Saturday last in Paris. He was a most estimable character: without being a bigot, which is too frequently the stumbling block of Catholicism, he was a very religious man, and his charities were boundless, while his kind and mild disposition endeared him to his family and

friends. Those also who still cherish old traditions may regret in him one of the few remaining types of that polished generation, whose urbanity of manners is now so seldom found in the society of modern France.

Saturday, 8th. — I have just read the following character of M. de Poix in the "Journal des Débats," which tallies exactly with my own feelings.

"La tombe vient encore de s'ouvrir pour l'un de ces hommes trop rares, et dont le nombre diminue tous les jours. M. le Duc de Poix, second fils du Prince de Poix et petit fils du Maréchal de Mouchy, mort sur l'echafaud révolutionnaire, vient de succomber à une maladie douloureuse au milieu des larmes de sa famille et des consolations de la religion.

"Entouré dès son enfance d'exemples et de modèles qui ne peuvent plus se reproduire, il réunissait à l'indépendance d'esprit et à la tolérance de notre temps les vertus et les manières d'un autre. Avant tout homme de bien, il portait dans sa politique un esprit droit et juste, qui le placait toujours du côtè le plus honorable et le plus honnête. L'Ambassade de France à St. Petersbourg est la seule fonction publique qu'il ait acceptée et remplie pendant quelques années. Il s'y faisait estimer et compter, comme il faisait partout. Jamais il n'y eut un commerce plus sûr, plus facile, plus doux que le sien. Ami fidèle et soigneux, le meilleur et le plus dévoué des maris et des pères, tous ceux qui l'ont connu l'aimeront, et aucun de ceux qui l'aimeront ne l'oublieront. On ne saurait trop honorer ces hommes qui par la simplicité de leur vie semblent vouloir échapper à nos

hommages, et qui n'ont laissé d'autre trace de leur passage sur la terre que le bien qu'ils y ont fait, et les regrets qu'ils y ont laissés. Le seul monument qu'ils acceptent est le souvenir qu'on leur conserve, et la justice que tout le monde leur rend."

* * * * *

September 24th. — The Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, son of Louis, ex-King of Holland, who has lately escaped from Ham, has lived much with us here during his stay at Bath. He is of very simple and agreeable manners, striking in his character, and well informed. He told me the following anecdote of Louis-Philippe, which he had from Prince Eugène Beauharnais himself. In the year 1823 the Duc d'Orleans, who had all along been, if not conspiring against the Bourbons, at least looking forward to the opportunity of supplanting them privately, commissioned the late Lord —— to convey to the Prince Eugène a secret communication by letter. He began by saying, that the policy of the Bourbons was so adverse to the feelings of the French Nation that their dethronement became every day more imminent, and in fact was nearly inevitable. Under such circumstances the throne of France would in all probability be considered as belonging either to himself as Bourbon, or to the Prince as Bonaparte. It must be evident that they two were the only probable successors to the crown. He wished in consequence to come to some compromise with the Prince, which might be reciprocally advantageous to both parties. He, therefore, would offer on his part, if successful in that

object, to give perfect liberty to all the members of Napoleon's family to return to France, to give them high offices in the State, titles, and wealth, on the condition that if the Prince should be chosen by the French Nation, he should assure to him all the possessions and titles which he then enjoyed; and also all the money which he had claimed on his return from emigration.

Prince Eugène returned for answer, that he could not enter into any stipulations of such a nature. He was living quietly and contentedly with his family in Munich; he did not look forward to any political changes; but that, if such as the Duke of Orleans foresaw should really take place, he could acknowledge no legal claimant to the throne of France but the son of his sovereign Napoleon, who was living in Austria.

Sept. 27th. — I have received the following from ——, dated London, 25th September, on the subject of the Montpensier marriage.

"I am ready to concur with you in thinking that we have great reason to complain of Louis-Philippe's conduct in respect to these Spanish marriages. He has behaved not only with great want of courtesy and consideration towards us, but with extraordinary duplicity and bad faith. He had engaged to do nothing without our privity and concurrence, and he has secretly and silently arranged this matter by a course of underhand management and intrigue, abominable in itself, and scarcely less than insulting to this country. I own I think the manner of the affair the most objectionable part of it, for I am not

so apprehensive of any political evils from the Montpensier match as friends of mine are, who, however, are far better able to judge of it than I am. I agree with you that French influence is so odious in Spain, that jealousy of France will be increased tenfold by the marriage of the Infanta, and I doubt whether any French Prince would have it in his power to sacrifice Spanish to French interests. The great evil will be a perpetual series of intrigues, and an everlasting suspicion, both in Spain and throughout Europe; however, we cannot prevent it, whatever our opinions or wishes may be: it is certainly not a *casus belli;* and all we can do is, to convey in temperate language our sentiments on the subject. Matters, however, have proceeded too far, in France and Spain, now to be arrested: from the egregious obstinacy and folly of the three great Courts, who have never chosen to acknowledge the Queen of Spain, they are precluded from any interference, and are unable to join with us in any remonstrance or representation."

I wrote to him to the following purport: —

"Agreeing with you perfectly in your estimate of Louis-Philippe's conduct, as to its duplicity and dishonesty, which I have always foretold to you would become manifest, I differ completely in the views and opinions which you have formed of the three great Courts, whom you load with abuse. I believe that their plea for not interfering on the present occasion, because they had not acknowledged the Queen of Spain, may be traced to very different motives.

"In 1843, when French intrigue was in the same underhand manner employed to bring about the

marriage of this Queen with the Duc d'Aumale, they held very different language, and I know that this identical M. Bresson told M. de Dreux Brezé at Plombières, that Prince Metternich had positively informed him, that he had in his pocket authorities from Russia, Prussia, and Austria to prevent the marriage of the Queen of Spain either with a French or even a Cobourg Prince.

"At that time, Lord Aberdeen and the Peelite Government had not quite unfolded their policy to France, and there was some little good understanding still remaining between them and the three Powers.

"But now the case is altered. These Powers have since been so much disgusted and alienated by the visits to Eu and Windsor, and the marked attention shown to Louis-Philippe, — of which he has made a wily use to increase his own power, and impress the world with a conviction that he was always sure of English support, — that they now feel nothing but jealousy at the connection, and irritation at our ill-judged partiality. We richly deserve what has happened, for we find at last that we have fostered a viper, who, when he was warmed by our sunshine, was ready to bite us.

"These Powers have no commercial interest to support in Spain as we have, and she can never interfere with them. They are, therefore, enchanted at seeing the ungrateful return made to our friendship by Louis-Philippe, and turn a deaf ear to our applications, leaving us to get out of the scrape as well as we can by ourselves. They could help us if they would, but they made a flimsy pretext to avoid it,

which, under other circumstances, they would never have stooped to consider.

"This open breach of good faith in the French Government may not be without its counterpoising good. It will open men's minds to the real character of Louis-Philippe, which, from his hitherto successful career, has been greatly overrated. Fortunately for the peace of Europe, he has so separated himself from the French people, that it will destroy our confidence in that Government, without creating any acrimony against the French Nation. Nay more, as I am confident that much ill blood has been produced between the two countries, by our blind support of his family, a more independent course, in future, will command the respect and concurrence of that nation. It will restore a good understanding on general European objects, between England and the three great Continental Powers. And though Louis-Philippe and his Minister may glory in their short-sighted triumph, events may disappoint their speculations, even in Spain, while every succeeding year may teach His Majesty that the confidence and respect of a great nation are better supports to his precarious dynasty, than the hand of a princess, who is merely the puppet of a revolutionary volcano."

"London, October 9. 1846.

"I really hope you have been misinformed as to what you tell me about Guizot. I know he has behaved very ill in this matter, but I can hardly believe that he has encouraged or permitted his friends to circulate a story which he knows to be so utterly

false, — in fact, to be the very antipodes of truth. The conduct of the French and that of the English Governments (the last and the present alike) will illustrate the different standards of morality and principle between the two countries. An attempt was made at Madrid to enveigle us into favouring the Cobourg Alliance. Maria Christina was, or pretended to be, most anxious for it, and offered, if we would support her, to send at once for the Prince of Cobourg, and declare this marriage. We absolutely refused to have anything whatever to do with it, and advised that the Queen should marry a Spanish Prince. Our Government believed that Maria Christina was sincere in this overture, but I met at the Grove * yesterday, a very clever and well-informed Spaniard, who is just arrived from Madrid, and who, among many other things, said, we might rely upon it, that she never meant this Cobourg match at all, and that the proposal was only meant as a snare to us; and if we had listened to it, France would have taken advantage of our doing so, and laid to our charge the intrigues of which we now accuse her. Both Clarendon and Lord Lansdowne were struck with this view of the matter, and disposed to believe it."

"Any Minister, who knew anything of the characters of Louis-Philippe and Christina, and their unity of objects, would have thought so at the time; but Lord Aberdeen, though he declined it, was too simple to detect the imposition.

* The seat of the Earl of Clarendon.

October 20th. — The Duke of Beaufort told me to-day, that the Queen is very much incensed against Louis-Philippe. She says, that he has not only been guilty of a low dishonest political intrigue, but he has forfeited his word of honour as a gentleman *to her personally*, while pretending the most sincere friendship. She will not allow his picture to be put up in the castle, and would not be disinclined to go to war with him.

26th. — I received the following to-day from ——— : —

"Newmarket, Oct. 24.

"I have received within these few days a strong corroboration of the truth of the statements you had from Paris. My correspondent writes to me,—'The activity of ——'s lies is prodigious: he has sent false versions of the affair to Vienna, Berlin, and Petersburg, and adapted them to the tastes of the different Courts: he represents himself as the personification of peace and strong government; he says the *rixe* has been got up by Palmerston, out of personal hostility to him. After this, I cannot doubt that your information was correct, and I very much regret it. I was in hopes that there was more of political principle — not to say common honesty and truth — in ——, and I am much disappointed. I must admit, that the conduct of the King on this occasion goes far to justify the opinion you have always entertained of his character. I should not, probably, be disposed to go the same length of censure of him that you do, but certainly he has shown

that he is capable of extraordinary falsehood and duplicity, when it suited his purpose, and he had something to gain by it.'"

* * * * *

Badminton, December 20th. — A good deal of conversation upon the policy of Louis-Philippe. The three Powers have agreed *together* that the Republic of Cracow shall be incorporated with Austria. This is the first advantage they take of the rupture of the *entente cordiale* between France and England. It places France in a dreadful perplexity; now would she gladly make any sacrifice to swagger under our wing, and affect to espouse the cause of injured Poland. Guizot cries to Lord Palmerston to make a joint protest with him against the innovation of the Treaty of Vienna, but he cries in vain; Palmerston quietly protests alone, but shows little interest in what really does not concern us much; while France, after all her blustering, cannot dare to do much more. The rupture of the alliance, which Louis-Philippe has so wantonly brought about, may probably change the face of the world; and certainly there will be no end to the mortifications it will entail upon himself. The Three Powers must now feel *les coudées franches.* Fresh encroachments will be made. Poland will be completely annihilated, and swept from the face of the earth. They have only to conciliate England, and Russia may march into Constantinople.

* * * * *

Now that the whole Spanish plot is accomplished, Louis-Philippe is become sensible of the fruit he may reap from this success, and repents heartily that he had ever attempted it. Every mode of effecting a reconciliation has been tried without success; the Queen is indignant at the personal deceit by which she has been imposed upon; and Palmerston, who was never very partial to Louis-Philippe, has had such fresh cause to augment his dislike to both him and Guizot, that it will be long before any apparent cordiality will be resumed between the two Governments. All this feeling has been heightened by a fresh manœuvre of Guizot, which proves that he is equally deficient in good taste, as well as in the sagacity of a statesman.

Finding that his pretended contrition and excuses had as little weight at our Foreign Office, as his arguments to justify his conduct in this affair, he takes the extraordinary step of writing a letter to Lord John Russell, as head of the Cabinet, in which he attempts, by flattery and plausibility, to make him take a different view of the subject from his colleagues, and then launches out into oblique insinuations and cutting remarks on Lord Palmerston, whom he represents as the secret enemy of France, and the great obstacle to a return to peace and amity between the two countries. I hear that Lord John's answer was admirable, — coldly civil, and not only approving Lord Palmerston's conduct throughout, but adding that it had met with the united approbation of the whole Cabinet, who all agreed in their opinion and censure of the line pursued by the French Go-

vernment during this affair of the marriages. How Guizot could have had the fatuity to imagine that he could by his studied sophistry draw over Lord John to desert and condemn his own colleague, is quite beyond conception.

* * * * *

1847.

JANUARY. — The usual visit and address of the *corps diplomatique* took place at the Tuileries in Paris, on the New Year's day.

The Nuncio, as the *Doyen* of the Corps (Apponyi being absent), presented the Address.

On the preceding day, the Nuncio repaired to the British Ambassador, to submit the *brouillon* to his approbation. Lord Normanby coincided with many points, but remarked that two paragraphs must be erased before he would consent to be present at the delivery. These two paragraphs were a congratulation on the Montpensier Marriage, and a compliment to the King as the preserver of peace in Europe. The Nuncio was at his wits' ends, and immediately drove to the Affaires Etrangères, and informed M. Guizot of this untoward embarrassment in which he was placed. M. Guizot desired to see the Address, and without hesitation drew his pen through the two obnoxious articles, which were therefore omitted, and Lord Normanby in consequence attended the Court, with the other Ambassadors.

The copies of the despatches on both sides have been laid before the public both in France and England, and the result has been one general impression in both countries of the prevarication, shuffling, and lying used by the French Go-

vernment on this Montpensier marriage. It has opened men's minds to the real character of Louis-Philippe, and destroyed the prestige which his success has raised in his favour among those who exaggerated his talents; and the world seems now fully convinced of his grasping avarice and his want of every principle which characterises not only a great sovereign, but an honourable gentleman.

February and March.

* * * * *

Thursday, April 22nd. — I this morning received the afflicting news that my old and valued friend, Lord Rokeby, died on the 6th inst., at Naples. An attack of the gout in the stomach acting upon an already shattered constitution, carried him off at a time of life when other men hardly begin to feel the approaches of old age. His talents, his information, his charming disposition, and uniform good temper, rendered him the favourite of every circle both here and on the Continent, where his time has been chiefly spent for the last ten years, while his sterling qualities of high independent feeling, honour, and generosity commanded the respect and affection of all who knew him. Such friends are rarely to be found by those who are commencing life; how irreparable, then, must be the loss to me who am arrived at that dreary period when new connections are impossible, and every day diminishes the few remaining links in the chain which binds me to this world.

* * * * *

INDEX.

* * *, Princess Marie, and the Englishman G * * *, iv. 195.
——, M. le Victe, de, his death, iv. 360. Notice of him, 361.
——, Count and Countess, their dissensions, iii. 169.
——, Lady, and her husband, ii. 205.
——, Lord, anecdote of, and his horse, ii. 44.
——, Madame de, and her daughter, ii. 204.
——, Mr., the Paris banker, and his wife, ii. 60.
——, Marquis and Marquise de, iii. 144, 145.
Abdel Kader, defeats General Trezel, ii. 173. French preparations for a campaign against him, 293. Defeated at Mascara, 295. Notice of his career, iii. 187. Makes a treaty with General Bugeaud, 223.
Abdul Medjid, Sultan, ascends the throne, iii. 361.
Abdy, Sir William, iv. 225.
Abercorn, Marquis of, his marriage, i. 46.
Abercromby, Mr., appointed Master of the Mint, i. 242. Proposed for Speaker, ii. 27. Elected Speaker, 43.
Aberdeen, Earl of, Colonial Secretary in Sir R. Peel's administration, i. 312. His quarrel with Lord W. Russell, iv. 191.
Abinger, Baron, title of, created, ii. 8. His letter to General la Ronciere, iii. 42.
Aboyne, Earl of, succeeds to the Marquisate of Huntley, ii. 371.
Abrantes, Madame le Duchesse d' (Madame Janot), character of her works, ii. 173; iii. 269. Her conduct, 173, 174. Truth of many of her anecdotes denied, iii. 63. Her death, 269, 270.
Abro, M., the Egyptian, iii. 289. 291.
Académie de Médecine, and the question of Phrenology, iii. 4.
Achmet Effendi, ii. 391.
Acre, taken by the English, iv. 98.
Acton, Lady, iv. 22.
Acton, Sir John, English Minister at Naples, iii. 111.
Acton, Sir Richard, iii. 108. His death, 111. Causes of his death, 112.
Adair, Sir Robert, notice of him, iv. 322.
Adam, Sir Frederick, removed from Corfu to Madras, i. 58.
Adélaide, Madame, ii. 89. 188. 388; iv. 73. Her religious views, ii. 390; iv. 126, 127. 218.
Adelaide, Queen, and the coronation jewels, i. 11. And the Sefton family, 36. 55, 56. Treated with incivility by the mob, 57. Visits the Duchesse d'Angoulême, 84. Visits her relatives in Germany, 261. Returns, 273. Her reported pregnancy, ii. 27. Her illness, iii. 163. Death of her mother, 180.
"Adèle de Seranges," origin of the novel of, i. 294.
Affghans, defeated by General Nott, iv. 237.
Aguado, M. (Duke de las Marismas), the Spanish banker, i. 254. His death, iv. 202. Notice of him, 202.
Aigle, Count d', iii. 286.
Aigles, De l', the, ii. 359; iii. 252.
Aix-la-Chapelle, the Prussian army stationed at, i. 103.
Alava, General, his account of the state of Madrid, ii. 313 367. Refuses to swear to the Constitution of 1812, and resigns, iii. 28.
Albani, the Villa, iii. 415.
Albano, town of, iii. 394.
Albans, Duchess of, her death, iii. 230. Her career, 231.
Albemarle, Earl of, i. 15. Master of the Horse, iii. 223.
Albert, Edward, Prince of Wales, born, iv. 136. Christened, 189.
Albert, Prince, of Saxe Coburg, visits the Duchess of Kent at Kensington, ii. 382. Affianced to the Princess Victoria, 385. Their marriage announced by the Queen to her Council, iii. 424. His annuity, iv. 1. His marriage, 3. His Tory feelings, 5.
Aldobrandini, the Villa, iii. 413.
Alexander, the Emperor, at Valenciennes, ii. 213.
Alexander, Prince, of Holland, singular accident to, iii. 88.
Alexandria, plague at, ii. 77.
Alfieri and the Young Pretender Charles Edward, ii. 52.
Algiers, discussions in the Chamber of Deputies respecting, i. 226. Manner in which justice is administered by the Cadis in, ii. 46. M. Walewski's campaign in, 78. French dissatisfaction at the expense of the colony, 82. The French defeated in,

by Abdel Kader, 173. Proposed campaign of the Duc d'Orleans in, 249. 293. Mascara attacked and taken by the French, 293. 295. General Bugeaud's victory in Algiers, iii. 24. Lord Wiltshire's description of the French in, 91. Sack of Tremecen, 92. Youssuff Bey's atrocities, 92. Defeat of Marshal Clausel's troops at Constantine, 93. Embarkation of French colonists for Algiers, 161. Suffering of French prisoners in, 183. Constantine taken by assault, 235. Cholera amongst the French troops at, 235. Miserable account of the French colony in, 360. Barbarities of the French in, iv. 23. 41. Progress of the war in, 125. Successes of the Kabyles, 125. Ferocity of the French in, 145.

Alibaud, the assassin, ii. 388, 389. His trial, iii. 8, 9. Executed, 10.

Allard, General, his arrival in Paris from Lahore, ii. 251. 367. His career, 252. His collection of antique medals, 257.

Allen, Lord, i. 2. 12.

Alexander, Grand Duke of Russia (now Emperor), visits England, iii. 351, 352.

Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, and Madame Narischkin, iii. 371.

Althorpe, Lord, and the Irish Tithe question, i. 12. 39. Brings in the Irish Church Reform Bill, 159. His opinions on the currency, 171. His budget, 181. The deputation from the political unions, 182. His motion on the assessed taxes, 184. And on the Irish Church question, 236. Resigns, 263. Goes to the Upper House, 303; ii. 319.

Alvanley, Lord, i. 41. 68. 178. And Prince Talleyrand, 106. 136. A visitor at Oatlands, 146. A favourite with the Duke of York, 153. O'Connell's abuse of him, ii. 91. His duel with Morgan O'Connell, 104. Anecdote of his return from the contest, 112. Blackballed by the club in the Rue de Grammont, 249. Elected, 258. At the Coronation at Prague, iii. 35. At Milan, 323, 324. At Venice, 332. At Naples, 368. His illness in Italy, 394. In the East, iv. 22. In the Crimea, 153. Arrives in France, 159. And in London, 166. His pamphlet on the state of Ireland, 183. Goes to Odessa, 184. Arrives in Paris, 340. Ill, 433.

Amalfi, visit to, iii. 386.

Amelia of Oldenburg, Princess, married to Otho, King of Greece, iii. 89.

America, first minister of, to Naples, i. 13. The new tariff passed, 176. Concludes a commercial treaty with Russia, 217. Refusal of the French Chamber to grant an indemnity for claims during the Empire, 221; ii. 70. 258. Menaces France, ii. 6. 172. Financial prosperity of America, 6. The French Minister to Washington recalled, 10. Attempt to assassinate the President, 48. Dissensions between the abolitionists and the slave owners, 235. Gust. de Beaumont's account of slavery in the States, 238. Miss Fanny Kemble's account, 249. Desire of America for a port in the Mediterranean, 270. The President's Message, 299. Excess of revenue in the United States, 301. Great fire in New York, 307, 308. Mediation of England accepted by America, 334. In treaty with Morocco to purchase a port in the Mediterranean, 348. 353. President Jackson's recommendation to shut American ports against French shipping, 321. Great commercial distress in the United States, iii. 76. Immense revenue realised from the sale of public lands, 141. Richness of the land, 142. Colonel Macleod and the "Caroline," iv. 123. 128. 132. 134. Stoppage of the United States Bank, 136. Settlement of the Boundary Question, 224.

American stock repudiated, i. 50.

Amherst, Lord, his appointment as Governor-General of Canada rescinded, ii. 104.

Amiens, peace of, ii. 231.

Amnesty Bill (French), iii. 182.

Ancillon, M., i. 227. At Töplitz, ii. 249. His death, iii. 169.

Ancona, French expedition to, i. 17.

Anecdotes of:—

——, Madame de, and her daughter, ii. 204.

——, Duke of, at the Whig dinners, iv. 135.

Algerine justice, ii. 46, 47.

Bancal, M., the surgeon, and his *affiancée*, ii. 73.

Barrymore, Earl, and Colonel Cowper, iii. 201. And Sir Alured Clarke, 202.

Bellini, John, and the Sultan, iii. 334.

Bernadotte, Carl Johann, i. 130, 131; iii. 198.

Bernard Samuel, the Jew banker, and Louis XIV., ii. 222.

Berri, Duchesse de, i. 98.

Berryer, M., iii. 14.

Bligh, Bob, iii. 87.

Bonaparte, Napoleon, before the battle of Leipsic, i. 196, 197. And the mob in 1789, iii. 13. And the Abbé Pradt, 139.

Bourgouin, Mademoiselle, the actress, and the Duchess of Dalmatia, ii. 140. 141.

Brummell, Beau, iii. 86, 87.

C——, Mr., and the Duke of Wellington, iii. 43.

Canterbury, Lord, and the Mexican minister, iii. 93.

Carlos, Don, and M. Auguet, ii. 144.

Caserta, Bishop of, i. 281.

Castlemaine, Lord, and the Irish beggar woman, i. 94.

Cornwallis, Admiral, iv. 290.

Dalmatia, Duchess of, and Mademoiselle Bourgouin, ii. 140, 141.

Devonshire, Duchess of, and the butcher, iii. 105.

Dodeauville, Duchesse de, and the mob, iv. 204.

Dog, and the two murderers, iii. 134.

Dudley, Earl of, and Louis XVIII., ii. 171.

Dufailly, M., and Louis Philippe, ii. 180.

Extortion in Paris, ii. 253. 254.

Fox, Henry, and the Baron von Epzom Saltz, iii. 10.

George IV., i. 91, 92. And Vulliamy, the jeweller, iii. 55.

Girardin, Count, and the orderly, iv. 240.

Holmes and Morrison, the haberdasher, i. 11.

Howe, Countess, iii. 51

Anecdotes of :—
Jaucourt, M., anecdote of, and Prince Talleyrand, ii. 364, 365.
Jordaens (picture by), iii. 1, 2.
Just, St., and the fisherman, iii 180, 181.
Keatinge, Mr., and the Duke of York, i. 152.
Lewis, Monk, iii. 192.
——, Lord, and his horse at Brighton, ii. 44.
Louis XIV. and Samuel Bernard, the Jew banker, ii. 222.
Louis XVIII. and the letter from "La Mort," i. 25. And Fouchè, ii. 63. And the Earl of Dudley, 141.
Louis Philippe and the Revolution of July, i. 314; ii. 38. 180. And the Fortification Bill, iv. 138. In the *salon* of the Palais Royal, 280. And Prince Eugène Beauharnais, 435.
Lyons insurrection, ii. 141.
Maison, Marshal, and his mother, ii. 168.
Mathews, the comedian, ii. 162.
More, Henry, and —— with the 10,000 francs, iii. 116.
Motteux, at Valençaye, i. 301.
Nemours, Duc de, ii. 106.
Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, and the three soldiers, iii. 290.
Noailles, Countess de, and General Rapp, iii. 69.
Peel, Sir Robert, and Catholic Emancipation, 127.
Polignac, Alexandre de, and the trooper, ii. 271.
Revendee Bey, iii. 171.
Richmond, Dowager Duchess of, iv. 201.
Roche, Sir Boyle, iv. 100.
Rothschild, M., i. 62.
Rouchefoucauld, M. de la, ii. 180.
St. Aulaire, M. de, ii. 167. 169.
Scotch marriages, i. 126.
Sheridan, Right Hon. R. B., and Major Brereton, iv. 341.
Soldier, the, and the mob at the Foreign Office, i. 224.
Stork caught at Lemberg, i. 292.
Suwaroff, General, ii. 22.
Talleyrand, Prince, i. 44, 45. 137; ii. 364, 365; iii. 281. 373.
The English pilot on board the French frigate, i. 107.
The two lovers and the old woman of d'Harcourt, iii. 3.
Tulip show and the horticultural journal, in Paris, ii. 366.
Two students on the Bois de Boulogne, i. 262.
Vulliamy, the jeweller, and George IV., iii. 55.
Warsaw, siege of, iv. 55.
Wellington, Duke of, and Lord Douro, i. 143. And Mr. C——, iii. 43.
York, Duke of, and the fire at St. James's Palace, ii. 370.
Anglesey, Marquis of, his mistake respecting the Irish Tithe question, i. 12. His anxiety to try military force in Ireland, 139. Returns to Ireland with full powers, 158. Places Kilkenny under martial law, 177. Visits Louis Philippe, iii. 133.
Angoulême, Duc d', his expedition into Spain in 1823, ii. 57. In Styria, iii. 68. His death, iv. 402.
Angoulême, Duchesse d', i. 81. 84; iii. 13. Visited by Queen Adelaide, i. 84.
Angriambi, Madame, iii. 420.
Anson, George, rejected at Staffordshire, ii. 119.
Anson, General George, his visits to Oatlands, i. 146.
Anthès, M. d', his duel with the poet Pouschkin, iii. 130. His punishment, 183.
Anti-Corn-Law League, the, iv. 261.
Antomarchi, Dr., his account of a lightning storm, i. 274.
Antony-Clement, King of Saxony, his death, ii. 385.
Antrim, Countess of, her death, i. 260.
Antrim, Countess of, married to Sir H. Vane Tempest, iii. 194. His death, 195. Her subsequent life, 195.
Antwerp, siege of, i. 108, 109. 115. 119. 122. 125; iii. 272. Sir Howard Douglas and the fortifications of, i. 109. Surrenders to Marshal Gérard, 126. Pageant of the Giant of Antwerp described, ii. 170.
Apponyi, Count, Austrian Ambassador in Paris, ii. 102; iii. 76. His stormy interview with Louis Philippe, iv. 43.
Apponyi, Countess, iii. 76. At Anteuil, 252.
Apsley House, i. 30. Fête at, 56.
Arabia, French purchase of land in, iv. 117.
Arago, M. François, ii. 344.
Aragon, M. C. d', his marriage and illness, iii. 63, 64.
Arbuthnot, Mrs., her death, i. 271.
Arbuthnot, General, iv. 286, 287. 319.
Architecture, modern, iv. 238.
Aremberg, Duc d', i. 5. *note.*
Aremberg, Prince d', i. 5. Notice of him, 5. *note.*
Argout, M. d', made Minister of Finance, ii. 309.
Argyll, Duke of, ii. 311. His death, iii. 423.
Argyll, Duchess of, her death, ii. 133.
Argyll, Duke of, i. 68.
Aristocracy, measures fatal to the, ii. 90, 91. Disfavour of the term "Aristocracy," 161. The aristocracy and the Radical party, 370.
Arkwright, Richard, Esq., his death, iv. 254.
Arles, town of, iii. 359. Amphitheatre of, 420.
Armstrong, Mr., his visits to Oatlands, i. 146. His death, iv. 197. Notice of him, 19.
Arnal, the actor, at the Vaudeville, ii. 380.
Arnheim, M. von, his withdrawal from the embassy to Brussels, i. 236.
Arnstedt, M., executed for murder, iii. 188, 189.
Arragon declares its independence, ii. 190.
Arran, Earl of, his death, iii. 108.
Artois, le Comte de, his speech at the Tuileries in 1814, ii. 342. The drawings in his boudoir at Bagatelle, 371.
Arts, Society of, iv. 180.
Ascot races, incident at, i. 54.
Ashburnham, Mr., i. 272. Appointed secretary of legation at Mexico, ii. 79.
Ashburnham, Mrs., i. 272.; ii. 79.
Ashburton, Baron, Mr. Alex. Baring created, ii. 81. His advances to the house of Baring, 157. Signs the Boundary Treaty with America, iv. 224.

Ashley, Mr. W., vice-chamberlain to the Queen, i. 76.
Ashley, Hon. Lionel, his death, ii. 308. Fatality attached to his death, 310.
Ashley, Lord (now Earl of Shaftesbury), his Ten Hours' Bill, iv. 364, 365, 366. 391.
Aston, Mr. Arthur, iv. 308.
Aston, Hervey, Esq., ii. 209; iii. 92. 234; iv. 308.
Athalin, General, iv. 216.
Attwood, Mr., and the currency, i. 82. 181.
Aubigny, estate of, and the Duke of Richmond, i. 230; ii. 69; iii. 222. 353.
Aubrey, Colonel, his death, i. 80. Personal notices of, 80.
Aubri, Count Prosper d', his duel with Count G. de Blücher, i. 269.
Auckland, Lord, appointed Auditor of the Exchequer, i. 210. And to the Admiralty, 237. Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, ii. 87. And Governor-General of India, 187. 202. Notice of him and his father, 202. His policy in India, iv. 192. 195.
Auguet, M., and Don Carlos, anecdote of, ii. 144.
Augusta, of Cambridge, Princess, her marriage, iv. 269.
Augusta, Princess, her death, iv. 62.
Augustins, old church of the, in Paris, converted into a Museum, ii. 365.
Augustus, Prince, of Saxe Coburg Gotha, his marriage, iv. 256.
Augustus, Duc de Leutchtenberg. *See* Leutchtenberg.
Augustus, Prince, of Russia, his marriage, ii. 178.
Aulnay, domain of, iii. 353.
Aumale, Duc d', his ovation, iv. 175. Fired at, 175. Visits England, 285.
Austerlitz, Talleyrand's description of the battle-field of, i. 27.
Austria, her army in 1832, i. 86. And in 1835, ii. 35. Her union with Russia, i. 176. Death of the Emperor, Francis II., ii. 61. Coronation of Ferdinand, iii. 35. Refusal of the authorities to acknowledge titles of dotation, iv. 157.
Austrians, the, in the Papal States, i. 11, 12, 13. 17. And the affairs of Holland and Belgium, 23. An Austrian vessel seized in the Scheldt, 138.
Autographs of celebrated persons, sale of, iii. 213.
Autun, town of, iii. 340.
Avaray, Duc d', i. 25.
Avignon, iii. 421. The palace of the Popes, 421. The Musée, 421. Gallery of pictures and coins, 421.
Avitabile, General, iv. 398.
Avril, the assassin, his execution, ii. 305.
Aymon, General, and the rioters of Lyons, i. 222.

B., Dr., his character, i. 244. Arrested at Boulogne, 244.
B., Henry, his suicide, i. 16. His character, 16.
Backhouse, Mr., i. 250.
Bacon, General, the partisan in Portugal, ii. 112.
Bagatelle, the French royal residence so called, i. 240. Purchased by Lord Yarmouth, ii. 236. His improvements, 341; iii. 13. The original drawings in the boudoir of the Comte d'Artois at, ii. 371.
Bagot, Sir Charles, i, 80; iii. 76. Sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to Vienna, ii. 81. Governor of Canada, iv. 193. His death, 262. Notice of him, 263.
Bagot, Miss, her marriage, iii. 76.
Bagration, Prince, i. 306.
Bagration, Princess, i. 305. Her second marriage, 305.
Balancourt, M. de, friend of Madame d'Abrantes, ii. 173.
Balby, Madame de, Louis XVIII.'s friendship for, ii. 104. Her visit to R——, 119. Her irregularities, iii. 277.
Ball, Captain, iv. 169.
Ballot, the, and the Whigs, i. 111. Mr. Grote's motions, 159; ii. 123; iii. 135.
Balmerino, Lord, execution of, iii. 80.
Balsameda, the Spanish general, iv. 21.
Balzac, M., character and tendencies of his works, ii. 174.
Bancal, M., the surgeon, story of, ii. 73. His trial, 176.
Bande Noire, society of the, ii. 237.
Bank of England Charter, i. 39. 82. 90. The Bank Committee of 1832, 74. Fall of Bank stock, 76. Disclosures of the Committee, 76. 82. Proposed Whig reforms of the, 111. 179. Counter proposals of the Directors, 179—181.
Bankhead, Dr., and the Marquis of Londonderry, i. 129, 130.
Barba, Signora, iii. 366.
Barbès tried for riot, iii. 354. 356. Sentenced to death, 356. Commuted, 356. His subsequent life, 357. *note.*
Barcelona, riots at, ii. 187. 312. Insurrection at, iv. 28. 239.
Barham, Lady Caroline, her death, i. 99.
Baring, dilemma of the house of, iii. 157.
Baring, Mr. Alexander, created Lord Ashburton, ii. 81.
Baring, Mr. Francis, iii. 93; iv. 34. 105.
Baring, Mr., his intended motion for rendering M.P.s liable to arrest, i. 15. 47. His speech on Reform, 31.
Baring, Mr. T., his speech on the war with Holland, i. 102. Votes for the repeal of the malt tax, 183.
Barnard, Sir Andrew, iii. 279.
Barre, Chevalier de la, his crime and punishment, iii. 24.
Barrington, Captain, i. 177.
Barrot, M. Odillon, i. 48. His fear of offending the King, ii. 128. Meeting at his house, iv. 68.
Barrow, George, Esq., created a baronet, ii. 43.
Barrymore, Henry, Earl of, iii. 200.
Barrymore, Earl (brother of the last), anecdotes of, iii. 200—205. His death, 205.
Bart, the Demoiselles, iv. 373.
Barthe, M., made Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice, iii. 161.
Barthélemy, M., Talleyrand's opinion of his poem, i. 88.
Bashmakoff, Madame, iii. 293.
Bassano, visit to, iii. 303.
Bassano, Duc de, his ministry, i. 301. Talleyrand's remark on, 302. Resigns, 303.
Bath, Marquis of, his death, iii. 146.

Bath, Marquis (successor to the preceding), his death, iii. 220.
Bathurst, Earl, his death, i. 269. Notice of, 269.
Bathurst, Dr., Bishop of Norwich, his death, iii. 156.
Bathurst, Mr. Bragg, iii. 156.
Battle-fields, scenes presented by, i. 26.
Bauffremont, Prince de, i. 216.; iv. 248.
Bavaria, King of, gives his consent to the Greek treaty, i. 57. Army of, in 1838, iii. 297.
Bayly, Lady Sarah, iii. 73.
Beards in Paris in 1837, iii. 145.
Beaucaire, fair of, iii. 358.
Beauchamp, Louis, the murderer, iii. 62.
Beaufort, Duke of, his visits to Oatlands, i. 146. His death, ii. 272. Details of his last moments, 276.
Beaufort, Henry Somerset, seventh Duke of, succeeds to the title, ii. 272. At Venice, iii. 323; iv. 181. Accepts the Garter, 191.
Beauharnais, Eugène, his monument at Munich, iii. 297. And Louis Philippe, iv. 435.
Beaumont, Gust. de, his book "Maria, ou l'Esclavage," ii. 238. 249.
Beauvale, his marriage, iv. 128.
Becher, Tell, the accomplice of Fieschi, ii. 268. His trial, 277. 312. 316. His personal appearance, 316. Acquitted, 325.
Becher, Lady (Miss O'Neill), iii. 354.
Becher, Sir W., iii. 354.
Bedford, John, Duke of, ii. 380. His death, iii. 423.
Beckett, Judge-Advocate, i. 129. 312. 312.
Behr, M., the *gettatore*, iii. 376. 390. 394, 395.
Belfast, Lady, i. 72; ii. 258. 343.
Belfast, Lord, i. 72. 311; ii. 258. 343.
Belgium, conference for settling the affairs of, i. 1. 3, 4. 18, 19. 23. 26. 60. Second conference, 76. The mandates of the conference disregarded, 83. 88. A French army marched into Belgium, 105. Defeat and resignation of the Belgian ministry, 111. Question of dismantling the frontier fortresses, 228. Resumption of the conferences, iii. 260. Commences arming, iv. 111. Proposed customs' union with, 229. 235. 239.
Bellamy, Colonel, his duel with Captain White, ii. 312.
Belliard, General, cause of, ii. 338, 339.
Bellini, the composer, his death, ii. 223.
Bellini, John, the painter, iii. 334.
Belvedere Palace, near Rome, iii. 413.
Benckhausen, M., the Russian consul, i. 4.
Benedictbenerm, iii. 297.
Bentham, Jeremy, death of, i. 88.
Bentinck, Lord William, i. 290. Blackballed by the club in the Rue de Grammont, ii. 249. His illness, iii. 351, 352. His death, 352.
Bentinck, Lady Charlotte, i. 76.
Berchtold, Madame, iii. 131.
Beresford, Lord, marries Mrs. Hope, i. 112.
Bergami, the courier, his death, iv. 140.
Berkeley, Captain, made a Lord of the Admiralty, i. 177.
Berkeley, Colonel, his visits to Oatlands, i. 146. His death, 152; iii. 53.
Berlin, riots at, ii. 187. Assemblage of great personages in, iii. 269. Society in, 288.
Bernadotte, General. *See* Carl Johann.
Bernard, General, named Minister at War, iii. 34.
Bernard, Martin, tried for riot, iii. 356.
Bernard, Samuel, the Jew banker, and Louis XIV., anecdote of, ii. 222.
Bernard, M. le Baron, appointed Minister at War, i. 301.
Bernetti, Cardinal, i. 227, 228.
Bernsdorff, Count, his death, ii. 79.
Berri, Duchess of, i. 49. 62. Her narrow escape, 81. Taken prisoner, 101. 108. Her private marriage, 165. Her illness at Blaye, 173; ii. 246. Received with distinction at Vienna, i. 229. Her residence at Brandeis, ii. 198. Her estrangement from Charles X., 198.
Berri, Duc de, i. 312. His monument, 313, 314. His presentiment of his assassination, ii. 376.
Berryer, M., his interview with Louis Philippe, ii. 196. His visit to Charles X. and the Emperor Nicholas, 288. His kindness, iii. 14. Anecdote of him and the Abbé de Pradt, 125. His speech on the project for a *disjunctive* law, quoted, 132. His speech on the Eastern Question, iv. 103.
Berthier, Marshal. *See* Neufchâtel, Prince of.
Bertin, the Abbé, ii. 68.
Bertrand, Countess, her death, ii. 336.
Bessborough, Lord, iii. 104. His death, iv. 351.
Bessborough, Lady, iii. 104.
Best, Mr., his duel with Lord Camelford, iii. 203.
Betting in France, ii. 39. At Brighton races, 379.
Beugnot, M., iv. 128.
Beyrout, taken by the allies, iv. 64. Occupied by the Anglo-Turks, 83.
Biancourt, Marquis de, ii. 89.
Bibury races, ii. 379.
Bicêtre, ceremony of riveting convicts to the chain at the, iii. 11. Foundation of the, iv. 374.
Bickersteth, Mr. Henry, made Master of the Rolls, and raised to the peerage as Lord Langdale, ii. 308. 311.
Bienaimé, Signor, the sculptor, iii. 415.
Bilbao, besieged by the Carlists, iii. 62. 73. 89. 97. The Carlists defeated and the siege raised, 99.
Billé, the coachman, iii. 162.
Billon, the watchmaker of Senlis, his infernal machine, ii. 198.
Birmingham delegates, the, and the Reform Bill, i. 30. Insolent address of the Political Union of, to the King, 37.
Bishops, motion to exclude them from the House of Lords, i. 216.
Blacas, Duc de, iii. 13.
Black Sea, Russian fleet in the, i. 140. Refusal of the Sultan to permit an English and French vessel to enter the, ii. 163. Lord Durham enters the, in a ship without guns, 239.
Blackwood, Admiral Sir Henry, his death, i. 124.
Blake, i. 12.
Blancmesnil, M., his duel, ii. 273.

Blandin, M., the eminent surgeon, iv. 48.
Blaye, Château de, the Duchesse de Berri a prisoner at, i. 173. Endeavours of the Duc de Guiche to recover possession of the Château, ii. 77.
Bligh, Bob, at Watier's Club, iii. 86. Anecdote of him, 87.
Blois, Bishop of, fraud at his funeral, ii. 37.
Bloomfield, Sir B. (afterwards Lord), iii. 54. Notice of his career, 55.
Blücher, Count Gustave de, his duel with Count d'Aubri, i. 269.
Boieldieu, the composer, his death, i, 287.
Boireau, the accomplice of Fieschi, ii. 268. His trial, 277. 312. 316. His personal appearance, 318. His sentence, 325. Put again on his trial for another attempt to assassinate the King, 345. His sentence commuted, iii. 181.
Bois de Boulogne, the, iv. 62, 63. 378, 379.
Bonaparte, Jerome, his marriage with Miss Caton, ii. 385.
Bonaparte, Louis Napoleon. *See* Louis Napoleon.
Bonaparte, Lucien, his two sons in Rome, ii. 369; iii. 131.
Bonaparte, Pietro, son of Lucien, banished from Rome, iii. 131.
Bonaparte, Madame Marie Letitia (mother of Napoleon), her death, ii. 325. Her will, 334.
Bonaparte, the Emperor, his natural son, Count Léon, i. 17. His remark to Mr. Livingstone, 21. Haydon's picture of him at St. Helena, 31. Talleyrand's opposition to the views of Bonaparte, 42, 43. And testimony to his greatness as a sovereign and general, 43. Anecdote of him at Leipsic, 196, 197. His partiality for St. Cloud, 232. Vault constructed by him at St. Denis, 235. His residence at Fontainebleau, 256, 257. His abdication, 259. Memorandum of his character made by M. Keralio, while at school, 285. His *ordre du jour* on suicides in the army, 286. Horace Vernet's pictures of him, ii. 199. Hated by Paoli and Pozzo di Borgo, 229. His letter to the Prince of Neufchâtel (Marshal Berthier), 337. His friendship for Talleyrand, 365. Anecdote of him at the Great Revolution, iii. 13. His sister, Madame Murat, 37. His unpublished letter to Talma, 122. His interview with the Abbé de Pradt, 139. Removal of his remains from St. Helena to France, iv. 13, 14. 20. 38. Their arrival in France, 102. 105. Deposited in the Invalides, 100. Ceremony of the reinterment, 106—108. Wellington's opinion as to Napoleon's talents as a general, 313.
Bondé, Count Philip de, his marriage, iv. 365.
Bonfil, M., the chess-player, iii. 134.
Bonham, Mr., i. 110.
Bonnevals, the, ii. 199.
Boothby, Prince, ii. 41. His suicide, iii. 80.
Bordeaux, Henry, Duke, his visit to Scotland, ii. 88. His age at the death of Charles X., ii. 68. His visit to England, iv. 323. 326. Not received by the Queen, 333.
Borghese, the Palace, iii. 410.
Borghese Villa, the, at Rome, iii. 401.
Borghese, the Prince and Princess, iii. 413. Death of the Princess, iv. 86, 87.
Borno, Madame le Baronne de, and Beau Brummell, ii. 213.
Bosanquet, Mr. Justice, one of the Chancery Commissioners, ii. 87.
Boulogne-sur-Seine, church of, iv. 379.
Bourblanc, M., and waltzing, ii. 242. His fate, 242.
Bourbon, Duc de, ii. 279. His connection with the girl Dawe (afterwards Madame Feuchères), 280. His history, 281. *et seq.* His death, 284. His vast property, 285.
Bourbons, the Czar Nicholas's opinion of the prospects of the, in 1835, ii. 288. Their entry into Paris in 1814, 342. Caricatures of them in Paris, 342.
Bourdois, Dr., his death, ii. 288.
Bourgouin, Mademoiselle, the actress, her death, ii. 21. Anecdote of her and the Duchess of Dalmatia, 140. Her connection with Count Torreno, iii. 40.
Bourkes, General Count, Peer of France, iii. 163.
Bourmont, General, i. 227. His wealth amassed in Algiers, iii. 91.
Bourrienne. M. de, author of the "Memoirs of Napoleon," his death, i. 212. His latter years, 212.
Boutinieff, M., Russian ambassador at Constantinople, ii. 5.
Bouverie, Mr. Charles H., his death, ii. 372. Notice of his life, 372, 373; iii. 104.
Bowring, Dr. (now Sir John), his commercial negotiations in Paris, ii. 85. Endeavours to establish a system of English and French railways, 345.
Boynton, Mr., and the Grey ministry, i. 126.
Bracciano, Duc de, visit to, iii. 412.
Bradyll, ii. 41.
Branica, the Countess, and her daughters, iii 282. 285.
Brazil, slave trade of, ii. 184.
Brecknock, Earl, created Marquis Camden, ii. 8.
Bremer, Sir George, iv. 153.
Brescia, the Musée of, iii. 335.
Bresson, M., i. 301. Made a Count, iii. 289.
Brighton and Lewes races, ii. 379. 380.
Brighton, Pavilion at, ii. 379, 380. Raggett's Club-house at, 380.
Brignole, Marquis de, Sardinian ambassador to the Coronation of Queen Victoria, iii. 272.
Brinon, M., and "God save the King," i. 287.
Brinvilliers, Madame de, her autograph, iii. 213.
Bristol, riots at, i. 11.
Bristol, Marquis of, and the Reform Bill, i. 3.
Brittany, war of the Chouans in, i. 301.
Brixen, fortress of, iii. 300.
Broadwood, Mr. M., P., iii. 192.
Broglie, Duc de, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, i. 90. Opposed to military intervention in Spain, 198. Resigns his seat in the Cabinet, 220. Named President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, 69, 70. The laws on the press and jury passed, 203. His discontentment with his colleagues, 308. His mission to the Princess Helena of Mecklenburg, iii. 179. His refusal to take office, iv. 86.

Brookes's Club, i. 21. 28. 31.; ii. 269; iii. 7. Sir F. Burdett's letter to the members of, respecting Mr. O'Connell, ii. 269. The Faro bank at, iii. 82.
Brougham, Lord, i. 27. 178. And the exclusion of Lord Durham from the Cabinet, 237. Dissolution of the ministry, 263, 264. His speech at Aberdeen, 279. "Extract from a letter to Mr. William King," 279, 280. His testy resignation of the seals, 305. Seconds the motion on the Universities Reform Bill, iii. 160. On the treaties on the right of search, iv. 352.
Broughton Lord. *See* Hobhouse.
Brounaugh, Mr., his fatal duel, iii. 208.
Broussais, Dr., the phrenologist, iii. 4.
Brownlow, Lord and Lady, iii. 356.
Bruce, Lord, ii. 85.
Brummell, Beau, his visits at Oatlands, i. 146. 154; ii. 269. In the 10th Light Dragoons, 41. 207. Notice of his career, 206—220. 380. His affectation of *vieille cour*, iii. 81. His dictatorship at Watier's, 85. His failing intellect, 332. His death, iv. 7.
Bruneric, General Dode de la, and Louis Philippe, iv. 121.
Brunow, Baron, Russian ambassador in London, iv. 137. 331.
Brunswick, reigning Duke of, his murder of the scene-shifter, ii. 333. His arrival in London, 373. Gains a cause against the Duke of Cambridge, 123.
Brussels, state of, in 1833, i. 185. Riots at, 221. The Belgian fortresses, 228. City of, condemned to pay indemnities for riots, ii. 186.
Bruyant, Brigadier, in the plot at Vendôme, iii. 117. His sentence, 117.
Buccleuch, Duke of, receives the Garter, and appointed Viceroy of Ireland, i. 312
Buchon, M., i. 314. His anecdotes of Louis Philippe and the Revolution of July, 314, 315.
Buckingham, Duchess of, her death, ii. 369.
Buckingham, Duke of, his death, iii. 343.
Buckingham, Duke of, resigns, iv. 190. Accepts the Garter, 190.
Buckle, the jockey, ii. 379.
Budget, deficit in the, iv. 147.
Bugeaud, General (afterwards Marshal, and Duke of Isly), his duel with M. Dulong, i. 211. Gains a victory over Abdel Kader, iii. 24. 27. Makes a treaty with Abdel Kader, 223.
Buller, Sir J. Yarde, iii. 3.
Bulow, Baron, the Prussian minister, i. 95; ii. 35.
Bulwer, Mr. (now Sir Henry), his notion on German politics, i. 70; iv. 140. 154. In Paris, 181.
Burdett, Sir Francis, i. 144. 312. His interview with his constituents, ii. 64. His letter to the members of Brookes's respecting Mr. O'Connell, 269. And to the electors of Westminster, iii. 143. Requested to resign his seat, 143. Resigns, 175. Re-elected, 183. 185. His death, iv. 344. Notice of him, 344.
Burdine, M. de, the Belgian senator, his long speech, ii. 292.
Bürger's "Leonore," Spencer's translation of, i. 294.
Burghersh, Lord (now Earl of Westmoreland), ambassador to Berlin, iv. 183.
Burlington, Countess of, her illness, iv. 11. Her death, 12.
Burlington, Earl of, his death, i. 230.
Bushe, Mr., and animal magnetism, iv. 8.
Buteira, Prince, ambassador in Paris, ii. 227.
Butler, Lady Charlotte, her marriage, ii. 276.
Butler, Lady E., married to Mr. Pennefather, ii. 374.
Byng, Colonel, appointed a Lord of the Treasury, i 248.
Byng, General Sir John, raised to the peerage as Baron Strafford of Harmondsworth, ii. 105.
Byng, Mr. F., i. 243. In Paris, ii. 152; iii. 5.
Byng, Mr., i. 121. 198.
Byron, Lord, M. Jules Janin's life of, ii. 32. His true character, 33. Veneration in which his memory is held in Genoa, iii. 364. And the Whigs of Cambridge, iv. 135.

C——, Madame de, anecdote of her and Mr. and Mrs. M——, ii. 340.
C——, Madame de, and her lover, i. 230.
C——, Princesse de, and the Prince T——, ii. 290.
C——, Duc de, offered the Embassy to Madrid, iii. 32.
C——, Mr., and the Duke of Wellington, anecdote of, iii. 43.
Cabalistic calculation, iv. 109.
Cabrera, the Carlist general, iii. 261; iv. 19. 21.
Cabul, war in, iii. 361. Sir R. Sale's division at, iv. 193. 195. General Elphinstone at, 199. Taken by General Nott, 237.
Caen stone, and the Houses of Parliament, iv. 173.
Cadiz, the Constitution of 1812 declared at, iii. 25.
Cadogan, Lady, iii. 337.
Cador, Duc de (Champagny), his death, i. 261.
Cahir, Lady, ii. 361.
Cairo, the plague in, ii. 77.
Calatrava, M., iii. 210.
Calcraft, Mr., his death, iv. 51.
Caligula, the Emperor, his bridge of boats at Baiæ, iii. 389.
Calvados, Departement du, great drought in the, ii. 189.
Calvert, Charles, Esq., M.P., his death, i. 84; ii. 162.
Calvert, R., Esq., ii. 162.
Cambacères, i. 21.
Cambridge, Duke of, at the fire at St. James's Palace, ii. 370. Condemned to pay damages to the Duke of Brunswick, iii. 123.
Cambridge, Prince George of (now Duke of), ii. 382; iv. 186.
Camden, Marquis of, title created, ii. 8.
Camelford, Lord, killed in a duel, iii. 203.
Campbell, Sir Colin, governor of Portsmouth, i. 95.
Campbell, Lady, created Baroness Stratheden, ii. 311.
Campbell, Sir J. (now Lord Campbell), proposes to stop the supplies, ii. 11.
Campidoglio, the, at Rome, iii. 403.
Canada, emigration to, i. 22. The Papineau rebellion in, iii. 239. 246. 341.

Candia, insurrection in, iv. 151. 154.
Canning, Mr. (now Lord), elected for Warwick, iii. 29.
Canning, Lady, widow of the Premier, notice of her, iii. 151.
Canning, Right Hon. George, Lawrence's portrait of, i. 31. And the Princess Lieven, 234.
Canning, Sir Stratford (now Lord Stratford de Redcliffe), appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, i. 100. And to a special mission to Madrid, 120. Refused an interview by the Emperor, 144. 161. Returns from Madrid, 188. Resigns his post, 208; iii. 60. Ambassador to Constantinople, iv. 181.
Canizaro, Duc de, iii. 23. His death, iv. 185.
Cannizaro, the Duchess, her concerts in Paris, ii. 78.
Cannizaro, the Duke, ii. 78.
Canterac, General, his death, ii. 24.
Canterbury, Viscount, title of, created, ii. 60.
Canterbury, Mr. Manners Sutton, Viscount, ii. 60. 272. His account of the King and Lord Melbourne, 319, 320.
Canton Hong merchants, their collision with Lord Napier, ii. 27.
Capellan, Baron Van de, Dutch ambassador to the Coronation of Queen Victoria, iii. 272.
Capo d'Istrias, iii. 293.
Capreæ, island of, visit to, iii. 379.
Capua, modern town of, iii. 392.
Capua, Prince of, his marriage to Miss Penelope Smith, ii. 320. 367.
Caradoc, Colonel (now Lord Howden), sent as English commissioner to the French armies in Belgium, 106. 119. 124. Circumstances of his appointment, 106. Sent on a private mission to Spain, 231. Returns to England, 305. His marriage, 305; ii. 121.
Caraman, Marquis de, his death, iii. 235.
Carcassone, National Guards of, dissolved, iv. 103.
Carew, Baron, title of, created, iii. 274.
Carington, Lord, his marriage to Mrs. Trevelyan, ii. 313. His death, iii. 323.
Carlisle, Countess of, ii. 220.
Carlisle, Earl of, ii. 220.
Carlists. *See* Carlos, Don.
Carl Johann Bernadotte, King of Sweden, notice of him, i. 130. Anecdote of him and Sir Alured Clarke, 130, 131. Offended at the official reception of Colonel Gustavson, ii. 220. His picture at Versailles, 255. Anecdote of him, iii. 198. His declining state, iv. 251. His death, 363.
Carlos, Don, and the Absolutists, i. 88. Banished from Madrid, 171. Excluded from the throne, 189. Lives the life of a monk, 203. Civil war in Spain, 209. Surrenders, and embarks for England, 238. 245. Lands, 250. His residence in England, 260, 261. Escapes to Spain, 264. Lord Eliot's interview with him, 108. Anecdote of his escape through France, 144. Success of his party, 205. 336. Proposal of England to join France in expelling him from Spain, 349. 353. Arrest of some of his partisans in France, 354. His successes, iii. 44. *et seq.* Advances into Valencia, 222. At Bourges, iv. 278.
Carlos, Duc de San, and the Princess Talleyrand, ii. 1.
Carlsbad waters, iii. 279, 280. 285. Inns at, 280. Company at, 280. Walks and drives near, 286. Carlsbad ditty, 286.
Carlton Club, formation of the, i. 21. Grand Tory dinners at the, 31. 110.
Carlton House, i. 311.
Carmagnoli, General, story of, iii. 333.
Carnarvon, Earl of, his remarks on Lord Grey's policy, i. 28. His death, 181.
Carnival in Paris, ii. 323.
Carolina, South, its opposition to the tariff, i. 138.
Caroline, Queen, iii. 45.
"Caroline," burning of the American steamer, iv. 123.
Carpe, disturbances at, ii. 188.
Carrel, M. Armand, his duels and death, i. 163; iii. 16. His connection with the "National," i. 251; iii. 16. His presentiment of his fate, 17.
Carro, the Chevalier, the bore of Carlsbad, iii. 283.
Carvalho, the Portuguese minister, denounced, iii. 33.
Case, the gunsmith, murder of, ii. 248.
Caserta, Bishop of, anecdote of, i. 281.
Cassation, Court of, its nature, iii. 62.
Cass, General, iv. 126. 128.
Castelcicala, Prince, his death, i. 23.
Castellamare, town of, described, iii. 369. Noise of, 382.
Castellane, the Comtesse H. de, iii. 256. 281.
Castille, Carlist irruption into, iii. 23.
Castlemaine, Lord, anecdote of, i. 94.
Castlereagh, Viscount, Vice-Chamberlain in Sir R. Peel's administration, i. 311. Removed, ii. 142.
Castlereagh, Lady, iii. 47.
Castries, Duc de, iii. 205.
Catalonia, declares its independence of the Spanish government, ii. 190.
Cathcart, Lord, his death, ii. 349.
"Catherine" of Cleves, Lord Francis Leveson's tragedy of, i. 6.
Catholic emancipation, bill for, carried, i. 128.
Catholic, Roman, Marriage Bill, thrown out by the Lords, ii. 189.
Cato Street Conspirators, execution of the, iv. 305.
Caton, Miss, married to Lord Stafford, ii. 384.
Caulaincourt, M., iii. 139.
Caux, M. de, iii. 9.
Cavendish, Mrs. H., i. 24.
Cayla, Comtesse du (Zoë), and Louis XVIII., ii. 59. 61.
Cazes, M., murder of, ii. 351. Condemnation of his murderer, 351.
Cazes, Duchesse de, ii. 307.
Cecilia Metella, tomb of, iii. 410.
Cercle, Le, foundation of the Club, in Paris, i. 215.
Cernay, Madlle. de, afterwards Princess d'Aremberg, i. 5. *note.*
Cetto, Baron de, Bavarian minister, and the Greek loan, i. 29.
Chaix d'Estange, M., the barrister, iii. 30.
Chamand, Saint, awful occurrence at, ii. 389.
Chamberlain, Lord Great, of England, office of, iii. 82.

Chambord, domain of, history of, iii. 229, 230. Louis Philippe's attempt to obtain it, 229—232.
Champagne, quantity exported from Marne in 1835, ii. 387. Quantity lost, 387. Wines of Sillery and Ai, 388.
Champion, M. (the Man with the Blue Cloak), iii. 11.
Champion, the constructor of an infernal machine, arrested, and commits suicide, iii. 124.
Champrereps, Marchioness of, iii. 182.
Chandos, Marquis of (now Duke of Buckingham), refuses to join Sir R. Peel's administration, i. 312. His motion on the malt tax, ii. 68. The motion negatived, 69.
Changarnier, Colonel (now General), in Algiers, iv. 23.
Chanteluze, M., his imprisonment at Ham, i. 169. 297; ii. 201. 246. Liberated, iii. 42.
Chantilly, races at, iii. 183.
Charité, the jeweller, his suicide, ii. 259.
Charlemagne, talisman of, iii. 225. His tomb, 225.
Charles I., original warrant for his execution, i. 69. 293. His character, iv. 316.
Charles IV., King of Spain, and the French invasion, i. 42.
Charles V., of Spain, his visit to Rome, iii. 403.
Charles X., removes from Holyrood to Gratz, i. 81. 84. His courteous reception in Prussia, 94. His partiality for St. Cloud, 232. Ill omen at his last *séance royale*, 295. Purchases the estate of Stiegemark, 303. His popularity at Edinburgh, ii. 88. Hospitality of the Duke of Hamilton, 140. Charles's revocation of the ordonnance abolishing the liberty of the press, 144. His reply to Madame de ——, at Holyrood, 172. His estrangement from the Duchess of Berry, 198. His devotion to whist, 247. Removes to the Château of Erla, iii. 13. His death, 68. Sketch of his career, 68, 69. Cause of his death, 68. 70. The longest liver of the Capetian race, 70. Mourning for him, 73. Respect paid to his memory in Vienna, 75. In Berlin and Rome, 89. In Madrid, Sardinia, and Lucca, 91. And in England, 96.
Charles XIII., King of Sweden, and Duke of Sudermania, iii. 118.
Charles Edward, the young Pretender, ii. 51.
Charles, Prince, brother of the King of Naples, his marriage with Miss Smith, ii. 320.
Charlton, ——, i. 18.
"Charte," the, of the Revolution of July, 1830, i. 169.
Chartres, Duc de, his birth, iv. 87.
Chasse de Vesigny, General de la, killed by Fieschi, ii. 177.
Chassé, General, his defence of Antwerp, i. 106. 110. 115. 119. Surrenders, 126. 133. Rewarded by his king, 133.
Chateaubriand, arrested, i. 54. His lines on the death of a young lady, written in prison, 56. Liberated, 59. His pamphlet on the claims of Henri V., 166. His speculations, ii. 58. In London, iv. 324. 333. 349.
Chatham, second Earl of, his death, ii. 234. Notice of him, 234, 235.
Chesney, Colonel, and the Euphrates expedition, ii. 31; iii. 21.
Chess, remarkable game of, iii. 134.
Chiffney, the jockey, ii. 379.
"Chiffonniers" in Paris, iv. 96.
China, conduct of Lord Napier in, ii. 27. 29. 47. English ships fired upon by the Bogue forts, 47. War with the Chinese, iv. 4. 10. Minutes of the China correspondence, 15. Progress of the war, 54. 88. Chinese modes of war, 90. Progress of the war in, iv. 105. 132. 174. 177. Settlement of the question and indemnity proposed, 114. Unsatisfactory news from, 132. Indemnity yielded by the Chinese, 141. The war resumed, 153. Terminated, 237.
China, Sèvres, value of, in 1843, iv. 284.
Chinci, Count and Countess, iii. 414.
Choiseul, Marquis de, notice of him, i. 124
Cholera morbus, the, in 1832, i. 7. 11. 14, 15. 20. 24. Fast day for the, 18. Breaks out in Paris, 20. 21, 22, 23. And again in London, 57, 58. 61. 75. 78. 81. 84. 87; iii. 22. 222. 224. And in Russia, 72. In Ireland, 75. At Toulon, ii. 166. In Italy, 189. 224. Amongst the troops in Algiers, 235.
Cholmondeley, Marquis of, notice of him, iii. 82, 83. His claims to dormant property, 84.
Cholmondeley, Marchioness of, iii. 83.
Cholmondeley, Miss (afterwards Lady Durham), iii. 83.
Chouans, their war in La Vendée and Brittany, i. 301.
Christ, order of, conferred on the *Jew* Rothschild, ii. 249.
Christina, Queen, of Spain, her danger, ii. 221. Her friendship with Señor Munoz, 221. Privately married to him, 383. Her children, 383. Her jewels and money, 384. Abdicates, iv. 74. Her visit to France, iv. 98. Her residence there, 267. Her wealth, 267. Returns to Madrid, 348. 353.
Christine, Queen, of Sweden, her assassination of Monaldeschi, i. 259.
Christopher's, St., island of, insurrection of slaves in, i. 290.
Church, dangers of the, i. 111.
Church reform, ii. 31. The Church Rate Bill carried, iii. 138.
Churchill, W., ii. 41. His death, ii. 287. At Brighton races, 380.
Churchill, Mr., bastinadoed at Constantinople, ii. 375. 381; iii. 5.
Chusan, island of, taken by the English, iv. 88. 105.
Cicero, on the resources of reading and study, ii. 36. His villa at Formia, iii. 393. His murder, 393.
Circassia, and the Russian war in, iv. 160.
Civilisation, reflections on the march of, ii. 153.
Cività Vecchia, town of, iii. 365.
Clancarty, Earl, his death, iii. 238.
Clanrickarde, Marchioness of, i. 301.
Clanrickarde, Marquis of, i. 251. And horse-racing in Paris, ii. 24. At the

Paris Opera-house, 80. His visits to the French royal family, 336.
Clanwilliam, Lord, i. 21.
Claparede, General, iv. 140.
Clare, Lady, ii. 361. Her death, iv. 302.
Clarendon, George Villiers, Earl of, i. 7.
Clari, General, i. 142.
Clarke, Sir Alured, and Bernadotte, King of Sweden, anecdote of, i. 130. Anecdote of, and Earl Barrymore, iii. 202.
Clary, General, his death, iv. 117. Notice of him, 117.
Clausel, Marshal, appointed to the command in Algiers, ii. 173. 293. Recalled from Algiers, 349. Enriching himself, iii. 91. Marches against Constantine, 92. Defeated, 93. His letter to M. Dupin, 113. Reproached by the Committee of Investigation, 142.
Clementine, the Princess, her marriage, iv. 256.
Cleopatra's Needle, iii. 39. Erected in Paris, 39. 48.
Clermont, Lord, i. 189.
Cleveland, Marquis of, created Duke of Cleveland, i. 139. Obtains the Garter, iii. 346. His death, 190. His wealth, 191.
Clifford, Sir Augustus, appointed Black Rod, i. 62.
Clisson, the Connétable, iii. 278.
Clitherowe, Miss (afterwards Lady W. Seymour), iii. 113.
Cloncurry, Lord, i. 12.
Clontarf, meeting at, iv. 314.
Cloud, St., palace of, i. 228. 232.
Cloves, Mr. Jerry, ii. 379.
Cluny, Hotel de, i. 243. 249.
Cobbett, William, and the National Debt, i. 82. Returned for Oldham, 122. Seats himself on the Treasury benches, 144. Receives addresses from the Unions of Dublin, 279. Does not vote on the question of Speaker, ii. 45. His death, 135.
Cochin China, persecution of French missionaries at, ii. 9.
Cochrane, Mr., his travels, iii. 381.
Cockburn, Admiral Sir George, appointed to the American station, i. 118. Sir James Graham's conversation with him, 118.
Cocking, Mr., his parachute accident, iii. 226.
Codrington, Mr., returned for East Gloucester, i. 272.
Coigny, Duc de, iv. 147.
Coke, Mr. (afterwards Earl of Leicester), his letter to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, iii. 84.
Colborne, Sir R., quells the Canadian rebellion, iii. 342.
Cold Bath Fields, political meetings in, i. 187. Riot at one, 187.
Coleraine, Lord (old blue Hanger), notice of him, iii. 81.
Coleridge, Mr., the poet, his death, i. 273. Notice of him, 273.
Coliseum, the, by moonlight, iii. 417.
Collina, the Flemish artist, iii. 299.
Colonies, enumeration of English, in 1834, i. 290.
Colonna, Villa, iii. 414. The Colonna family, 415.
Colpoys, Admiral, his death, i. 118.
Colquhoun, and the English artillery at Bilbao, iii. 99.
Combermere, Lord, i. 312.
Combermere, Lady, her death, iii. 110.
Comet of 1843, iv. 255.
Commercial panic in England, in 1837, iii. 158.
Commercial treaty with France, attempt to make, i. 7.
Common Council, refuses to address the Queen, iii. 351.
Commons, House of, its power, i. 183. Refuses to accept the Lords' alterations in the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, 382.
Compiègne, camp at, iii. 31, 32.
Compton, ——, returned for South Hants, ii. 18.
Conant, Mr. Justice, i. 112.
Conference of London, respecting the affairs of Holland and Belgium, i. 1. 9. 60. Protocol of the, 3. Talleyrand's *bon mot* on the, 5. Second Conference, 76. Mandates of the Conference disregarded, 83. 88. Broken up, 99.
Confessional, offences against the secrecy of the, iii. 24.
Congleton, Lord, his death, iv. 206.
Conseil, M., his death, i. 251.
Considine, the assassin, iv. 151.
Constant, Benj., and the Revolution of July, i. 316. His illness and death, 317, 318.
Constantine, Marshal Clausel's disastrous march against, iii. 92, 93. Taken by assault, 235.
Conti, the Villa, near Rome, iii. 412.
Convicts, forging the chains of, at the Bicêtre, iii. 11. The private court for, at Toulon, 18. Execution of Jaquemard, 18, 19.
Conyngham, Lady Albert, her death, iv. 146.
Conyngham, Marquis of, death of, i. 132. Notice of, 132.
Conyngham, Marquis of, appointed postmaster general, i. 248.
Cooke, Sir Henry, i. 41. 95. 110. 112, 113. 170. 191. 193. His account of the state of the Continent submitted to the King, 96, 97. His interview with the Duke of Wellington, 100. His visits at Oatlands, 146. Letter from the Duke of Wellington to him, 171. His death, iii. 137.
Cookery and cooks, French, iii. 270.
Copley, Sir J., promised a peerage, i. 37. His death, iii. 261.
Copley, Miss Maria, her marriage, i. 61.
Cordova, disturbances at, ii. 188. The Constitution of 1812 declared at, iii. 25. Plundered by General Gomez, 44.
Cormenin, M., his exposé of the French Civil List, iii. 179.
Corn Laws, Lord Milton's motion on the, i. 158. Mr. Hume's motion, 216. Proposed modification of the, iv. 147. 149. Price of Corn in Poland, 149. Sir R. Peel's measures, 190. 201. Lord John Russell's plans, 193.
Cornwall, Duchy, value of the surveyorship of the, i. 167.
Cornwallis, Admiral, anecdote of, iv. 290.
Coronation jewels, and their expenses, i. 11.
Corsica, and Paoli, and Pozzo di Borgo, ii. 229.
Corsini, Prince, iii. 412. His palace, 411, 412.

Côtes du Nord, discovery of an old forest on the coast of, iii. 193.
Cottenham, Earl of, Sir C. Pepys created, ii. 308. 311.
Cottrifiano, Prince, Count d'Arragon, his fatal duel with Mr. St. John, ii. 109.
Coubère, Jeanne, her death, i. 278.
Courtenay, Lord (afterwards Earl of Devon). *See* Devon, Earl of.
Courtown, Earl of, his death, ii. 133.
Courvoisier, the murderer, iv. 13. 16. 18, 19. Executed, 20.
Cousin, M., the curiosity dealer, iii. 173. 232.
Coussmacher, Miss, her marriage, ii. 92.
Coutts, Mr., the banker, iii. 231.
Covent Garden Theatre, i. 6. 61. The oratorio at, 170.
Coventry, Lady, her residence in Italy, iii. 388. Her palazzo in Naples, 389.
Cowley, Lord, i. 305. Sent as ambassador to Paris, ii. 72. His opinion of home politics, 79. Returns home, 89. 109. Again ambassador to Paris, iv. 181. 241, 242. 400.
Cowper, Colonel, and Earl Barrymore, anecdote of, iii. 201.
Cowper, Earl, his death, iii. 219.
Cracow, seizure of the principality of, ii. 343. Incorporated with Austria, iv. 442.
Crampton, Mr., i. 80.
Craon, Pierre de, the assassin, iii. 278.
Craven, Augustus, i. 66. His visits to the Duke of York at Oatlands, 146.
Craven, Augustus, son of the last, his marriage, i. 281. His death, iii. 21.
Craven, Mrs. Augustus (now Duchesse de la Force), iii. 328.
Craven, Berkeley, his suicide, ii. 368. Notice of him, 368, 369.
Crawford, Mrs., i. 41.
Cremieux, M., the barrister, iii. 30.
"Crèquy, Memoirs of Madame de," i. 287.
Crockford's Club, i. 28. In 1835, ii. 132.
Crockford, the gambler, his death, iv. 393. His wealth, 401.
Croker, John Wilson, ii. 349; iv. 40.
Cronstadt, review of the Russian fleet at, i. 71.
Cruz, M. de, the Spanish minister, dismissed, i. 203.
Cumberland, Ernest, Duke of, announces the dissolution of the Orange lodges, ii. 334. At the fire at St. James's Palace, 370. Hissed in the Green Park, iii. 219. Becomes King of Hanover, 219.
Cunin Gridaine, M., Minister of Commerce, iv. 83.
Currency, paper, Mr. Attwood's views respecting, i. 82. 181.
Custine, Marquis de, iv. 149.
Cuthbert, Miss, her marriage, i. 46.
Cuvier, Baron, his death, i. 88.
Cyr, St., i. 251. Students of, 251.
Czartorisky, Prince, i. 276; iv. 144. 164.

D——, Duc and Madame de, ii. 119, 120. 290.
D——, Madame de, and Prince Talleyrand, ii. 119. Her château of R——, 119. Her children, 119, 120. Her marriage, 290.
Da——g, Duc, his speculations and death, ii. 121, 122.
Da——g, Duchesse, ii. 122.
Daguerre, M., and his process for fixing the objects of the camera obscura, iii. 355.
Dalhousie, Marquis of, iv. 307.
Dalberg, Duke, and Louis Philippe, i. 316. The daughter of the Duke, iii. 111.
Dalmatia, Duchess of, anecdote of her and Madlle Bourgouin, ii. 140.
Dalmatie, Marquise de, iv. 157.
Damas, Baron, ii. 88.
Damer, Colonel, i. 243. 249. 301; iii. 95. 155. At Venice, 323. Comptroller of the Queen's Household, iv. 181. 195.
Damer, G., iii. 5.
Damer, Mrs., i. 223. 243. 249. 301. 308; iii. 95. 148. 155. 323; iv. 51. Louis Philippe's answer to her, iii. 100.
Damiens, the assassin, ii. 378.
Damoreau Cinti, M., his duel with M. Manuel, i. 236.
Damoreau, Cinti, Madame, i. 236.
Damremont, Count de, Governor of Algiers, iii. 161. Killed, 235. Interred in the Invalides, 238. Pension conferred on his widow, 242.
Dando, the dinner-eating swindler, iii. 144.
Danish funds, purchases in the, i. 50.
Dantzic, Duchess, her death, ii. 301. Her fortune, 301.
Darmez, the assassin, iv. 72, 73. 121. His trial, 150. His accomplices, 151. Executed, 152.
Darnley, Earl of, his death, ii. 37.
Daudin, Réné, the parricide, iii. 276.
Daupain, M., his fatal duel with M. Sirey, iii. 30.
Dauphin, the, i. 84. Sale of his stud, 84, 85. His expedition into Spain in 1823, ii. 55.
Daure, M., his suicide, i. 309.
Davidoff, General, and Madame, i. 288; ii. 40.
Davies, Scrope, ii. 112. 115. 362; iii. 218; iv. 5. 69. 135. His desponding letter, ii. 113.
Davison, tailor to George IV., iii. 57.
Day, M., at Brighton races, ii. 380.
Deal, the artizan, his suicide, ii. 350—358.
Death-punishment, seldom inflicted for murder in France, iii. 62. 276. Petition from students for the abolition of, 356.
Dedel, M., i. 9. Appointed Dutch ambassador to London, 165. 167. His interview with Lord Palmerston, 173.
Dehors, M., and M. Berryer, iii. 14.
Dejazet, Mademoiselle, the actress, ii. 363, iii. 4.
Delabatue, Count, ii. 166. His death, 166.
Delacollange, the Abbé, the convict, iii. 12.
De la Roche, M. Paul, ii. 250. His pictures of Richelieu and Mazarin, 371.
De la Roche, Madame, Paul, ii. 250. Her eccentricity in dress, 250.
Delessert, M., Prefect de Paris, iii. 40.
Delessert, M. Gabriel, iii. 174.
Demerara, mutiny of the slaves in, i. 282.
Demidoff, Anatole, iii. 9. His illness, 9. 37.
Demidoff, Prince, and the Pope and Emperor of Russia, iv. 104.
Democracy, evils of, i. 114. 164. Alarm of the Government at the rise of the Radical power, 123.
Denbigh, Earl of, appointed chamberlain to the Queen, i. 135, 136.

Denis, St., cathedral of, i. 235.
Denison, Joseph, of St. Mary Axe, i. 132.
Denman, Sir Thomas (afterwards Lord), appointed Lord Chief Justice, i. 100. And to the office of Speaker of the House of Lords, ii. 107.
Dentici, Prince, visit to, iii. 388.
Deny, Lady, ii. 361.
Derby race, the, of 1836, ii. 368. Of 1837, iii. 207. Of 1839, 351. Of 1842, iv. 205. Of 1843, 262.
Derby, Earl of, his death, i. 295.
Dering, Sir Edward, in Naples, iii. 380.
De Ros, Lord, his death, iii. 344.
Dessauer, M., his performance on the piano, iii. 287.
D'Este, Sir Augustus, i. 79. And the throne of Hanover, 279.
Dethillier, M., secretary of Prince Talleyrand, i. 4.
Devon, Earl of (formerly Lord Courtenay), his residence abroad and death, ii. 116. His will, 118.
Devonport dockyard, burnt, iv. 64.
Devonshire, Duchess of, ii. 40; iii. 104. Anecdote of her and the butcher, 105. Her death, 106.
Devonshire, Duke of, ii. 374; iii. 105. His second marriage, 106.
Devonshire, Duke of, at Milan, iii. 337.
Devonshire House, coteries and parties at, ii. 40, 41; iii. 104.
Dieppe, Carlists at, i. 81.
Dieudé, M., his trial and acquittal, i. 212.
Dillon, General Count Frank, his death, iii. 130.
Dino, Duchesse de, i. 161. 300. Left universal legatee of Prince Talleyrand, iii. 254.
Dino, Duc de, M. Posson's claim on, iii. 114, 115. 250.
Dissenters' University Admission Bill, i. 251. 271.
Diving-bell, the, constructed for the Société de Commerce of the Hague, i. 22.
Dodeauville, Duchesse de, anecdote of her and the mob, iv. 204.
Dog, instance of the sagacity of a, iii. 134.
Donegall, Lady, her illness, iv. 433.
Donkin, Sir Rufane, resigns the Surveyor-Generalship of the Ordnance, ii. 105. His death, iv. 148.
Dorchester convicts, the i. 224.
Doria Palace, in Rome, iii. 408.
Doria Pamfili, Villa, iii. 408.
D'Orsay, General Count, i. 41.
D'Orsay, Count Alfred, personal notices of, i. 41. 311.
Dorset, Duke of, his visits to Oatlands, i. 146. His death, iv. 277. Notice of him, 277.
Dosne, M., appointed governor of the Bank of France, ii. 350.
Dost Mohammed Khan, defeated by the British, iv. 105.
Douay College, ii. 191.
Douglas, Sir Howard, and the fortifications of Antwerp, i. 109. His appointment as governor of the Ionian Islands rescinded, ii. 104.
Douro, Lord, and the Duke of Wellington, i. 143. Lord Douro at the camp at Kalish, ii. 220.
Dover, Lord, his death, i. 189.
Downshire, Marchioness of, her death, iii. 23.
Doyle, Rev. Dr., Catholic bishop of Kildare, i. 12. His death, 289.
Doyle, Sir John Milley, i. 174.
Dreitz, M., and Prince de Talleyrand, ii. 306.
Dresden, battle of, iii. 45.
Drogheda, Marquis of, his death, iii. 115. Notice of him, 115.
Drouet, Marshal, his death, iv. 349.
Drummond, Mr. E., shot, iv. 248.
Dubourg, Count, ii. 166. His death, 166.
Duchâtel, M., resigns, i. 300. In the Cabinet, ii. 69. Minister of the Interior, 83.
Duchesnois, Mademoiselle, the actress, her death, ii. 21.
Ducie, Lord, created Earl of Ducie, iii. 108.
Duclos, the assassin, iv. 151.
Ducros, Honoré, his trial, iv. 363.
Dudevant, Madame (Georges Sand), her character of Talleyrand quoted, ii. 92. Tendencies of her works, 174. Notice of her, iv. 356.
Dudley, Earl of, his insanity, i. 19. 22. His stay at Norwood, 139. His death, 167. His estate, 167. His opinion of Napoleon as a general, ii. 168. Anecdote of him and Louis XVIII., 171. His custom of soliloquising aloud, iii. 65.
Duelling, M. Mercier's motion for a penal enactment against, ii. 132.
Duels, i. 230. 236. 252 269. 276, 277. 281; ii. 104. 109. 312; iii. 6. 30. 42. 108. 130. 173. 203, 204. 208; iii. 224. 270. Law of the legislature of Mississippi respecting duels, 224.
Dufailly, M., and Louis Philippe, anecdote of, ii. 180.
Dulong, M., his fatal duel with General Bugeaud, i. 211.
Dumas, M. Alexandre, his "Henri III.," i. 6. His private bull from the Pope, ii. 365, 366. His "Kean," iii. 34.
Duncannon, Lord, appointed to the Home Office, i. 266. Made a peer, 266. Accepts the Woods and Forests, ii. 87. 166.
Duncombe, Thomas, rejected at Hertford, i. 120. Proposes to have an annual fair in Hyde Park, iv. 23.
Dundas, Lord, elevated to the Earldom of Zetland, iii 274.
Dunkirk, bisecular jubilee of, iii. 229.
Dupin, M., the elder, his oration, i. 80. Refuses to join Soult's cabinet, 90. Supports the ministry, 118. His weight as leader of the *tiers parti*, 169. Elected President of the Chamber, 271. His remarks on the destruction of the English houses of Parliament, 299. Appointed Minister of Marine, 301. Admiral de Rigny in his saloons, ii. 43. Retains his presidency and lowers his tone against the Government, 299. Sent for by the King, 321, 322. His speech to the King, iii. 100. Marshal Clausel's letter to him, 113. His remark on the Amnesty Bill, 190. Re-elected President, 342.
Dupin, M., Procureur-General, his speech on the opening of the Court of Cassation, iii. 61.
Dupont, M., the advocate, i. 207.
Dupperre, M., in the Cabinet, ii. 69. Minister of Marine, iv. 83.

Dupuytren, Baron, his death, ii. 31. His funeral, 34. His will, 34.
Durham, Earl of, i. 24. Appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, 57. 64. 71. Reported failure of his mission, 77. 80. Returns, 82. 90. Resigns his place, and made an Earl, 167, 168. Endeavours to conclude a commercial treaty with France, 220. Visits the prisons of Paris, 221. Lord Brougham's manœuvre to exclude him from the Cabinet, 237. Appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, ii. 148. 152. Sails for Constantinople, 191. Arrives in Greece, 226. And at Constantinople, 237. His *début* there, 238. Received by the Sultan, 239. Arrives at Odessa, 256. His interview with the Emperor Nicholas at Kieff, 268. His residence in Petersburg, iii. 60. Arrives in England, 220. Difficulty of disposing of him, 223. His return from Canada, 341. His death, iv. 33.
Durham, Dr. Van Mildert, Bishop of, his death, ii. 331.
Duvergier de Hauranne, M., his statement as to the condition of the French nation, iii. 168.

E ——, Madame d', and the Prince and Princesse de T——, ii. 289. 295.
East, convention for the settlement of the question in the, iv. 29. 33. Terms of the treaty, 40. Personification of the parties to the Eastern question, 46. Position of France respecting the, 29. *et seq.*
East India Company, banquet given by William IV. to the directors of the, i. 27. East India Company Charter, 39. 90. Proposed reform of the, by the Whigs, 111. Enumeration of the Whig proposals, 172.
Ebrington, Lord, his motion in the Commons, i. 29.
Education, calculation of the proportion of the inhabitants of various countries who are receiving the benefits of, ii. 176.
Eclipse of the sun, in 1836, ii. 365.
Ecole Polytechnique, dissolved by Louis Philippe, i. 48. Re-established, 55.
Effingham, Earl of, Lord Howard of Effingham created, iii. 108.
Egerton, Lord and Lady, iv. 41.
Egerton, Lord Francis (afterwards Earl of Ellesmere), i. 223.
Egglufstein, Count d', iii. 379.
Egglufstein, Madame, iii. 372.
Egremont, Earl of, his death, iii. 237.
Egypt, march of civilisation in, i. 20. The plague in, ii. 77. Establishment of a French experimental farm near Cairo, iii. 39. Determination of Mehemet Ali to declare his independence, 289. Revenue and forces of Egypt, 289. Luxury in the country, 291. Great battle between the Egyptians and Turks, 361.
Elbe, suspension of the tides in the, iii. 70.
Eldon, Lord, Lord Chancellor, his death, iii. 241. Notice of him, 241.
Elections of 1835, ii. 8. 10.
Elgin marbles, the, ii. 365.
Eliot, Lord, his private mission to Madrid, ii. 74. 90. Returns to Spain, 107.
Elisaldi, Don Pio, the Carlist, his death, iii. 48.
Elizabeth, Queen of England, Henri IV.'s remark on, iv. 97.
Ellenborough, Earl of, and the Reform Bill, i. 36. Recalled from India, iv. 377. 386. 402.
Ellesmere, Francis, Earl of, i. 76.
Ellice, Edward (secretary to the Treasury), i. 8. 11. Gazetted secretary at war, 177. His remark on the *doctrinaires*, 218. 219. Visits the prisons of Paris, 221. His opinion of the Melbourne Government, ii. 297. His private mission to the French Government, 352. Leaves for New York, 368. Returns home from Canada, iii. 49. In Paris, iv, 10.
Elliot, Admiral, and the Chinese war, iv. 54. Resigns his command, iv. 132.
Elliot, Lord, Irish secretary, iv. 198.
Elnbogen, iii. 292. Scenery at, 292.
Elphinstone, General, at Cabul, iv. 199.
Elysées, Champs, concerts in the, ii. 124.
Emigration to Canada and Van Diemen's Land, i. 22.
Enfans du regiment, iii. 346.
England, condition of, in 1832, i. 113. French opinion of the situation of, in 1835, ii 2. Contrasts between England and France, 157. Distress in England in 1837, iii. 170. Disturbances in 1842, iv. 221. 225.
English families in Paris, ii. 107. 309. 329. Necessitous English in, iii. 150. Travellers on the Continent, 298. Animosity of the lower orders in Paris against the English residents, iv. 41. 66.
Epée, Abbe de l', banquet in honour of, i. 307.
Epitaph in Munich, iv. 161.
Erla, Château of, the residence of Charles X., iii. 13.
Erlon, Count d', recalled from Algiers, ii. 173.
Ernano, General Count, ii. 319.
Ernest I., King of Hanover, ascends the throne, iii. 219. His public entry into his states, 221. Abolishes the Constitution of 1833, 226. His visit to England, iv. 270.
Errol, Earl of, i. 8.
Erskine, Lord, his visits to Oatlands, i. 146; iii. 192. His remarks on marriage, 192.
Erskine, Lord, iv. 334.
Escalante, General, defeated by Gomez, iii. 44.
Escars, the Duc d', his death, i. 141, 142.
Escott, Mr., defeated at Westminster, i. 187.
Espartero (Duke of Victory), in the Christino cause, iii. 73. Marches to Bilbao, 73. 89. Retires, 97. Defeats the Carlists and relieves Bilbao, 99. Marches with Col Evans against the Carlists, 137. Fails, 139. Defeats the Carlists at various points, 193. His dilatoriness, 261. Resigns his command, iv. 28. Heads a revolution, 57. His character, iv. 103. 239. 240. Made sole Regent of Spain, 149. Reduces the Junta of Barcelona to submission, 241. His failing influence, 272. Goes to England, 284.
Essex, Earl of, ii. 390.
Esterhazy, Prince Paul, i. 86. 233; ii. 35. 38; iii. 38.
Esterhazy, Albert, iv. 171.

Esterhazy, Prince Nicholas, his marriage, iv. 192.
Eu, Château d', iv. 284. Queen Victoria's visit, 286. 288. Incidents of the visit, 321.
Euphrates expedition, under Col. Chesney, ii. 31; iii. 21. Abandoned, 92.
Europe, French picture of the condition of, in 1835, ii. 11—13.
Evans, Colonel (now General Sir De Lacy), returned for Westminster, i. 187. His expedition into Spain, ii. 236. 311. Melancholy condition of his troops, 335; iii. 11. Driven back at Laserta, 33. Intrenched at St. Sebastian, 73. Mutiny among his troops, 96. Prepares for an attack on the Carlist lines, 118. Marches against them, 137. Fails, 139. Charged with want of military talent, 155.
Excelmans, General, iii. 242.
Exchange, the Royal, i. 165.
Exmouth, Admiral Lord, his death, and notice of him, i. 140.

Fagel, General, Dutch minister in Paris, ii. 382; iv. 38. 40. 280. 399.
Fain, Baron, ii. 38. His death, iii. 32.
Faithfull, returned for Brighton, i. 122. His speech in the House, 144.
Falck, Madame, iii. 281.
Falck, M., Dutch minister in London, iii. 281, 282.
Falconnet, the banker, his marriage, i. 135.
Fancourt, Major, his motion to abolish flogging in the army, i. 216.
Farinelli, the composer, his death, iii. 106.
Farquhar, Sir Thomas, his death, ii. 309.
Farren, Miss, the actress, i. 295.
Fay (or Volny), Leontine, the actress, ii. 27. Her romantic history, 27, 28.
Featherstonhaugh, Sir H., ii. 41.
Ferdinand, Emperor, of Austria, his coronation, iii. 35. His imbecility, 301. His visit to Venice, 324. Remarks of the Viennese on him, iv. 263. His imbecility, iv. 263.
Ferdinand, Prince of Saxe-Coburg. *See* Saxe-Coburg.
Ferdinand, Prince, son of the Queen of Portugal, born, iii. 234.
Ferdinand VII., King of Spain, his reported death, i. 87. Banishes Don Carlos from Madrid, 171. His death, 189. French expedition of 1823, ii. 189.
Fergussson, Mr., in Russia, iii. 89.
Fergusson, Mr. Cutlar, appointed Judge-Advocate-General, i. 248; iii. 249. His death, 341.
Fergusson, Mr., of Pitfour, iii. 207.
Ferney, sold by auction, iii. 106.
Ferrari, Count, iii. 211.
Ferronaye, Comte de la, i. 281.
Fesch, Cardinal, his death, iii. 351.
Feuchères, Madame, ii. 181. Louis Philippe's degrading correspondence with her, 279. Her history, 280. Her death, iv. 112.
Fieschi, the assassin, and his infernal machine, ii. 176. *et seq.* His victims, 181. His previous life, 184. Funeral of the slain, 185. Arrest of his supposed accomplices, 190. Detention of Madame Giordi, 190. Endeavours of the government to extort a confession from him, 223. Arrest of Pepin, 224. Fieschi's tranquillity, 247. His trial and that of his fellow-conspirators, 268. 277. 312. 316. 322. Letter from his counsel to the President of the Court, 277. Personal descriptions of Fieschi and his accomplices, 316—319. His mistress, Nina Lassave, 322. 324. Condemned to death, 324. Executed, 326. Dissection of his head, iv. 48.
Finguerlin, Mademoiselle, i. 275.
Finlater, temple of, at Carlsbad, iii. 281.
Fitz-Clarence, Lord Frederick, i. 106. Appointed Vice-constable of the Tower, 136. Resigns, 164.
Fitz-Clarence, Lord Adolphus, i. 30. Made Deputy-Adjutant-General, i. 62. Decorated by the King of Prussia, 62. His account of his reception, 65. Appointed Lord of the Bedchamber, 136. In Paris, ii. 24. 29. At the Tuileries, iv. 365. 393.
Fitzgerald, Mr. V., created Baron Fitzgerald of Desmond, ii. 8. In Paris, iii. 43. His death, 258.
Fitzharris, Lord (now Earl of Malmesbury), iii. 190. 216.
Fitzherbert, Mrs., her marriage with George IV., i. 299. 311; iii. 147. Her death, 146. Her funeral, 155. Her will, 155.
Fitz-James, Duc de, arrested, i. 54. Set at liberty, 79. Opposed to the alliance with England, ii. 378. His death, iii. 341.
Fitz-James, M. de (son of the Duke), imprisoned for riot, i. 224.
Fitzpatrick, General, ii. 41. Quoted, iii. 75. 105. 121.
Fitzroy, Lord James, death of, i. 269; iv. 177.
Fitzroy, Lord Charles, appointed Vice-Chamberlain, ii. 142; iv. 177.
Fitzsimon, Mr., made clerk of the hanaper, iii. 221.
Fizes, Dr., saying of, ii. 68.
Flahault, Madame de, i. 223; ii. 366. 390; iv. 20.
Flahault, M. le Comte de, i. 306. Death of his mother, ii. 351. Appointed first equerry to the Duke of Orleans, iii. 182. Notice of him, 182. His mission to Vienna, iv. 156.
Fleming, Admiral, his death, iv. 84.
Fleurs de lis, defaced from the French arms, ii. 147.
Florence, accident to the Appolino statue at, iv. 41.
Foley, Lord, i. 15. 68. Resigns his captaincy of the Gentlemen Pensioners, 31. His visits to Oatlands, 146. His death, 179. Notice of him, 179; ii. 379. Sale of his property, iii. 241.
Follett, Sir W., his speech on Lord J. Russell's Irish Church Reform motion, ii. 77. On the trial of ——, iii. 117.
Fondeville, Chevalier de, his account of the Revolution of July, ii. 38.
Fontainebleau, château of, i. 253, 254; ii. 382. Its history, i. 255. Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. at, 256. Visit of Louis Philippe to, 286; ii. 196.
Fontenelle, Madame de, ii. 390.
Forbes, Lady Adelaide and Lady Caroline, ii. 245.
Forbes, Viscount, ii. 245. His death, iii. 73. Notice of him, 73.

Force, the prison of La, iv. 383, 384.
Foreign Enlistment Bill suspended, ii. 132; iii. 211.
Forgery, ingenious mode of, i. 282.
Forrester, the Russian broker, iii. 24.
Forster, Lady Elizabeth (afterwards Duchess of Devonshire), iii. 106.
Fortune-telling, singular instances of, ii. 82. 84. Fortune-telling in Paris, 143. In India, 310.
Forum, the, of Rome, iii. 403.
Fouché, Duc d'Otranto, anecdote of, and Louis XVIII., ii. 63.
Foundling Hospital in Paris, account of, iii. 243.
Fouquet, the Surintendant, his story, iii. 101.
Fox, Charles James, ii. 41. His opinion of Lord Grey, iii. 6. His gaming propensities, 121. Talleyrand's remark on Fox, 181.
Fox, Henry, anecdote of, and Mrs. ——, iii. 10. And the American question, iv. 124. 134. Recalled, 334.
France, M. de, his sufferings in Algiers, iii. 186.
France, condition of, in 1832, i. 3. 7. 75. 108. 113. Attempt to make a commercial treaty with, 7. State of the press, 79. Junction of the French and English fleets, 89. 95. 99, 100. Large creation of peers, 92. Treaty between England and France, for the settlement of the Belgian question, 93. The Duke of Wellington's opinion on the union of England and France, 103, 104. The French army marched into Belgium, 105. 108. The bombardment of Antwerp commenced, 115. Surrender of the citadel, 126. Retirement of the French troops, 135. England and Austria duped by France, 168. Condition of, in 1833, 170. Appearance of the French troops in 1833, 197. Opinions respecting Louis Philippe's government, 213. Meetings on the Place de la Bourse in Paris, 215. State of the French peerage, 218. The American Indemnity Bill, 221; ii. 70. 258. Riots in Lyons and Paris, i. 222, 223. Concessions of slight duties on English articles, 243. The elections of 1834, 247, 250. Letter from the Minister of the Interior to an undecided voter, 250. Prosecutions against the press, 251. Pozzo di Borgo's description of the Frenchmen of 1834, 260. Excellence of the vintage of 1834, 288. Punishment of "Supplice de la Cale" in the French navy, 303. State of the French peerage in 1835, ii. 3. Unexpected demands of the Czar of Russia, 5. 10. 133. France menaced by America, 6. Annoyances suffered by Protestants in France, 54. French expedition into Spain in 1823, 55. Unstable condition of France, 71. Departure of the American ambassador, 102. Proposed French intervention, 115. French feeling in 1835, 127. State of the Church in France before and since the Revolution, 129. Contrasts between England and France, 157. Character and tendencies of modern French literature, 173—175. Fieschi's plot, 177. *et seq.* Difficulties presented by the state of the army, 251. Departure of the American Consul, 258, 259. Continuation of the State Trials, 261. State of religion in France, 296. Message of the President of the United States, 299. Servility of the French government, 299. Little of high character amongst the ministers, 311. Resignation of ministers, 315. Recommendation of the American President to shut American ports against French shipping, 321. Acceptance by America of the mediation of England, 334. Refusal of France to execute the provisions of the Quadruple Treaty, 343. Votes for the secret service money carried, 344. Lord G—— ordered to sound the government as to its feelings towards Russia, 348. Traits of French manners, 374. Unsettled state of the French throne, 375. Existence of corruption from the King down to the lowest *commis*, 385. Dissensions with the Swiss cantons, iii. 38. Amnesties for political prisoners, 39. State of the vineyards in 1836, 39. Attempted insurrections at Strasbourg and Vendôme, 50. Death-punishment seldom inflicted on murderers in France, 62. Death of Charles X., 68. Length of the lives of the kings of the Capetian race, 70. 71. Partiality of justice in France, 78. Disasters in Algiers, 93. Medley of persons in the Club in Paris, 95. *Projet de loi* as to non-revelation of conspiracy, &c., 112. State of the country in 1837, 114. 136. 138. Law prohibiting the sale or possession of pocket pistols, 127. Project for a *disjunctive* law, 132. The project rejected, 133. Report of the committee on the disasters in Algiers, 142. The French the creatures of impulse, 144. M. Cormenin's exposé of the Civil List, 179. Amnesty Bill, 182. 189. The weather of 1837, 197. Marriage of the Duke of Orleans, 209. Attempt to assassinate the King, 218. Extraordinary mixture of high and low sentiments in the French people, 231. The Secret Service Money Bill, in the Deputies, carried, 250. Resignation of Count Molé, 343. A provisional ministry formed, 344. Discontent amongst the people, 345. The children called *enfans du regiment*, 346. Frequency of robberies and murders, 347. Soult's ministry, 348. Riot in the streets, 348. Trial of the rioters, 354. Drought of 1840, iv. 11. Removal of the remains of Napoleon to France, 13, 14. Reform banquets forbidden, 21. Difficulties of the Eastern question, 29. *et seq.* Dissolution of the French alliance, 45. Soult's new ministry, 83. Inclination of the French for war, 83. Inundations of 1840, 87, 88. 91. Harmlessness of France, 92. Armed preparations, 112. Coldness between the Cabinets of France and England, 122. Condition of the government in 1841, 128, 129. Disarmament, 131. Disturbances at Marseilles, 140. Her prosperity in 1841, 168. Growing dislike towards England, 201. The Regency Bill carried, 222. The proposed customs' union, 229. 235. 238, 239. 241. And the right of search treaty, 241. State of the country in 1842, 245—247. Legal tyranny in, 354—356. The troops tampered with, 374.
Francesca, Donna (wife of Don Carlos), her death, i. 276.

Francis II., Emperor of Austria, his death, ii. 61.
Frankfort, insurrection among the students of, i. 177.
Franklin, Benjamin, his remark respecting convicts, ii. 192.
Fraser, T. A., Esq., of Lovat, created Baron Lovat, iii. 108.
Frederica-Dorothea, Queen of Sweden, anecdote of, iii. 198. Her death, 199.
Frederick-Augustus III., King of Saxony, ii. 383.
Frederick-William IV., King of Prussia, Prince Pozzo di Borgo's opinion of him when Prince Royal, i. 193. Visits England, iv. 188.
Freeling, Sir Francis, his death, iii 14.
Freiri, José, the Portuguese minister, murdered, iii. 74.
Fremantle, General, iv. 204.
Fremond, Madame, murder of, ii. 310.
Frisell, Miss Eliza, Chateaubriand's lines on the death of, i. 56.
Fullerton, Lady Georgina, iv. 110.
Funchal, Count, Don Pedro's ambassador in London, i. 60. His death, 204.
Funds, condition of the, in England, France, and Spain, in 1835, ii. 119.

G——, Captain, and the Jordaens, iii. 2.
G——, his account of the state of Ireland, i. 139. Of London society in 1835, ii. 132. And of Pozzi di Borgo and the Duke of Wellington, 144. And the "Caroline" affair, iv. 133.
G——, Madame de, ii. 196.
G——, Lord and Lady, ii. 201. Death of his father, 201.
G——, Sir H., his death and will, iii. 190, 191.
Galway, ii. 41.
"Gamins de Paris," ii. 353. In the Revolution of 1830, 353; iv. 69.
Gaming in London in 1835, ii. 132. —— detected cheating at Graham's, iii. 32. 75. Graham's club, 77. Mr. Spurrier, 77.
Gaming at Rio, 77. The Faro bank at Brookes's, 82. Watier's club, 85. In Paris, iv. 212.
Garcia, Serjeant, the chief of the insurrection at S. Ildefonso, iii. 124.
Garde, M. de la, ii. 353.
Gardner, Lord, his marriage, ii. 261. In Paris, 311.
Garnerin, Mademoiselle, the aeronaut, iii. 226.
Garrick's Head, mock trials at the, iv. 198.
Gasparin, M., and the provisional ministry, iii. 344.
Gasparoni, the brigand, iii. 366. 395.
Gauls, old medal of the, found, ii. 19.
Gauthier, Colonel, killed, iv. 125.
Gay, Madame Sophie, iv. 258.
Geese, instance of their longevity, ii. 178.
Genlis, Madame de, her tomb, iv. 163.
Genoa, coast of, iii. 362. City of, 363.
Gentilly, the Marchese, iii. 374.
Gentlemen Pensioners, the band of, i. 31.
George's Hall, St., at Windsor Castle, i. 73.
George IV., his Chinese fishing-temple, i. 73. His mimicry, 91, 92. His marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert, 399. His visits to Devonshire House, ii. 40. His intimacy with Beau Brummell, 207. His visits to Brighton, 379. His antipathy to Earl Grey, iii. 7. His confidants, 55. His patronage of Newmarket, 55. Williams, the jeweller, 55. His occupation of the Grange, 56. His visits to Manchester House, 56. His latter years at Windsor, 57. His taste, 57. His delusions, 58. His love of life, 58. His death-bed, 59. Anecdote of his sense of religious feeling, 59. His autograph letter to the Duke of Wellington, iv. 203.
Gérard, Marshal, leads an army into Belgium, i. 105. 110. Besieges Antwerp, 115. 119. His proposal to abandon the siege of the citadel and occupy the city, 120. Calls up the reserve, 124. Capitulation of the garrison, 126. Appointed President of the Council and Minister at War, 264. Resigns, 298. His plan for suppressing street riots, iv. 86.
Gerard, Baron, the French painter, his death, iii. 102.
Germaine, Lord George, his death, ii. 378.
Ghent, Convent at, iv. 211. Cathedral of, 211.
Giles, St., winner of the Derby stakes, i. 47.
Giordi, Madame, detention of, ii. 190.
Girardin, General, iii. 35.
Girardin, Madame la Comtesse de, ii. 359; iii. 35.
Girardin, M. Emile de, kills M. Armand Carrel in a duel, i. 133; iii. 16.
Girardin, Count, and the orderly, iv. 240.
Giraud, M., the deputy, ii. 308.
Gisors, town of, iii. 218.
Gisquet, M., charged with incapacity, ii. 193.
Glasson, M., i. 3.
Glenelg, Lord. (*See* Grant, Right Hon. Charles.) Sir W. Molesworth's motion for impeaching him, iii. 250.
Glengall, Earl of, i. 68. 110. 112. 271. 277; ii. 85. His account of the state of Ireland, i. 134. His house in Paris, 223; iv. 141.
Glengall, Dowager Countess of, her death, ii. 361. Notice of her, 361.
Gloucester, Mary, Duchess of, i. 308.
Gloucester, William, Duke of, i. 308. His death, 308. At the fire at St. James's Palace, 370
Glucksberg, M. de, French ambassador in Madrid, iv. 249.
Gobelet, the Belgian minister to Berlin, i. 75. Refusal at Berlin to receive him, 227. 236.
"God save the King," origin of, the melody of, i. 287.
Goderich, Lord, made Lord Privy Seal, i. 174. His removal from the Colonial Secretaryship, 175. Made Earl of Ripon, 178.
Godoy, Don Manuel, Prince of Peace, ii. 225.
Goethe, his death, i. 88.
Goldsmith, Miss, married to Lord Lyndhurst, iii. 229.
Gomez, General, defeats Escalante and the Christinos, iii. 44. His continued successes, 67. 97. Taken prisoner, 118.
Gontant, Duchesse de, iii. 262.
Goodricke, Sir Harry, his death, i. 189. His will, ii. 43.
Goodricke, Francis Holyoake, created a

baronet, ii. 43. Returned for Staffordshire, 119.
Gordon, Sir Robert, ambassador at Vienna, iv. 181.
Gordon, Captain, M. P., i. 303.
Gordon, Duchess of, ii. 372.
Gordon, Duke of, his death, ii. 371. Notice of him, 372, 373.
Gotelin, M., French missionary, put to death at Cochin China, ii. 9.
Gough, Mr., and the political unions, i. 182.
Goujon, Jean, his carvings, iv. 370.
Goulburn, Mr., Secretary for the Home Department, i. 311.
Gourieff, Count, iii. 373.
Gourieff, Countess, notice of, iii. 371.
Gower, Lord Francis Leveson (afterwards Earl of Ellesmere), i. 76.
Grabowsky, Count, at Carlsbad, iii. 294.
Grafton, Duke of, obtains the Blue Riband, i. 307.
Graham, Sir James, his conversation with Admiral Cockburn, i. 118. At the debate on the Corn Laws, 216 Averse to the spoliation of the Irish Church, 236. 239. Resigns his seat in the Cabinet, 239. His hostility to the Duke's Government, ii. 14. His speech on the question of Speaker, 45. And on Lord J. Russell's Irish Church Reform motion, 76. His talents in the House of Commons, iii. 118. 207. And the Post Office, iv. 413.
Graham, Lady Georgiana (afterwards Countess of Winchelsea), iii. 76.
Graham, Lord, his marriage, iii. 33.
Gramont, Count de, ii. 41.
Gramont, Duc de, ii. 40. 163. Notices of him ; 227, iii. 29. His death, 29.
Gramont, Auguste de, his marriage, iv. 401.
Granard, Lord, and family, ii. 245. His death, iii. 214.
Grant, Miss, runs off with Brinsley Sheridan, ii. 112.
Grant, General Sir William Keir, i. 140.
Grant, Sir Colquhoun, ii. 112.
Grant, Right Hon. Charles (now Lord Glenelg), his correspondence with the chairman of the East India Company, i. 172. Proposed for Governor-General of India, 290. Refused, 290. Created Lord Glenelg, ii. 87. 105. Appointed Colonial Secretary, 87.
Grant, Robert, and the emancipation of the Jews, i. 179. Appointed Governor of Bombay, 248.
Grant, Sir W. Keir, iii. 41, 42.
Grant, Sir Alexander, i. 110. His anecdote of a Scotch marriage, 126. And of Sir Robert Peel, 127.
Granville, Lord, i. 24. Sent as ambassador to Paris, 48. 203. Resigns, 305. Reappointed ambassador to Paris, ii. 89. 109. Arrives in Paris, 121. Gives a grand dinner to the Princes of Saxe-Coburg, 384. Leaves Paris for a time, iii. 10. Returns, 90. His ball at the Embassy, 351. Attacked by illness, iv. 139. Recovers, 143. 156. 160.
Granville, Lady, i. 306 ; ii. 121 ; iii. 4.
Greece, conference on the affairs of, i. 29. The Greek loan, 29. 97. Otho's acceptance of the throne of Greece, 57. Factions and rebellion in, ii. 346. Financial difficulties in, iv. 260. 324. Revolution in, 324. 327. 332.
Green, Mr., his balloon voyage to Nassau, iii. 68.
Greenacre, the murderer, executed, iii. 175.
Greenwich, dinners at, i. 68.
Greenwood, Mr. (of the firm of Cox and Greenwood), his death, i. 8. His character, 8.
Greffulhe, Mr., the elder, his death, ii. 377.
Greffulhe, Mr., i. 5. 7. 37 ; ii. 38. 313. 359. 371.
Grégoire, the Abbé, his will, ii. 36.
Grenada, mutiny of the slaves in, i. 282.
Grenville, Lord, his death, i. 210.
Gresley, Sir Roger, his death, iii. 235.
Gretna Green, ii. 367.
Greville, Charles, Esq., his death, i. 76. Personal notice of him, 76, 77. His visits to Oatlands, 146. A favourite with the Duke of York, 153.
Greville, C., Esq., i. 5. 265 ; iii. 26. 106. 111, 112. Dines with Prince Talleyrand, 110.
Greville, Henry, Esq., i. 301. Appointed *attaché* to the English Embassy in Paris, ii. 85. Resigns, iv. 362.
Greville, Major General Sir Charles, his death, iii. 90.
Greville, Algernon, Esq., ii. 75. 77.
Greville, Mrs. Algernon, ii. 75.
Greville, Mr. Fulke, his death, iii. 110.
Greville, Lady Charlotte, iii. 351.
Greville, Lady Caroline, iii. 380.
Grey, Mr. (afterwards Earl Grey), notice of, iv. 51.
Grey, Earl, and the Reform Bill, i. 3. Permitted to create peers, 3. Determined to enforce the Tithe question in Ireland, 12. Recants, 12. Attacked in the House by the Duke of W ——, 15. Government beaten in committee on the Reform Bill, 27. His resignation, 28. Unpopularity of his administration, 78. Animadversions of the London newspaper press, 78. Refuses Mr. Manners Sutton his peerage, 89. Appoints Colonel Caradoc commissioner to the French army in Belgium, 106. Effects of his policy, 111. His alarm at the progress of Radicalism, 123. Publication of M. Van Zuylen's correspondence with him, 124. His coercive measures for Ireland, 161. 239 Removes Lord Goderich from the colonies, 175. Refuses to lay on a property tax, 183 His difficulties, 183. And humiliating position, 238. His government appointments, 248. His resignation, 263. Refuses the Privy Seal, 266. Dinner given to him at Edinburgh, 278. Nearly joins the Tories in 1827, iii. 6. Prime minister in 1830, 7.
Grey, Earl de, First Lord of the Admiralty in Sir R. Peel's administration, i. 312. Viceroy of Ireland, iv. 198.
Greyhounds, value of, in Russia, iii. 342.
Grignan, agricultural meeting at, ii. 125.
Grisi, Mad., the singer, attempt to assassinate her, ii. 314. Her *soi-disant* husband's duel with Lord ——, iii. 270. And the Duke of Wellington, iv. 311.
Grosvenor, Lord Robert, iii. 337.
Grosvenor, Lady Robert, iii 337.
Grote, Mr., his motions on the ballot, i. 159 ; ii. 123 ; iii. 135.

Guadaloupe, earthquake at, iv. 255.
Guebriac, Madame de, her notions of England, iii. 196.
Gueneau de Massy, M., iii. 4.
Guernon de Ranville, M., his imprisonment at Ham, i. 169. 297; ii. 201. 246. His liberation, iii. 76.
Guerrera, M., iii. 376.
Guerrera, Madame, iii. 372. 376.
Guibois, M., arrested, i. 101.
Guiche, Duc de, i. 84, 85. 319; ii. 88. 376; iii 30. Recollections of him and of his family, ii. 40, 41. Tries homœopathy, 65. Endeavours to regain the Château de Blaye, 77. 276. Notice of his father, the Duc de Grammont, 227. Loses his cause, 296, 297.
Guiche, Duchesse de, i. 41. 313. 319; ii. 40. 77. 88. 376. Curious prediction of Mademoiselle Lenormand, 82. The Duchess's anecdotes, 121.
Guillon, the Abbé, his book against suicide, ii. 302. Answer to his work, quoted, 302.
Guisquet, M., Prefect of Paris, iii. 40.
Guizot, M., resigns, i. 300. In the Cabinet, ii. 69. His influence in the Chamber, 335. Appointed Minister of Public Instruction, iii. 31. His dissensions with Count Molé, 144. Recalled from England, iv. 35. Returns to London, 51. His dislike of Thiers, 54. M. Thiers's letter to him, 70. 74. Returns to France, 79. Minister for Foreign Affairs, 83. His details of the negotiations on the Eastern Question, iv. 100. Tottering state of his ministry, 118. 194. In favour of the Fortification Bill, 136. Attacked by M. Thiers, 142. At his wits' ends, 217. 220. 252. Averse to the Customs' union with Belgium, 235. The Spanish marriages, 274. His speech on his foreign policy, 342. Attacked in the Chambers, 353. 366. His letter to Lord John Russell, 443.
Gully, Mr., the prize-fighter, returned for Pontefract, i. 122. Presented at the *levee*, ii. 345, 346.
Gunning, Dr., ii. 73.
Gurowski, M., and the Infanta of Spain, iv. 148, 149.
Gurwood, Colonel, i. 94. On a private mission to Spain, ii. 74. Returns to Paris, 107. His "Despatches of the Duke of Wellington," iv. 203. And the somnambule in Paris, 227.
Gustaveson, General, son of the ex-King of Sweden, ii. 220; iii. 118.
Gustavus IV., ex-King of Sweden, his death, iii. 117. Anecdote of his Queen and Bernadotte, 198.
Gymnase Théâtre, ii. 363.

Haber, M., prosecution of, i. 298.
Haddington, Earl of, and the Reform Bill, i. 3. Appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, i. 319.
Hague, diving-bell constructed for the, i. 22.
Hahnemann, Dr., and homœopathy, ii. 65.
Halford, Sir H., Bart., i. 20.
Ham, the royalist prisoners of, i. 169. 297; ii. 201. 257. 348. Endeavours made to obtain alleviation of their fate, 243. Their bad health, 246. Rumours of their liberation, iii. 38. Release of some of the prisoners, 42.
Hamburgh, great fire at, iv. 205.
Hamelin, Madame, and the French funds, ii. 58.
Hamilton, Duke of, his hospitality to the Court of Charles X., ii. 140. Made a Knight of the Garter, 319. Gains a trial in Paris, iii. 238.
Hammersley's bank, stoppage of, iv. 64.
Hanbury, William, created Baron Bateman, iii. 108.
Hans, M., his fatal duel with M. Prestat, iii. 173, 174.
Harcourt, Lady Elizabeth, her death, iii. 314.
Hardinge, Sir H. (afterwards Lord), i. 304. His motion on the Spanish interference, iii. 163. Sent to India as Governor-general, iv. 402.
Hardwicke, Earl of, his death, i. 305.
Hare, ——, ii. 41.
Harewood, Lord, his collection of old china, iii. 184.
Harford, Lord, ii. 74.
Harispe, General, iii. 27.
Harrison, General, President of the United States, his death, iv. 146.
Harrowby, Lord, and the Reform Bill, i. 3. 18.
Hartig, Count, governor of Milan, iii. 337, 338.
Hastings, Lady Flora, iii. 350. Her death, 355.
Hatherton, Lord, title of, created, ii. 105.
Haussez, Count d', i. 227.
Hautpoul, Countess d', iii. 182.
Haxo, General, his death, iii. 272.
Hay, Lord John, iv. 287.
Haydon, B. R., his picture of Napoleon at St. Helena, i. 31.
Heaton Park races, ii. 379.
Helena, Princess, of Mecklenburg, accepts the hand of the Duc d'Orleans, iii. 146. 160. 169. 179. Arrives at Potsdam, 196. And at Fontainebleau, 209. Her marriage, 209. Her remark at Potsdam, 211. Makes her public entry into Paris, 212.
"Herald" newspaper, the, and the Grey ministry, i. 78.
Herbelé, Mademoiselle, marriage of, i. 135.
Herculaneum, remains of, iii. 378.
Hermani taken by the Christinos, iii. 191.
Hermann, M., resigns, i. 300.
Hermitage, the, of Rousseau, ii. 200.
Hernandez, M., the Spanish minister, and M. Guizot, iv. 248.
Herries, Mr., i. 110. 112.
Herschel, Mr. (now Sir John), American hoax on his discoveries in the moon, ii. 343. His discoveries at the Cape of Good Hope, 344.
Hertford, Dowager Marchioness of, her death, i. 224. Notice of, 224. *note*.
Hertford, Marquess of, i. 6. 13. 61. 135; ii. 235. 362. And the American funds, i. 50. Visit to his seat at Sudbourne, 86. His visits to Oatlands, 146. Returns to London, ii. 77. At Paris, 223. Goes to Milan, iii. 49. 164. Returns to Paris, 231. 251. At Milan, ill, 324. 331. 336. Recovers, 338. In Paris, 344. At Avignon, 421. His illness, iv. 40. Returns to Paris, iv. 114. Ill in London, 189. 194. His death, 194.

Depredations of his valet Suisse, 199. His trial, 208.
Hesse, Captain, his fatal duel with Count Léon, i. 17.
Hesse Cassel, Prince of, and the Landgravine of Rothenburg, ii. 5. 9. 142.
Hesse Rothenburg, Landgravine of, ii. 5. 9. 142.
Heytesbury, Lord, appointed Governor-General of India, ii. 24. His appointment rescinded, 104.
Heytesbury, Lady, i. 27.
Heytesbury, Lord, ambassador to St. Petersburg, i. 71. 80.
Hill, Lord, i. 106.
Hill, Lord Arthur, becomes Baron Sandys, iii. 23.
Hill, Lord W., killed, iv. 364.
Hobhouse, Mr. (brother of Sir J. C.), defeated at Warwick, iii. 29.
Hobhouse, Sir John Cam (now Lord Broughton), appointed Secretary at War, i. 9. And Secretary for Ireland, 174. Resigns his place and his seat, 184. Defeated at Westminster, 187. Appointed to the Woods and Forests, 266. Elected for Nottingham, 270. His speech on the Opposition, ii. 77. Appointed to the Indian Board, 87.
Hofer, Andrew, his tomb, iii. 299.
Hogguer, M. d', iii. 291.
Hogguer, Madame d', iii. 286. 291.
Hohenlohe, Prince, and his prophecies, iv. 89.
Holland, King of, his marriage with the Countess d'Oultremont, iv. 131.
Holland, Lady, i. 300.
Holland, Lord, Talleyrand's remarks on, i. 300. Appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, ii. 87. His death, iv. 78. Notice of him, 78. His character, written by a friend, 81. His lines found on his dressing table, 87.
Holland, Conference for settling the affairs of, i. 1. 3, 4. 19. 23. 26. 60. Determination of the King to hold Antwerp, 57. Second Conference, 76. Refusal of Holland to obey the mandates of the Conference, 83. 88. Meeting of the London merchants to petition against the war with Holland, 102. 104. Capture of Dutch merchantmen, 107. Gales in, iii. 88. Resumption of the Conferences, 260. Abdication of the King of Holland, iv. 65. 67.
Holmes, Billy, the whipper-in, iv. 380.
Holmes, Mr., his joke on Mr. Morrison in the House of Commons, i. 11. At the Carlton Club, 110.
Homburg, Princess of, iii. 41.
Homœopathic system of medicine, ii. 65.
Honfleur, iv. 165. 167.
Hong Kong, ceded to Great Britain, iv. 237.
Hong merchants, Lord Napier's quarrel with, ii. 27. 29.
Honour, Legion of, punishment for illegally wearing the riband of, iii. 267.
Hook, Theodore, i. 89. 110. 112. His death, iv. 172.
Hooton Hall, iv. 187.
Hope, Mr. (son of General Sir A. Hope), his death, ii. 90.
Hope, Mr., M.P. for Gloucester, i. 177.
Hope, Mr., i. 169.
Hope, Mrs., married to Lord Beresford, i. 112.
Hôpital, the Chancelier de l', M. Dupin's speech on, iii. 61. His Latin epistles quoted, 61.
Hopetoun, Earl of, his death, iv. 256.
Horn, Counts, i. 136.
Horseflesh of Montfaucon, iv. 390.
Hortense, la Reine (Duchess of St. Leu), in France, iii. 67. Ordered to quit Viry, 75. Attempt to seize her papers, 76. Her illness at Arenenberg, 224. Her relic of Napoleon, 225. Her death, 234.
Hotham, Admiral Sir Henry, his death, i. 185.
Houston, General Sir W., his death, iv. 201.
Howard, F., appointed attaché to the English mission at Petersburg, ii. 166.
Howard, Lord, of Effingham, created Earl of Effingham, iii. 108.
Howard, Mr. Humphry, his duel with Earl Barrymore, iii. 203.
Howard, William, i. 272; iii. 373.
Howden, Lord, i. 106.
Howe, Countess, her death, iii. 49. Anecdote of her and Queen Adelaide, 51.
Howe, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, i. 86. 117.
Howick, Lord, appointed Under Secretary for the Home Department, i. 210. Accepts the Secretaryship at War, ii. 87.
Howick, Lord, his marriage, i. 61. On Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, iv. 15.
Hubbard, Mr., and the sulphur mines of Sicily, iii. 374.
Hubert, his plot against the life of the King, iii. 238. Trial and sentences of him and his accomplices, 267.
Hugel, Baron, at Venice, iii. 321.
Hughes, Ball, his house at Enghien, ii. 200. 355. His game at tennis, iv. 5. His country house in France, 147.
Hughes, Miss, her marriage, ii. 261.
Hugo, M. Victor, his talents, ii. 142. English opinion of his works, quoted, 149—152. His tragedy of "Angelo," 352. His "Chants du Crepuscle," quoted, 359.
"Huguenots, Les," production of the opera of, ii 334.
Humann, M., in the Cabinet, ii. 69. His difficulties, 250. His allusion to the reduction of the 5 per cents, 308. Resigns, 309. His perplexity, iv. 111. 113. 125. 138. His death, 202.
Humboldt, Baron Charles W., his death, ii. 85.
Hume, Joseph, i. 34. 144. 179. His quarrel with Mr. Horatio Ross, 34—36. Proposes Mr. Littleton as Speaker, 144. Visits Paris, 206. His motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws, 216. His vexatious questions in the House, ii. 59. His inconsistency and virulence, 72. Compelled to apologise to Sir R. Peel, 72. His speech at the British Coffee House, 90. His motion on the Orange lodges, 332. Rejected at Middlesex, iii. 229. Hooted in the streets, 277.
Hummelauer, M., iv. 395.
Hungarian Diet, description of the, iv. 328.
Hunloke, Lady, i. 223.
Hunt, Mr. Henry, rejected at Preston, i. 122. His death, ii. 39.

Hunt, Mr. and Mrs., shot near Naples, iii. 383.
Hunter, Mrs. Orby, her death, i. 211.
Huntley, Marquis of, the Earl of Aboyne succeeds to the, ii. 371.
Hussier, L., the murderer, ii. 310.
Hutchinson, Captain, iii. 47.
Hyde de Neuville, liberated from arrest, i. 59.

Ibrahim Pasha, defeats the Turks at the battle of Konieh, i. 140. Concludes a truce with the Sultan, 156. Marches again, 176. Retires into Asia, 188. Removes at the approach of the plague, ii. 77. Purchases the state carriage of Charles X., iii. 291. Said to have been defeated at Beyrout, 66. 70.
Ierlsky, Count, his failure, ii. 299.
Ildefonso, S., military insurrection at, iii. 27.
Imperiali, the Marchese, iii. 374.
Import and export trade of England, torpor of, in 1832, i. 19.
Income Tax, Sir Robert Peel's, iv. 198, 199, 200.
Inchatzkoi, Prince, his duel with Count Tolstoi, i. 76.
Infernal machine, the, of Fieschi, ii. 176. *et seq.* That of the watchmaker of Senlis, 198.
Influenza, first appearance of the, i. 177. Deaths in England from, in 1837, iii. 110. 112.
Ingestre, Viscount, returned for Hertford, i. 121.
Ingleby, Sir W., and the malt tax, i. 182.
Innsbruck, visit to, iii. 298.
Insurance, fire, the first company established in Paris, ii. 346.
Inundations in France, iv. 96. 98.
Invalides, Hôtel des, iii. 21.
Ionian Islands, Lord Nugent appointed Lord Commissioner to the, i. 61.
Irby, ——, i. 6.
Ireland, the Tithe question in, i. 12. State of the country in 1831, 53. 136. Cholera in, 75. Combination for the non-payment of rent, 76. Irritation of the Protestants of, against the Grey ministry, 126. Condition of, at the beginning of 1833, 134. 139. Severe measures meditated by the Government, 135. Government of Lord Anglesey, 158. The Irish Church Reform Bill passed, 159. The Irish Coercion Bill, 161. 164. 166. 265, 266. Run for gold in Ireland, 168. The county of Kilkenny placed under martial law, 176. O'Connell's motion for a Repeal of the Union, 227. Mr. Ward's motion on the Irish Church, 236. 238. 261. The Duke of Buccleuch appointed Viceroy, 312. Condition of Ireland at end of 1834, 319, 320. Lord John Russell's motion on Irish Church Reform, ii. 74. The motion adjourned, 75. The Irish Tithe Bill, 146. 176. 195, 196. Lord Alvanley's pamphlet on, iv. 184. Gloomy appearance of, 334.
Irish Arms Bill, iv. 262.
Irish Church Reform Bill, i. 159. Debate on, 239. Appropriation Clause rejected, iii. 20, 21. 23.
Irish Municipal Reform Bill, passed the Commons, ii. 336. Rejected by the Lords, 355. 367. Refusal of the Lords to accept the Commons' alterations, 382. Again rejected by the Lords, iii. 4. A division in its favour in the Commons, 127. Carried in the Commons, 159. Second reading in the Lords, 170. The discussion on Committee postponed, 180.
Irish Reform Bill, i. 51.
Irish Registration Bill, Lord Stanley's, iv. 15. 18. 20. 146, 147.
Irish Tithe Bill, i. 270, 271.
Iron Mask, Man with the, Jacob's book on the, iii. 101.
Irribarren, General, his death, iii. 210.
Irun, taken by the Christinos, iii. 193.
Irving, Rev. E., of the unknown tongues, ii. 61.
Isabella II., Queen of Spain, her accession, i. 189. Her measures for securing tranquillity, 203. Civil war in her dominions, 209. English proposal to marry her to the son of Don Carlos, ii. 39. Her weak mind, 384. Her majority declared, iv. 282. Unmanageable, 337.
Isabelle, origin of the colour so called, iii. 25.
Ischann, the Swiss minister, i. 300.
Isidore, M., the Queen's coiffeur, iv. 298.
"Israel in Egypt," oratorio of, at Covent Garden Theatre, i. 170.
Isturitz, M., appointed minister at Madrid, ii. 367. Dissolves the Cortes, 371. Resigns, iii. 28.
Italy, frequency of poisonings in, i. 216. Cholera in, ii. 189. 224; iii. 22. 26. Suwarroff in, ii 231.

Jablonowsky, Prince, his residence at Venice, iii. 309.
Jacard, Father, his sufferings in Cochin China, ii. 9.
Jackson, President of the United States, i. 138, 139. His threats against France, ii. 6. His exposition of the case against France, 72. His message, 299. Recommends the shutting of American ports against French shipping, 321. His measures for collecting a gold currency from Europe, 158.
Jadin, the murderer, iii. 279.
Jamaica, insurrection of slaves in, i. 14. 282. The Jamaica packet stopped from sailing, 159. The governor assailed, 176. Re-establishment of order, ii. 36. 80.
James I., his character, iv. 316.
James II., his letters to his son, ii. 50.
James III., his character, ii. 50. His death, 51.
Janin, M. Jules, his life of Lord Byron, ii. 32.
Jaquemard, the convict, iii. 18.
Jardin des Plantes, the, iii. 33. 196.
Jaubert, M., iii. 190.
Jaucourt, M. de, and Talleyrand, anecdote of, ii 364.
Jauge, M., and the Carlists in France, i. 275. His prosecution declared null and void, 298.
Jena, H. Vernet's picture of the battle of, ii. 199.
Jerningham, Mrs., iii. 155.
Jersey, Lady, and Queen Caroline, iii. 53.
Jersey, Lady, iii. 35.

Jersey, Lord, i. 24. 305; ii. 204. Lord Chamberlain in Sir R. Peel's administration, i. 311. His "Middleton" wins the Derby, 368. At the Brighton Races, 380. At the coronation at Prague, iii. 35.
Jessier, M., his soundings and observations on the coast of the Black Sea, ii. 165.
Jews, bill for the emancipation of the, i. 179.
Jockey Club, the, i. 33. 36.
Johannisberg, proposed congress at, ii. 381.
"John Bull" newspaper, i. 89. 178.
Johnson, Dr. Samuel, and his morbid apprehensions, ii. 114.
Joint Stock Banks, folly of, iii. 156.
Joinville, Prince de, iv. 14. His desire for war, 201. His marriage, 262. 277. His visit to England, 285. His conversation with the old naval officer, 375, 376. His pamphlet on the French navy, 391.
Joinville, Princesse de, iv. 277.
Jones, the Boy, in Buckingham Palace, iv. 136.
Jones, Major, of the engineers, and Antwerp citadel, i. 125.
Jordaens, anecdote of a picture by, iii. 2.
Jourdain, the dinner swindler, ii, 144.
Jouy, Château de, ii. 25.
"Juif Errant," the piece so called, ii. 28.
July, Three Days of, commemoration of the, i. 368; iii. 19; iv. 30. Exhumation of the bodies of the heroes of July, 30. 32.
Jumilhac, Marquis de, iii. 377. 379.
Junot, Marshal, his picture at Versailles, ii. 255. Anecdote of him, 354. His death, 354. Beaten by Wellington, iv. 311, 312.
Junot, Mademoiselle, ii. 174.
Jury, French law on trial by, passed, ii. 203.

Kalish, camp at, ii. 220. Broken up, 225.
Kalkbrenner, the pianist, ii. 250.
Kamieneek, siege of, ii. 23.
Karr, Alphonse, his duel with Count Walewski, iv. 19. His remark on Louis Philippe, 90.
Keatinge, Mr. and the Duke of York, anecdote of, i. 152.
Keitringen, watering place of, iii. 282.
Kemble, Charles, iii. 281. And his daughter, 282. 288.
Kemble, Miss Fanny, at Covent Garden Theatre, i. 6. Her letter from the United States, ii. 249.
Kempsey Ash, seat of, i. 88.
Kensington Palace, ii. 373.
Kent, Duchess of, at Ramsgate, ii, 227. At Kensington Palace, 373. 382. Her correspondence with William IV., iii. 207. In Paris, iv. 372.
Keppel, General Sir W., his death, i. 308. Notice of him, 309.
Keralio, M., his memorandum on the character of Napoleon Bonaparte, i. 285.
Kergolay, Count, his trial, i. 212. Acquitted, 212.
Kerry, Lord, his death, iii. 31.
Kerslabie, Mademoiselle, arrested, i. 101.
Kilkenny, placed under martial law, i. 177.
King, Admiral Sir Richard, his death, i. 271.
King, John Harcourt, Esq., i. 198. 298. 302; ii. 65. 79. His illness, 115. His singular death, 117. Notice of him, 117.
Kingston, Earl of, his excesses and death, iii. 206.
Kintore, Baron, title of, created, iii. 274.
Kisseleff, M. de, iv. 42. 94. 99. 211.
Kisseleff, Madame de, iii. 287.
Kleist, Baron, iii. 288. 291.
Knighton, Sir W., his death, iii. 53. Notices of him, 53, 54.
Knocktophet assizes, scene at the, i. 17.
Koenneritz, M., iv. 35. 122.
Konieh, battle of, i. 140.
Koulonoff, M., the Russian, i. 77.
Kutusoff, Madame, iii. 375.

L——, Marchioness of, her conduct at Vienna, iii. 103.
L——, Lady Julia, i. 216.
L——, Marquis, his suicide, i. 290, 291. His mistress, 291.
Labanoff, Prince, iii. 342. His autograph letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, 355.
Labenski, Prince, ii. 6. His death, iv. 176.
Lablache, the singer, iii. 419.
Labourdonnaye, M., the chess-player, iii. 134.
Lacenaire, the assassin, ii. 261. His trial, 261. His extraordinary demeanour, 263. Writes his Memoirs, 288. Executed, 305.
Lade, Sir John, ii. 380. Notice of him, iii. 206.
Lafarge, Madame, her history, iv. 1—3. Her alleged crime, 3. Her trial, 20, 21, 22. 52, 53. 55. 58. Description of her, 59. Found guilty, 61. Her sentence, 61. Her subsequent life, 106. Again put on her trial, 169.
Lafayette, General, i. 231. 316. His death, 231. His funeral, 232. M. Vinchon's picture of him, ii. 256.
Lafitte, M., and the Revolution of July, i. 316. His abjuration of his principles, ii. 385. His death, iv. 393. Notice of him, 393. His funeral, 395.
Lagrange, General, iii. 37.
Lagrenée, M., French ambassador to St. Petersburg, i. 209.
Lainé, Count, his death, ii. 293.
Laity, M., his pamphlet on the Strasburg affair, iii. 278. His severe punishment, 278.
Lake, Mr. Warwick, his visits to Oatlands, i 146. His management of the Duke of York's racing stud, 154.
Lamarque, General, funeral of, i. 47.
Lamartine, M. de, his verses on the Lyons steamboat, iv. 35. His speech on the Paris fortifications, 115.
Lamb, Sir F. (afterwards Lord Melbourne), i. 305; ii. 371. At Venice, iii. 323.
Lambert Hôtel, notice of the, iv. 144.
Lambton, Mr., father of Lord Durham, i. 24.
Lamennais, the Abbé, his book the "Affaires de Rome," iii. 176. His views, 177. His book quoted, 177.
Langdale, Lord, Mr. Henry Bickersteth created, ii. 308. 311.
Lansdowne, Marquis of, his visit to Paris, i. 109. Appointed President of the Council, ii. 87. Made a Knight of the Garter, 319.
Laplague, Lacave, made Minister of Fi-

nances, iii. 161. Comment on his name, 161. Made Minister of Finance, iv. 202.
Lascelles, Beau, his taste, iii. 184, 185.
Lassave, Nina, mistress of Fleschi, ii. 322. 324. 330.
Latour Maubourg, Count de, his marriage, iii. 207.
Lauderdale, Lord, his visits to Oatlands, i. 146. 151. His opinion of Lord Grey, iii. 6.
Laval, Duke de, iii. 149.
Lavallette, General, attempt to promote his escape from prison, iii. 47.
La Vendée, Carlist movements in, i. 62.
Lavoisier, the chemist, ii. 324.
Lawley, Sir R. (afterwards Lord Wenlock). *See* Wenlock.
Lawrence, Richard, attempts to assassinate the American President, ii. 48.
Lawrence, Sir Thomas, his pictures at Sir Robert Peel's, i. 31.
Leach, Sir John (Master of the Rolls), his death, i. 279. Notice of him, 279.
Leader, Mr., iii. 175. 192.
Lecrivain, M., the chess-player, iii. 134.
Lee, George, a favourite of the Prince Regent, iii. 55.
Lee, Jack, ii. 41.
Legrain, Restaurant, incident at the, i. 296.
Leicester, hosiers of, state of the, iii. 157.
Leinster, Duchess of, iv. 62.
Leinster, Duke of, iv. 62.
Leipsic, anecdote of Napoleon at, 196, 197.
Lemercier, Mademoiselle, the French milliner at the Spanish court, ii. 384.
Lennox, General (afterwards Duke of Richmond), his duel with the Duke of York, iii. 52.
Lenormand, Mademoiselle, the fortune-teller, ii. 82. 126. 143.
Leon, Bishop of, arrested, ii. 354.
Léon, Count, natural son of Bonaparte, his duel with Captain Hesse, i. 17.
Léon, Prince de, iii. 382.
Leopold, King of Belgium, i. 6. 19. 83. His marriage with Mademoiselle d'Orleans, 38. 71. 73. 79. His meeting with Louis Philippe and his family, 138, 139. His visit to the Duchess of Kent, ii. 227. And to Louis Philippe, 257. 387. *Projet de loi* for paying Leopold the dower of his Queen, 112. The dower voted, 169. Its circulation prohibited in Belgium, 179. His visit to Queen Victoria, 234.
Leopold, Prince, of Syracuse, his marriage with the Princess Marie d'Orleans, ii. 166. 172.
Lesseps, M. de, made officer of the Legion of Honour, iv. 242.
Lethuillier, M., his duel with M. Vadebant, i. 283. His action against Vadebant, 295.
Letters to T. Raikes, Esq., from—
——, iv. 405, 406. 436. 441.
Alvanley, Lord, iv. 166.
Cooke, Sir Henry, i. 191.
Davies, Scrope, ii. 113.
D'Orsay, Count A., iii. 2.
G——, iii. 351; iv. 133. 170. 221.
Glengall, Earl of, i. 134. 319.
Greffulhe, M., i. 5. 7. 13. 21.
Greville, C., Esq., i. 265.; iii. 26. 226. 266. 346; iv. 40.
Hertford, Marquess of, ii. 362.
King, John, Esq., i. 170.
Matuscewitz, Count, i. 10. 156.
Raikes, Henry, Esq., iv. 16.
Rokeby, Lord, iv. 195. 199.
Wellington, Arthur, Duke of, i. 106. 108. 171; iv. 285.
Wiltshire, Lord, iii. 91.
York, Duchess of, i. 149.
York, Duke of, i. 152, 153.
Leutchtenberg, Duc de, iv. 243.
Leutchtenberg, Grand Duchess de, iv. 243.
Leutchtenberg, Duc de, his marriage with the Queen of Portugal, ii. 9, 10. His Museum at Munich, 31. Takes the oaths and his seat in the House of Peers in Lisbon, 58. His death, 79.
Leveson, Lady Francis, i. 6.
Leveson, Lord Francis, his tragedy of "Catherine of Cleves," i. 6. His marriage, iv. 23.
Lewis, Monk, notice of, iii. 191, 192. Anecdote of him, 192.
Liberia, the colony of, i. 24.
Liberty, difference between personal and political, i. 113.
Lichfield, Lady, i. 55.
Lichfield, Lord, Master of the Buckhounds, i. 55. Wins the Derby in 1836, iii. 55.
Lieven, Paul, bon mot of, i 57.
Lieven, Prince, i. 162. At the Conference in London, i. *note*. And at Baron Bulow's, 95. Recalled home, 233. Notice of him and of the Princess, 233.
Lieven, Princess, iv. 94. Her cabals, 109.
Lightning storm at Santi, account of, i. 274.
Ligne, Prince de, Belgian ambassador to Coronation of Queen Victoria, iii. 272.
Lily of France, origin of the, in the royal armorial bearings, iv. 218.
Limburg, proposal of the King of Prussia to occupy, i. 120.
Lincoln, Lady, her illness, iii. 237.
Lincoln, Lord, arrested in Paris, ii. 237. His creditors condemned in costs, 238.
Lipano, Countess of (Madame Murat), in Paris, i. 37. 50. 65. Lays claim to the domain of Neuilly, 96, 97. Her death, 351.
Lisle, De, Lady (daughter of William IV.), her death, iii. 159. Her influence, 160.
Lisle, De, and Dudley, Mr. Sydney created, iii. 159.
Lismore, Baron, title of, created, iii 274.
Littleton, Mr. (now Lord Hatherton), i. 135. Raised to the peerage, ii. 105.
Littleton, Mr, his communications with O'Connell, i. 263.
Liverpool, Lord, iv. 47.
Livingston, Mr., American ambassador to Paris, and Bonaparte, i. 20, 21. His passports placed at his disposal, ii. 10. Embarks for America, 102.
Lloyd, Dandy, iii. 4.
Lloyd's Coffee House, and the underwriters, i. 113.
Lobau, Countess, iii. 182.
Lobau, Marshal, ii. 188; iii. 76.
Locke, Mrs., her tableaux, iii. 251.
Lockwood, ——, ii. 27.
Lockwood, Lady Julia, ii.
Loison, General, iv. 312.
London in 1841, iv. 182.

Londonderry, Marchioness of, i. 260; iii. 60. 194 Notice of her family, 194.
Londonderry, Marquis of, and the Reform Bill, i. 36. Circumstances of his death, 129, 130. His allusions in the House to Prince Talleyrand, 137. Ambassador to Petersburg, 312. Objections taken to his appointment, ii. 44. 72. Resigns, 72. Attacks the Duke of Wellington, 340. His reception by the Emperor of Russia, iii. 60. Presented to Louis Philippe, 186. Returns to London, 194. His desire for office, iv. 181. Disturbances in his collieries, 368
Long, Rev. W., his death, ii. 182.
Longchamps, procession to, on Good Friday, iii. 143. Notice of, iv. 380, 381.
Lords, House of, and the curiosities in the, i. 68. The novel office of Speaker of the House of Lords, ii. 107. Its opposition to Lord Melbourne's ministry, 186.
Louis XIV. and Samuel Bernard, the Jew banker, anecdote of, ii. 223. And the clergyman at Versailles, iii. 58. His animosity towards the Surintendant Fouquet, 101, 102. And Boileau, iv. 226.
Louis XV., details of his execution, iii. 162.
Louis XVI., his autograph letters, iv. 134.
Louis-Philippe, King of the French, and the Opposition, i. 4. His treatment of Baron Werther, 7. Marriage of his daughter with King Leopold, 38. 73. His dangers, 59. His policy, 75. His avarice and parsimony, 79. 84, 85. His prosecutions of the press, 79. Pasquinade on his linguistic accomplishments, 81. Hated by a portion of the people, 87. Annoyed at the reception of Charles X. in Prussia, 94. Attempt to assassinate him in the streets, 107. Stability of his ministry, 118. His meeting with the King and Queen of Belgium, 138, 139. Remarks of the French journals on his tour, 139. Acquittal of the men who fired at the King, 170. Prince Pozzo di Borgo's opinion of him, 190. Company at the balls at the Tuileries, 197. 208. Public opinion in France respecting Louis Philippe's government, 213. His efforts to bring about a despotic monarchy, 247. His improvements at Fontainebleau, 259, 260. Gives Montrond a pension, 268. Visit of Louis Philippe to Fontainebleau, 286. Accepts the Duc de Bassano's list of ministers, 301. Quarrels with his ministers again, 303. Displeasure of his family at the accession of the Duke of Wellington to power, 305. Anecdotes of him and the Revolution of July, 314. His trickery with the portrait of Mignard, ii. 3. Gradually adopts greater state, 89. A specimen of his sleight of hand, 102. Guarded by mouchards of the police, 105. His repression of liberty, 128. His reception of M. Guebriac, 128, 129. Defaces the fleurs de lis from the French royal arms, 147. Attempt of Fieschi to assassinate him, 177. Inconsistency of Louis Philippe's government, and its consequences, 179. Continually threatened with assassination, 188. Reviews the troops at Fontainebleau, 196. His invitation to M. Berryer, 196. Creates thirty new peers, 220. His ingratitude to the memory of Lafayette, 256. Opposed to his ministry, 278. His degrading correspondence with Madame Feuchères, 279. Goes to the Chambers in a close carriage, 297. His cunning, 300. His speech from the throne, 300. Resignation of his ministers, 315. His negotiations with M. Dupin, 321, 322. Fête of his birthday, 358. France completely cowed by him, 363. Fired at by the assassin Alibaud, 388, 389. His want of belief in divine Providence, 390. Meets sedition with severity, iii. 16. Afraid to appear in public, 20, 21. Receives Sir R. Peel with great attention, 38. 41. Attempt of the saddler, Meunier, to assassinate him, 97. His speech from the throne, 98. His answer to Mrs. Damer, 100. Vexatious acts of his government, 127. His faithlessness, 128. Receives the Marquis of Anglesey, 133. Remarks on Louis Philippe's policy, 136. His flagrant attempt at imposition on the public, 152. Singular influence of —— over him, 153, 154. His sudden change to a lenient policy, 181. 191. His review of the students of St. Cyr, 191. Fresh plot against the life of the King, 238. His trickery respecting Belgium, 290. His visits to the widow of Lord W. Bentinck, 353. His fears of the Bonaparte family, iv. 39, 40. His warlike tone, 49. His annoyance at the Convention on the Eastern question, 53. 84. *et seq.* Another attempt on his life, 72. His artfulness, and its consequences, 92, 93. His cunning useful to the other powers, 116. His selfish policy, 124. 125. His confidence in M. Thiers, 134. His avowal of the object of the Fortifications, 138. His anxiety respecting the bill, 158. His self-satisfaction, 152, 153. 164. Death of the Duc d'Orleans, 209. 213. The King's jobbery, 225. His ordonnance establishing a Privy Council, 244. Attacked by illness, 259. His Spanish policy, 273. *et seq.* General Fagel's anecdotes of him, 280. His selfish and interested motives, 281. His proposed visit to England, 365. His letter to Prince Eugène Beauharnais, 435. The Spanish marriages, 436. Indignation of Queen Victoria at his duplicity, 441.
"Louis XVIII., Memoirs of," i. 24, 25. Anecdote of him, 25. His epicurism and appetite, 141. His tact and intellect, 142. His death, 142. His last *calembourg*, 143. One on "Zoe," ii. 59. His interview with Fouché, 63. His residence at the rustic cottage at Versailles, 103. His friendship for Madame de Balby, 104. His intercourse with fortune-tellers, 143, 144. Anecdote of him and the Earl of Dudley, 171. His speech, on his deathbed, to M. Villele, 255. Caricatures of him, 342.
Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, his attempted insurrection at Strasbourg, iii. 50. Taken prisoner, 50. Trial of the mutineers, 60. Promise of the Ministers not to bring him to trial, 67. Expelled from France, 68. Shipped for the United States, 75. His attempt at Boulogne, in 1840, iv. 39. 42. Imprisoned, 49. His trial, 63. His sentence, 67. Escapes from Ham, iv. 435.

At Bath, 435. His anecdote of Louis Philippe, 435.
Louis, Port, awful occurrence at, iii. 121.
Louvel, the assassin, i. 312; ii. 378.
Louvois, M. de, i. 276; ii. 202.
Louvre, the exhibition in, in 1836, ii. 360.
Lovat, Baron, T. A. Fraser, Esq., created, iii. 108.
Lowenhelm, Count, Swedish ambassador to the Coronation of Queen Victoria, iii. 272.
Lowther Castle, ii. 25.
Lowther, Lord, in Paris, ii. 353. His house in Carlton Gardens, iv. 198.
Lozerot, the alleged murderer, ii. 382.
Lucan, Earl of, his death, iii. 355. Notice of him, 355.
Ludlow, General Lord, his death, iv. 201.
Lully, said to have been the composer of the melody of "God save the King," i. 287.
Lushington, ——, governor of Madras, i. 58.
Luttrell, ——, iv. 269.
Luxbourg, Count, and Louis Philippe, iv. 238. 273.
Luxembourg, Duc de, iii. 232; iv. 17.
Luxemburg, proposal of Prussia to occupy, i. 120.
Luxor, obelisk of, in Paris, iv. 388.
Lyall, Mr., returned for the city of London, i. 165, 166.
Lyman, Henry, missionary, murdered, ii. 39. 74.
Lyndhurst, Lady, her death, i. 209. Notice of, 209. *note.*
Lyndhurst, Lord, sent for by the King, i. 28. Carries the list to Windsor, 30. Attends at the drawing-room, 40. Waits on the King, 305. Chancellor in Sir R. Peel's administration, 311. His answer to Lord Melbourne, ii. 90. His amendments on the Municipal Reform Bill, 189. His sarcasms on the Whig Government, iii. 29. Visits Paris, 38. 40. His conversation with Lord Granville, 90. His anecdotes, 92. His daughter's health, 186. His marriage to Miss Goldsmith, 229.
Lyons, riots of the "Mutuelistes" at, i. 222. Trials of the rioters, ii. 101, 102. 104. 109. Excuses of the Peers and National Guards, 101. Talent and information of the prisoners, 124. Their sentence, 124. Anecdote of the rioters, 141. Speech of Reverchons, the prisoner, 147. His sentence, 149. Escape of several of the prisoners, 165. Sentence pronounced, 188. Fortifications of, iii. 340. Cathedral of, 423.
Lyons, Mr., ii. 362.

M——, Comte de, his death, iv. 261.
M——, Miss, and her vision, i. 131.
M——, Mr., and the Scotch marriage, i. 126.
M——, his opinions on the state of Europe in 1832, i. 63. 74. 101.
M——, Mr. and Mrs., anecdote of, and Madame de C——, ii. 340.
M——y's failure, i. 11.
Maberly, Mr., the contractor, i. 231.
Macdonald, Sir James, his death, i. 58.
Macdonald, Mr. Archibald, i. 297; ii. 245. Visits Prince Polignac at Ham, 245. Leaves for London, 258. His illness, 246. His blindness, iv. 183.
Macdonald, Marshal, Duc de Tarente, his death, iv. 63.
Machado, M., his stables, ii. 200.
Mackenzie, General Sir A., i. 22. His villa of Chenil-Marly, 196. At Dover, iv. 303.
Mackintosh, Sir James, his death, i. 41. Personal notice of him, 41. His remark on the Duc de Broglie, 203.
Macleod, Colonel, and the American steamer "Caroline," iv. 123. 128. 132. 184. Acquitted, 186.
Macmahon, Colonel, iii. 53, 54. His rise, 55.
Macnaghten, the murderer, iv. 248. Acquitted, 254.
Macnaghten, Sir T., murdered, iv. 194.
Macnamara, Capt., his duel with Bob Montgomery, iii. 42. 204.
Maddock, Mr. John, and Watier's Club, iii. 85. His suicide, 87, 88.
Madrid, state of, in 1832, i. 88. And in 1834, 302. Revolt of troops in, ii. 24. Unquiet state of, in 1835, 123. Revolution in, 192. Tranquillity restored, 197. Mendizabal appointed minister, 236. General Alava's account of the condition of, 313. Mendizabal replaced by M. Isturitz, 371.
Maës, M. and Madame, murdered, ii. 225. Sale of their effects, 261. Acquittal of their murderers, 382.
Magnetism, animal, iv. 8. 12. Remarkable case of, iv. 227.
Maguin, M., in St. Petersburg, iv. 219.
Maher, Mr. Val., his death, iv. 340. Notice of him, 340.
Mahmoud, H., Sultan, his death, iii. 361.
Mahon, Viscount, returned for Hertford, i. 121.
Maidstone, Lord, his motion for reprimanding O'Connell, iii. 249.
Maillé, Duc de, his "Raphael," iii. 173. 232.
Maintenon, Madame de, iii. 102.
Maison, Marshal, his accident, i. 272. Named Minister at War, ii. 69. Anecdote of his mother, 168. In the Thiers ministry, 327.
Malaga, the Constitution of 1812 declared, iii. 25.
Malcolm, Admiral Sir Pulteney, i. 89. Sails with the French fleet, 99. Returns to the Downs, 112.
Malcolm, Sir John, his death, i. 185.
Malibran Garcia, Madame, the singer, ii. 61. Her death, iii. 36.
Malinowski, Stanislas, the murderer, ii. 78.
Malmesbury, Lord, his grandfather's papers, iv. 285, 286, 287. 293. 295.
Malt-tax, i. 312. Lord Chandos's motion for the repeal of the, ii. 68. Lost, 69.
Maltzhahn, Countess de, iv. 128.
Manchester House and the Prince Regent, iii. 56.
Manchester, Duke of, his death, iv. 255.
Manners, Lord C., ii. 41.
Manners, Lord R., ii. 41. His death, 269.
Manuel, M., his duel with M. Vaublanc, i. 221. And with M. Damoreau Cinti, 236.
Marchand du Breuil, M., prefect of the Ain, his death, i. 223.
Marck, Count de la, i. 5.
Mardigras, festival of, ii. 325; iii. 113. 246.
Maret, Mademoiselle (afterwards Mrs. Francis Baring), iii. 93.

Mareuil, M. de, French chargé d'affaires in London, i. 55.
Margaret of Valois and the head of Coconas, iii. 152.
Maria, Donna, Queen of Portugal, i. 79. Declared of age, 282. Her marriage with the Duc de Leutchtenberg, ii. 9. His death, 79. Proposal to marry her to the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, 257. Married to him, 355. Forced to swear to the Constitution of 1820, iii. 33.
Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain, i. 88; ii. 68.
Marie Antoinette, Queen, i. 5. *note*. Her execution, iii. 162.
Marie, Princess, daughter of Louis Philippe, her proposed marriage to the Count of Syracuse, ii. 166. 172. Married to the Duke of Würtemberg, iii. 235. Her illness and death, 343.
Marienbourg, fortress of, i. 3. 7.
Marlborough, Duke of, his death, iii. 5.
Marly, palace of, notice of the, i. 196. 200, 201.
Marmier, Etienne de, his death, iv. 7.
Marmont, on the field of Austerlitz, i. 27.
Marre, M. de la, at Carlsbad, iii. 285.
Marriages, Scotch, anecdote of one, i. 126. Marriages (according to the laws of America and Spain) contracted before the Consul of another nation, ii. 61.
Mars, Champs de, accident on the, iii. 216.
Mars, Mademoiselle, the actress, i. 61; ii. 21; iii. 44.
Marsan, M. de St., i. 223.
Marseilles, people of, iii. 361. Disturbances at, iv. 140.
Marsh, Dr. Herbert, and Prophecy, iv. 100.
Martignac, Count, his projected work, ii. 56.
Martin du Nord, Minister of Justice, iv. 83.
Martinez della Rosa, the Spanish minister, i. 210; iv. 282. Rejected at Granada, ii. 336.
Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, i. 308.
Maryborough, Lord, i. 304.
Marylebone election, i. 169.
Mascara, in Algiers, attack on, ii. 293. Taken, 295; iii. 91.
Massaniello, his skull, iii. 378.
Mathews, the elder, the comedian, his death, ii. 161. Anecdote of him, 162.
Matuscewitz, Count, i. 1. 4. 13. 17. 57. 69. 72. 156. 171. His observations on the state of Europe, 1. 9. 58, 59. 76. 92. 94. 102. 104. 125. Notice of him, 1. *note*. Attends at Baron Bulow's, 95. Appointed Russian minister at Naples, ii. 132. 258. Conversation with him, 258. His personal resemblance to Fieschi, 317. Relinquishes his post at Naples, iii. 172. Causes, 172. Retires to England, 172. His death, iv. 206.
Maugui, M., his oratory at the police court, iii. 274, 275.
Mauley, Baron de, title of, created, iii. 274.
Maximilian, the Emperor, his tomb, iii. 299.
Maximilian, Prince, selected for the consort of the Queen of Portugal, ii. 91.
Medem, Count, his rustic cottage at Versailles, ii. 103; iii. 93. History of the place, ii. 103. Gambling, iii. 211. His remark on the war with China, iv. 10.
Mehemet, Ali Pacha, submits to the Sultan, i. 166. Flies at the approach of the plague, ii. 77. Bent upon declaring his independence, iii. 289. His revenue and forces, 289. His magnificence, 291. His proceedings in Syria, iv. 24. *et seq*. His tyranny, 25. His proposals to the European powers, 58. 62, 63. Agrees to terms, 105. 119. Proposal to make the Pachalik hereditary, 131. Difficulties, 132. Lord Palmerston's opinions, 135. Made a Vizier by the Sultan, 224.
Melbourne, Viscount, i. 178. Forms an administration, 264. 266. Dismissed by the King, 304. Sent for by the King, ii. 81. His difficulties in forming an administration, 85. Forms a government, 87. Tottering state of his ministry, 166. 297. Opposition of the House of Lords to his measures, 186. Charged with truckling to O'Connell, 258. His urgent letters to the Peers in Paris, 311. His interview with the King at Brighton, 319. Rumours of his resignation, 362. The trial of Norton *v.* Melbourne, 388. Dilemma of the Whig ministry, iii. 17. Lord Melbourne's reply to Lord Lyndhurst, 29. Waning popularity of his ministry, 118. 148. The bill for reforming the Universities, 160. The ministry reduced to great straits, 164. 193. Resigns, 347. His anxiety, iv. 9. 47. Defeat of the ministers, 146. Their resignation not accepted by the Queen, 148. Prorogation of Parliament, 159, 160. Resignation of Ministers, 173.
Mellish, Mr., and Brighton races, ii. 379.
Melzy, M., *soi-disant* husband of Grisi, his duel with Lord ——, iii. 270.
Menars, M. de, arrested, i. 101.
Mendizabal, the Jew, appointed minister at Madrid, ii. 236. 258. His slow progress, 312. His alarm at the progress of the Carlists, 336. Resigns, 367. Again appointed, iii. 35. His difficulties in raising finances, 118. Publicly insulted, 119. 124.
Merimée, Prosper, his visit to England, ii. 116.
Merlini, Count, iv. 17.
Mesnières, Château de, ii. 89.
Methuen, Mr. Paul, promised a peerage, i. 37. Created Baron Methuen, iii. 274.
Metroffsky, Count, iii. 293. At Venice, 321.
Metternich, Prince, ii. 168. At Töplitz, 249. Proposed Congress at his seat, 381. Visits Venice, iii. 324. His remarks on the slave trade, iv. 195. Lord Rokeby's character of him, 199. His ill health, 240. His dislike of the Neapolitan-Spanish alliance, 341.
Metternich, Princess, and the Swedish envoy, ii. 167. Anecdote of her, 169.
Meudon, palace of, i. 276; ii. 202.
Meunier, the assassin, iii. 98. 102. His trial, 134. 151. 163. His accomplices, 151. 163. Condemned to death, 165. Acquittal of his accomplices, 165. His punishment commuted, 169. Removed to the Conciergerie, 178. His sentence further commuted, 181.
Meyendorff, M., Russian ambassador at Berlin, iv. 397.
Meyerbeer, production of his "Les Huguenots," ii. 334.
Mialon, tried for riot, iii. 354. 356.

Mi-carême, festival of the, iii. 131.
Michelsky, General, iv. 55.
Michael, the Grand Duke, at Windsor, iv. 300.
Miczelsky, Count, iv. 149.
Mignard, portrait of, and Louis Philippe, ii. 3.
Mignet, M., the historian, iii. 17.; iv. 161. 175. His work on the Succession of Spain, 253.
Miguel, Don, i. 37. Succeeds in raising a loan in Paris, 166. His contest with Don Pedro, 13, 14. 37. 60, 61. 71. 84. 89. 138. Surrenders, and embarks for England, 238. Sails for Genoa, 245. Arrives there, 261. Leaves Rome for Vienna, ii. 58.
Milan, visit to, iii. 336. Difficulty of understanding the streets, 338.
Mildert, Dr. Van, Bishop of Durham, his death, ii. 331.
Mills, Mr., his residence in Rome, iii. 403.
Milosch, Prince of the Servians, purchases cannon of the Austrians, iii. 269.
Milton, Lord, his motion on the Corn Laws, i. 158. His death, ii. 259.
Mina, General, i. 302. His illness, ii. 24.
Minto, Lord, his special mission to Berlin, i. 61. 64.
Mirabeau, Count, i. 5, 6. *n.* His address in the Salle de Menus Plaisirs, ii. 295.
Miraflores, Marquis de, Spanish ambassador at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, iii. 272.
Mola, visit to, iii. 393.
Molé, Count, i. 300. Made President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, iii. 29. 31. Endeavours to find a wife for the Duc d'Orleans, 137. His dissensions with M. Guizot, 144. His new Cabinet, 161. Resigns, 343, 344. Advocates the English alliance, iv. 114. His opposition to the Fortification Bill, 135. His interview with the King, 217, 218. Friendly towards England, 253. Notice of him, 347.
Molesworth, Sir W., Bart., his motion to impeach Lord Glenelg, iii. 250.
Molière, characters in his comedies, i. 178.
Molyneux, Colonel Berkeley, his death, iv. 173.
Molyneux, Lord, forbidden to appear at Court, i. 36.
Monaldeschi, his assassination, i. 258.
Moncey, Marshal, Duc de Cornegliano, his death, i. 298.
"Moniteur," the only complete set known, ii. 102.
Monson, Samuel, missionary, murdered, ii. 39. 74.
Montalembert, Count, ii. 117. Opposes the Fortification Bill, iv. 138.
Montalivet, M. le Comte, i. 247. In the Thiers Ministry, ii. 329. In the Molé administration, iii. 150. 161. His intimacy with Louis Philippe, iv. 119.
Montalivet, Count, son of the above, ii. 27, 28.
Monteagle, Lord. (*See* Rice.)
Montebello, Duc de, in Switzerland, iii. 38.
Montefiore, Sir Moses, his mission to the East, iv. 21.
Montfaucon, notice of, iv. 389.
Montgomery, Bob, his fatal duel with Capt. Macnamara, iii. 42. 204.
Montholon, General, iv. 39. His sentence, 67.
Montmerque, M. de, his autographs, iii. 213.
Montmorency, Rousseau's house at, ii. 201.
Montpensier, Duc de, and the Spanish marriage, iv. 436.
Montrond, *Count*, i. 223. 312; ii. 132; iv. 71. 77. Talleyrand's *bon mot* on, i. 6. His remarks on the "Memoirs of Louis XVIII.," 26. His remark on Lord Sefton, 37. Personal notices of him, 40 His observations on France and Europe, 51. 122, 123. Accepts a pension from Louis Philippe, 268. Seized with illness, ii. 271. 273; iii. 117. 131. 153. 208. 232. 236. 354. His house, 130, 131. His *mot* to Thiers, 351. His wit, iv. 145. Relapse of his illness, 175. 226. 321. His reminiscences, 234. His views of religion, 321, 322. His death, 322.
Montrose, Duke of, his death, iii. 100.
Monvel, the comedian, iii. 123.
Moore, General, his duel with Mr. Stapylton, i. 14. 17.
Moore, Lord Henry, notice of him, iii. 115. Anecdote of him, 116.
Moore, Thomas, his "Twopenny Post-Bag" quoted, ii. 208. His friendship with Lord Forbes, iii. 73.
Moreau, General, his death, iii. 45.
Morey, the accomplice of Fieschi, ii. 268. His trial, 277. 312. 316. His personal appearance, 317. Condemned to death, 324. Executed, 326.
Mori, Count, iv. 77.
Morley, Earl, his death, iii. 5.
Morny, Count Charles de, his amendment that the nationality of Poland should be preserved, carried, ii. 307. His return to Paris, 103. At Carlsbad, iii. 285. 287. His singing, 290. 291.
Morocco, instance of the administration of justice at, iii. 89. French demonstrations against, iv. 408. The Emperor's *amende honorable*, 411.
Morpeth, Lord, i. 144. Appointed Irish Secretary, ii. 87.
Morrison, Mr., Holmes's joke on, in the House of Commons, i. 11.
Morrison's pills, iii. 228.
Mortier, Count, sent to Turin, iv. 349.
Mortier, Marshal, Duc de Trevise, i. 304. Appointed President of the Council, 305. Resigns, ii. 45. Killed by Fieschi, 177. Notice of his career, 183. 191.
Mosaics, the sorts of ancient, ii. 61.
Moseley, ——, his suicide, i. 19.
Motard, Admiral Baron, notice of him, iv. 169.
Motteau, M., at Valençaye, i. 301; iii. 12. His death, iv. 279.
Mouchy, Duc de, i. 211. His death, iv. 221.
Mounier, Baron, sent to London, iv. 98.
Mourra, M. Edm., his death, iii. 126. Dispute respecting his funeral, 126.
Muette, La, residence of, i. 263.
Muffling, General, commands the Prussian army on the Rhine, i. 105.
Mulgrave, Earl of (now Marquis of Normanby), assailed in Jamaica, i. 176. Appointed Privy Seal, 270. And Viceroy of Ireland, iii. 240. Made Marquis of Normanby, 274.
Munich, city of, iii. 296. Objects visited in, 296, 297.

Munich, Leutchtenberg Museum at, ii. 31.
Municipal Corporation Reform Bill, ii. 142. Lord Lyndhurst's amendments carried, ii. 189. 191. Passes into a law, 203. Government majority on the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, 336.
Munoz, Señor (Duc de Rianzares), ii. 221. Married to Queen Christina, 383; iv. 74. His family, ii. 383.
Munster, Earl of, appointed Governor of Windsor Castle, i. 133 In Paris, ii. 78. In Switzerland, 220. Again in Paris, 215. His suicide, iv. 196. Notice of him, 196, 197.
Munster, Countess of, ii. 220. 245.
Murat, Madame. *See* Lipano, Countess of.
Murchison, Sir Roderick, iv. 141.
Murcia, disturbances in, ii. 188. Declares itself independent of the Spanish Government, 190.
Murray, Colonel, i. 273.
Murray, Mr., candidate for Marylebone, i. 169.
Murray, Mr, the publisher, in Paris, ii. 240.
Murray, Lady A., married to the Duke of Sussex, i. 80.
Murray, Lady Virginia, and her nieces, i. 273.
Musard's masquerades, ii. 323. 325.
Muskets, improvement in the manufacture of, ii. 345.
"Mutuelistes," the, of Lyons, i. 222.

Nagle, Mr., murdered in the streets of Paris, iii. 25.
Napier, Captain (now Admiral), and King William IV., i. 243. Napier's action at Beyruth, iv. 54. 64. His negotiations with Mehemet Ali, 105. Entertained in England, 146. Sir R. Stopford's remarks on him, 151.
Napier, Lord, his quarrel with the Hong merchants, ii. 27. 29. 47. His death, 48.
Naples, first American minister to, i. 13. Cholera in, ii. 220. Order of the King, 220. Death of the Queen of, 220. Marriage of the King's brother to Miss Smith, 320 The King sets out on a foreign tour, 373. Arrives in Paris, iii. 23. His dispute with the Duke of Orleans, 31. Demands the hand of the Archduchess Theresa, 65. Fire at his palace, 122. 125. Attempt to set fire to the Théâtre San Carlos, 150. Cholera at, 222. 224, 225. Visit to, 368. Its despotic government, 373. 391. Morals of the modern Neapolitans, 375. 382, 383. The Musée, 377. The fête of the Annunciation at, 381. The country infested by beggars, 385. The Neapolitan troops, 388 391. Account of the King, 390. The sulphur question, 391; iv. 9. Consent of France to mediate, 10.
"Napoleon," M. Edgard Quinet's poem on, ii. 346.
Narischkin, Comte, iii. 371.
Narischkin, Comtesse, and the Emperor Alexander, iii. 371.
Narvaez, General, enters Madrid, iv. 275.
Narvaez, Madame de, ii. 134.
National Convention, attempt to form one in London, i. 187.
National Debt, the, and William Cobbett, i. 82. Whig proposed measure respecting the, 111.
National Guard, artillery of, disbanded, i. 48. The prop of the throne of July, ii. 251. Objections to the equalising effects of the National Guard system, 375. Discontent of the National Guard, iii. 159. Disaffection amongst them, 168. Reviewed by the King, 179. 270.
Navarette, General, his death, iii. 210.
Naylor, Mr., of Donalsonville, his fatal duel, iii. 208.
Nemours, Duc de, ii. 106. Odd sentiments attributed to him, 106, 107. Visits England, 191. 196. His tour in Germany, 355. His reception in Berlin and Vienna, 366 383. In Algeria, iii. 92. Arrives at Toulon, 93. And in Paris, 97. Proposal to give him Rambouillet and a pension, 112. Trickery connected with the project, 135. 152. The Duke's arm broken, 239. His dotation rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, iv. 4. His marriage to Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, 12. Their visit to Queen Victoria, 21. His appointment to another campaign in Algeria, 125. Arrives in Algiers, 145. The proposed regency, 214. 222, 223. The Duc's grief at the loss of his brother, 216. Visits England, 327. Question of his dotation, 339. 347.
Nesselrode, Count, and the French ambassador, i. 209. At Töplitz, ii. 249.
Nesselrode, Madame, iv. 98.
Neufchâtel, Prince of (Marshal Berthier), Napoleon's letter to, ii. 337.
Neuilly, domain of, claimed by la Reine Hortense, iii. 96. History of the property, 96.
Neumann, Baron, i. 4. 61. 93. 95. 101. 168. 176. Notice of him, 4. *note*. His departure, 86.
Nevers, unfortunate marriage at, ii. 4.
New York, great fire in, ii. 307, 308.
Ney, Marshal, and Innsbruck, iii. 299. His death, iv. 351.
Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, his reception of Lord Durham, i. 71. 73. His animosity against France, 78. Refuses to receive Sir Stratford Canning, 144. 161. Offended at French interference in Constantinople, 173. Concludes an advantageous treaty with Turkey, 188. Attends mass at the camp at Kalish, ii. 220. His interview with Lord Durham at Kieff, 268. His speech at Warsaw, 268. His opinions of the prospects of the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1835, 288. His reception of Lord and Lady Londonderry, 60. His "accident" in Southern Russia, 66. His fear of assassination, 288. His strict scrutiny of the most trifling events, 290. His travels in Germany, 296. His jealousy of Russians residing in Paris, iii. 94. Attempt to assassinate him, iv. 317. Withdraws from the Greek question, 329. His designs on Turkey, 329, 330. Displeased with M. Brunow, 331. His sudden illness, 341. Visits England, 396. 402. Munificence of his presents, 403.
Nicolet, M., his ingenious deceptions, ii. 344.

Nidby, Signor, the Roman antiquary, iii. 403.
Nile, incident at the battle of the, iv. 169.
Ninon de l'Enclos, iv. 371.
Noailles, Countess of (now Duchesse de Poix), anecdote of, iii. 69. Her house in the Rue d'Astorg, 242. Her remark on M. Dupin, 342.
Noailles, Mademoiselle Sabine de, iv. 145.
Nobility, coronets of, under Napoleon, iv. 122.
Noblet, Mademoiselle, the actress, iv. 140.
"Non-intervention," Talleyrand's explanation of the meaning of the word, i. 106.
Norfolk, Duke of, obtains the Blue Riband, i. 272. His death, iv. 195.
Normanby, Marquis of, title of, created, iii. 274; iv. 51. His objection to the Address to Louis Philippe, iv. 445.
Normandie, Duc de (Baron de Richemont), his pretension to the French throne, i. 299. His trial and punishment, 299.
Normandie, Duc de (M. de Naundorff), claims to be the dauphin, iii. 283. His career, 284.
Norton *v.* Melbourne, trial of, ii. 388.
Nostradamus, predictions of, iv. 47.
Nott, General, his successes in Affghanistan, iv. 237.
Nottingham, riots at, i. 11.
Nugent, Lord, sent to the Ionian Islands, i. 61.

O——, Duc and Duchesse d', ii. 344.
Oatlands, hospitality of the Duke of York at, i. 145—148; iii. 192. Sold to Mr. Ball Hughes, i. 151.
Obreskoff, Madame, iii. 373.
"Observer" newspaper, strictures of the, on the Grey ministry, i. 78.
O'Connell, Daniel, and the Irish Tithe question, i. 12. And the Repeal question, 134. Seconds the nomination of Mr. Littleton as Speaker, 144. His remarks on the King's speech, 158. His rage at the speech of Earl Grey in the Lords, 161. Determines to delay the Irish Coercion Bill, 161. His violent speech at the meeting of the Political Union, 163. His agitation for the Repeal of the Union, 201. 227. His character, 201. His motion to arraign Baron Smith, 213. Defeat of his motion for the Repeal of the Union, 228. His amendment on the Irish Tithe Bill, 270, 271. His power, 277. At end of 1834, 320. His election for Dublin, ii. 13. Strength of his "tail," 80. His scurrility, 91, 92. 176. 270. His power in the House, 197. 258. His journey through the north of England, 224. Sir F. Burdett's letter to the members of Brookes's, 269. O'Connell's avowed intentions to destroy the British Constitution, 297. His scurrilous manifesto to Ireland calling for a reorganisation of the Peerage, 367, 368. His mediation between Lord John Russell and the Hume party, iii. 17 Allegiance of the Whig ministry to him, 221. Lord Maidstone's motion for reprimanding O'Connell for his speech at the Crown and Anchor, 249. Hooted in the streets, 277. His influence with the ministry, iv. 10. His part in the fortifications, 127. 130. Observations of Sir R. Peel, 173. The meeting at Clontarf, 314. O'Connell's trial, 353. Found guilty, 363. His sentence, 398.
O'Connell, Mr. Morgan, his duel with Lord Alvanley, ii. 104.
"O'Connell's tail," ii. 195.
O'Donnell, General, iv. 276.
Odeschalchi, Palace, visit to the, iii. 414.
Odorico, Father, his sufferings in Cochin China, ii. 9.
Offley, Mr. Cunliffe, M.P., his death, i. 24.
Olozaga, Spanish prime minister, iv. 335. 337.
O'Neill, Miss, the actress (afterwards Lady Becher), iii. 354.
Opera, the Grand, of Paris, i. 231.
Orange, Prince of, his stud at Tervuyren, i. 221. His arrival in London, ii. 363. 373. Object of his visit, 382.
Orange lodges, Mr. Hume's motion on the, ii. 332. Dissolved, 334.
Orde, Mrs., i. 66.
Orfila, the chemist, iv. 57.
Orleans, Duchesse d', iii. 160. 169. Brought to bed of a son, iv. 87.
Orleans, Duc d', his ball at the Tuileries and the English ladies, i. 210. Fired at in the streets, 223. At the Opera House, ii. 80. At the concert in the Champs Elysées, 124. Rebuff he meets with at a ball, 126. Goes on a tour in Switzerland, 142. Difficulty of finding him a wife, 143. 152. 164. His campaign in Algiers, 249. 293. Struck at the taking of Mascara, 295; iii. 91. His tour in Germany, ii. 355. His reception in Berlin and Vienna, 366. 383. Fails to obtain a wife, 386. His dispute with the King of Naples, iii. 31. At the camp at Compiègne, 31, 32. His marriage with the Princess Helena of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 146. 160. 169. 179. 185. 194. Formation of his household, 182. Meets the Princess, 206. Their arrival at Fontainebleau, 209. Their marriage, 209. His tactics, iv. 111. His manœuvres with the army, 158. His desire for war, 201. His untimely death, 208. Scenes round his corpse, 213. His funeral, 215. His last resting-place, 218. His lavish gifts and debts, 220. The house in which he expired, 223.
Orleans, Mademoiselle d', her marriage with King Leopold, i. 38. Receives Guizot, Dupin, and Thiers, iv. 214. Her employments, 377.
Orloff, Count, and the Belgian question, i. 18, 19.
Orontes, navigation of the, ii. 32.
Oscar, Prince, now King of Sweden, ii. 220. Conversation respecting him in 1837, iii. 129. Ascends the throne, iv. 363.
Osmond, Marquis d', ii. 105.
Ossulston, Lord and Lady, ii. 40. 376.
Ossuna, Duc d', iii. 261
Ostrowski, Major, ii. 178.
Otho, King of Greece, i. 29. Accepts the Crown, 57. Difficulties respecting the succession to the Greek throne, 97. Otho established, 188. Receives Lord Durham, ii. 226. Rebellion in Greece, 346. His marriage, iii. 89. Revolution in Greece, iv. 324. *et seq.*
Ottershaw, i. 72.

Oudinot, Colonel, killed at Algiers, ii. 173.
Oultremont, Countess d', her marriage, iv. 131.
Oursell, the boy, iii. 94.
Oxford, his attempt on the life of the Queen, iv. 17. 20.
Oxford, Lady, her intrigues in Italy, iv. 414.

P——, Commander, his duel with Col. Tallandier, iii. 108. Trait of him, 108.
P——, Lord, Poggenpohl's strictures on the politics of, ii. 300.
P—— family, the, iii. 315.
Padang, murder of missionaries at, ii. 74.
Pæstum, visit to, iii. 386.
Paganini, the violinist, his palace at Genoa, iii. 364.
Page, his visits to Oatlands, i. 146.
Pages de l'Arriège, M., his fear of offending the King, ii. 128.
Pageot, M., left as French charge d'affaires at Washington, ii. 74.
Paget, General Sir Edward, his death, iv. 33.
Paget, Lady Emily, i. 61.
Pahlen, Nicholas, brother of the ambassador, iii. 149. At Venice, 312. 316.
Pahlen, Count, appointed Russian ambassador to France, ii. 132. Arrives in Paris, 248. Grand dinner at the Tuileries given to him, 272.
Pahlen, Countess of, iii. 312. 316. 321.
Pajol, General, dismissed, iv. 233. His death, 363. Notice of him, 364.
Palais Royal, Théâtre, ii. 363; iii. 3.
Palaprat, Dr. Favre, and the cross of the Bishop of Blois, ii. 37.
Palmella, Duke of, i. 70., and *note*. 77. His object in visiting England, 79. Charged to form an administration, 282. Escapes from Portugal, iii. 96. Ambassador from Portugal to the Coronation of Queen Victoria, 272.
Palmerston, Viscount, i. 96. 162. 165. 168. 209. And the Holland and Belgium question, 9 161. 173. And the Greek loan, 29. 58. His speech on Mr. Bulwer's motion, 70. His conduct on the Turkish affair, 206. His defence in the House, 218. His foreign policy stigmatised in the House, 229. Talleyrand's disagreement with him, ii. 7. His speech at South Hants, 14. Defeated there, 18. Talked of as ambassador to Paris, 76. Appointed Foreign Secretary, 87. Beau Brummell's letter to, 216. Lord Palmerston's demand of France for aid in expelling Don Carlos from Spain, 349. His refusal to allow the English to fight against the Constitutionalists, iii. 28. Attacked on the "Vixen" question, 140. His speech on Spanish intervention, 164. His claims on the Portuguese Government, iv. 14. Effects of his diplomacy, 36. His part in the Eastern question, 40, 41. His answer to Thiers' letter, 89. His conduct on the Eastern Question, 135. 158. His attack on Sir R. Peel's government, 221. Goes to Baden, 416. Received by M. Thiers, 433.
Pange, Mademoiselle de, married to Count de Latour Maubourg, iii. 207.
Pantheon of Paris, the, iii. 268.
Pantheon of Rome, iii. 402.
Paoli, and the war of independence in Corsica, ii. 229.
Papal States, The Austrians in the, i. 11. Insurrections in the, 11, 12, 13. 17.
Papineau, his rebellion in Canada, iii. 239.
Paris, Comte de, his christening, iv. 147. Death of his father, 209.
Paris, insurrection in, in 1832, i. 47. Declared in a state of siege, 48. 55. The ordonnance annulled, 59. Wretched state of the city, 77. Riots in, in 1834, 222. Its former grandeur, 225, 226. Sums granted in 1834 to the theatres, 231. Mania for gambling in the funds, 275. The Spanish funds and the telegraph, 285. New kind of robbery in, ii. 9. First steam-carriage from Paris to Versailles, 36. Births, marriages, and deaths in Paris in 1834, 40. Great number of English residents in, 309. 329. Frequency of street crimes in, 310. Traits of Parisian manners, 374. Seizure of ammunition in Paris, 375. The triumphal Arc de l'Etoile, 387; iii. 15. 20. 22. Domiciliary visits, 16. Murder of Mr. Nagle in the streets, 25. Enormous profits of the Prefect of Paris, 40. Riot in the Faubourg St. Antoine, 158. Steeple chase at Bercy, iv. 11. Fortification of Paris, 54. 58. 62. 86. 115. 117. Marshal Gerard's plan for keeping down street riots, 86. The Fortification Bill carried, 118. 139. Count Molé's opposition to it, 135. Inconveniences of a fortified town, 162. Alarm of the French press, 163. Places of interest in Paris, 370.
Parliament dissolved, i. 114, 115. Bill for making Parliaments triennial lost, 231. Prorogued by William IV., 272. Dissolved by proclamation, ii. 1. Parliament of 1835, 38. 45. 90. 111. Of 1836, 314. Prorogued, iii. 28. Session of 1837, 111. Prorogued, 223. Dissolved, 224. The Queen's speech to the new Parliament, 237. Prorogued, iv. 159, 160. Parliament of 1842, 191. Prorogued, 221. Of 1843, 250. Of 1844, 350.
Parliament, Houses of, burnt, i. 291. Origin of the fire, 292.
Parnell, Sir H., dismissed from his post as Secretary at War, i. 9.
Parquin, General, iv. 39.
Pasquier, Baron, ii. 325. 378; iii. 103; iv. 126.
Pasquin, M., counsel for Fieschi, ii. 277. 313. His letter to the President of the Court, 277.
Passports, punishment for using false, iii. 24.
Passy, M., 321. In the Thiers ministry, ii. 339.
Paterson, Mr., and his family connexions, ii. 384.
Paul, Prince, of Würtemberg, ii. 134; iii. 30. 148. 172. 343; iv. 95, 96. 119. His opinion of the Duke of Orleans, 223.
Paul Veronese, his pictures in the church of S. Sebastian, Venice, iii. 311.
Paullucci, the Austrian admiral, iii. 317. Notice of his career, 317, 318.
Pausilippo, Grotto of, iii. 376.
Pavilion at Brighton, i. 8. George IV. at the, ii. 379.

Payne, Mr. George, shot in a duel, iii. 204.
Peace, Prince of (Don Manuel Godoy), ii. 225.
Pedro, Don, his contest with Don Miguel, i. 13, 14. 37. 60, 61. 71. 84. 89. 138. 229. Mutiny in his fleet, 174. His speech to the Chambers, 277. Created Regent of Portugal, 277. His death, 283, 284.
Peel, Colonel, i. 308.
Peel, Sir Robert, i. 14. 26. 29. 110. 229. 251. 308. His picture gallery, 31. Anecdote of him and the Catholic Emancipation question, 127. His opinion of the first reformed Parliament, 157. His speech on the Address, 159. His rising popularity, 160, 161. Brings on the question of the Dutch embargo, 161. His Currency Bill of 1819, 171. Prince Talleyrand's opinion of his public conduct, 301. His absence in Italy, 304. 306. Accepts the ministry, 308. List of his administration, 311. His exposition of his principles, 312. His happy answer to Lord J. Russell and Mr. Hume, ii. 54. Compels Mr. Hume to apologise, 72. Factious opposition of the Whigs, 75. Sir Robert threatens to resign, 78. Resigns, 80, 81. Receives addresses from all parts of the country, 85. His speech at Merchant Tailors' Hall, 111. And on the Irish Church Bill, 176. Loses favour with the Tories, 223. Soundness of his judgment, 223. Moves an amendment to the Address, 315. Supports the government on the question of military punishment, 351. Visits Talleyrand at Valençaye, iii. 35. Received by Louis Philippe, 38. 41. His talents in the House of Commons, 118. 207. His speech on the Ministry, 159. Attempts to form an administration, 347. His interview with the Queen, 349. His motion of want of confidence, iv. 151. 154, 155. His speech on the Address, 172. Forms an administration, 173. Gains influence with the Queen, 179. His Corn Law measures, 190, 191, 192, 193. His Income Tax, 198. 200. His firm position, 202. His speech on the affair of Portendic, 217. His Canada Bill, 261. His annoyance about the Sugar Duties Bill, 405. His speech on the Tahiti question, 415.
Peerage, state of the, in France, in 1835, ii. 3.
Peers, thirty new, created by Louis Philippe, ii. 220.
Pelet, M., in the Thiers ministry, ii. 329.
Pelucci, Admiral, iv. 45.
Pemberton, Mr., i. 110.
Pembroke, Earl of, his marriage, i. 55. In France, ii. 24; iii. 113.
Penny Postage, the, introduced, iii. 355.
Pension List, division on the, i. 212. Mr. D. W. Harvey's motion on the, 229.
Pepe, General, notice of his career, ii. 134, 135.
Pepin, accomplice of Fieschi, arrested, ii. 224. Brought to trial, 268. 277. 312. 316. His personal appearance, 317. Sentenced to death, 324. Executed, 326.
Pepys, Sir C. (afterwards Lord Cottenham), appointed one of the Chancery Commissioners, ii. 87. Made Lord Chancellor and raised to the peerage, 308. 311.
Percy, Colonel, bearer of the news of the battle of Waterloo, iii. 47.
Père la Chaise, cemetery of, iii. 268.
Perey, M., and the Memoirs of Talleyrand, iii. 262.
Perier, M. Casimir, i. 3. *note*, 7. 29; iii. 40. His time-serving policy, i. 11, 12, 13. 17. Attacked by cholera, 21. His death, 33. His correspondence with Prince Talleyrand. 308. His tomb at Père la Chaise, iii. 269.
Perier, M. Eugène, his mission to the East, iv. 42, 43.
Perier, M., French minister at Naples, iii. 375, 376. His ball, 382.
Perregaux, M., his death, iv. 156.
Perrin, Lord Mayor of Dublin, his duel with Mr. Ruthven, ii. 14.
Perronet, M., Keeper of the Seals, ii. 59.
Persil, M., in the French Cabinet, ii. 69. 189. Made Keeper of the Seals, iii. 31. 190. In the Chamber, iv. 137.
Petersburg, Winter Palace of, destroyed, iii. 240.
Petitbourg, Château of, i. 254.
Petrus, the murderer, ii. 382.
Peyronnet, M., his imprisonment in Ham, i. 169. 297; ii. 201. 246. Liberated, iii. 42.
Phelps, Mr., i. 260.
Philippe Égalité, and the fleurs de lis, ii. 147. His execution, iii. 162.
Philippeville, fortress of, i. 3. 7.
Phipps, General Edmund, his death, iii. 234.
Phrenology, discussions on, at the Académie de Médecine, iii. 4.
Pigault-Lebrun, the novelist, his death, ii. 178.
Pigeon expresses, and the Stock Exchange, iii. 44.
Pigneux, the Chevalier de, ii. 250.
Piscatory, M., French minister at Athens, iv. 324, 325.
Pitt, Right Hon. W., his disinterestedness, iii. 119. His dining-room at Holwood, 119. Caricatures of him, 120. His character in dog-Latin, 120.
Pitt dinner, the, at Merchant Tailors' Hall, i. 41.
Pius VII., Pope, at Fontainebleau, i. 256.
Plague, the, in Egypt in 1835, ii. 77. Said to have broken out in London, 378. At Marseilles in 1837, iii. 224.
Plymouth, Earl of, his death, i. 189.
Poetry, French, ii. 346.
Poggenpohl, his strictures on the politics of Lord P——, ii. 300.
Poix, Duc de, his death, iv. 433.
Poix, the Princesse, her death, i. 305.
Poland, annexed to Russia, i. 23. Her liberties extinguished for ever, 191. Amendment in the Paris Chamber of Deputies that the nationality of, should be preserved, carried, ii. 307. Russian power in, iv. 56.
Poles, expulsion of, from Paris, ii. 354
Polignac, Alexandre de, anecdote of, and the trooper, ii. 271.
Polignac, Armand de, ii. 247. 252.
Polignac, Duc de, and Charles X., ii. 246, 247.
Polignac, Count Heraclius, ii. 271.
Polignac, Jules, ii. 163.
Polignac, Melchior, ii. 163.

Polignac, Prince, his imprisonment at Ham, i. 169. 297; ii. 201. His proposed colony on the shores of the Black Sea, ii. 163. His illness, 201. Endeavours made by his friends to alleviate his fate, 245. His liberation, iii. 76. Ordered to quit France, iv. 333, 334.
Polignac, Princess, her devotion to her husband, i. 297; ii. 246.
Polignacoff, town of, ii. 163.
Politeness, ii. 161.
Political Unions, i. 37. 39.
Pomare, Queen, deposed, iv. 357.
Pompeii, exhumation of, ii. 62. Professor Zahn's discoveries, 101. 333; iii. 69. Visit to, 369.
Poniatowsky, Princess, iii. 212.
Poniatowsky, Prince, his will, iii. 212.
Ponsonby, Lord, threatens to quit Constantinople, ii. 382. Writes home for instructions, 391. Coolness of the Sultan towards England, iii. 23 The Ambassador's resignation, 23. His acts disavowed by Lord Palmerston, iv. 135.
Ponsonby, Mr., and Lady Barbara, ii. 250.
Ponsonby, Sir Frederick, his death, iii. 103. Notice of his career, 104. 106.
Pontalba, Countess of, and her father-in-law, i. 293. 295.
Pontine Marshes, iii. 394.
Pope, the (Gregory XVI.), his irregularities, iii. 372.
Pope, the actor, ii. 161.
Popilius, the murderer of Cicero, iii. 393.
Population of the various capital cities in 1837, iii. 234.
Portales, Count, gallery of, ii. 371.
Portendic, affair of, iv. 217.
Portici, town of, iii. 378. 387.
Portman, E. B., Esq., member for Marylebone, i. 169. Created Baron Portman, iii. 103.
Potier, the comedian, his death, iii. 258.
Potocka, Madame Delphine, iii. 281, 282. 285. 287. 304.
Potocka, Madame Boleslas, iii. 281. *et seq.* Notice of her, 293.
Portugal, affairs of, i. 13. *et seq.* *See* Miguel, Don; Pedro, Don. March of Spanish troops into, 229. Don Pedro's gratitude to England, 229. Convents and monasteries in, abolished, 245. Don Pedro created Regent of, 277. Illness of the Regent, 282. The Queen declared of age, 282. Death of Don Pedro, 283. The Prince Consort takes the oaths and his seat in the Peers, ii. 58. His death. 79. His brother Maximilian talked of as the Queen's second husband, 91. Dismissal of the Saldanhas ministry, 273. The Queen married to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, 355. Revolution in Portugal, iii. 33. Attempt of the Queen to effect a *coup d'état*, 74. The Queen brought to bed of a son, 234. Lord Palmerston's demands on the Portuguese government, iv. 15. The Duke of Wellington's campaign in, 311. Revolution in, 353.
Posson, M. Fred., Mayor of Passy, iii. 114. His claim on the Duc de Dino, 114, 115. 250.
Pougeolat, M., of the "Quotidienne," ii. 252.
Poulpry, Countess de, ii. 140.
Pouschikin, the Russian poet, iii. 129. His death, 130.
Poyntz, ii. 41.
Pozzo di Borgo, Count Charles André, his special mission to London, i. 134. Object of the mission, 143. His irritation at the conduct of France and England, 189. His opinions of the condition of Europe in 1833, 193—195. His description of the Frenchmen of 1634, 260. His opinion of the state of England in 1834, 266. Nominated Ambassador to London, ii. 26. 30. 35. Notice of him, 122. His origin and career, 228. *et seq.* His opinion of England in 1836, iii. 6. His regret at being removed from Paris, 149. His old age, 149. His *bon mot* on the Whigs, 196. His mind becomes impaired, 355. 424.
Pradt, the Abbé de, notice of him, iii. 124. And M. Berryer, 125. His death, 138. Anecdote of him and Napoleon, 138.
Prescott, Sir George, his death, iv. 80.
"President" steamer, loss of the, iv. 144.
Press, the periodical; denounced by French ministers, ii. 184. Law for restricting the liberty of the, passed, 203. Indecent and irreligious publications confiscated in the shops of Paris, 225. Severity of the government against newspapers, iii. 21. 78. The "Charivari" prosecuted, 135. Prosecution of "La France," iv. 145.
Prestat, Lieutenant, his duel with M. Hans, iii. 173. Compelled to pay an annuity to the widow of M. Hans, 173.
Primatticio, the architect and painter, i. 257.
Prioudland, Madame, murdered, ii. 73. Trial of the murderer, 176.
Propaganda, summer residence of the, iii. 414.
Protestants of Dublin, their petition to Parliament, iii. 111.
Prussia, and the affairs of Holland and Belgium, i. 23. Her army, 87. The army stationed at Aix-la-Chapelle, 103. And on the Rhine, 105. The coercive measures against Holland disapproved of by the King of Prussia, 105. 119. Her proposal to occupy Venloo, Luxemburg, and Limburg, 120. Character of the Prince Royal (now King) of Prussia, 193; iii. 288.
Puthus, Prince, Prussian ambassador to the Coronation of Queen Victoria, iii. 272.
Puteoli, visit to, iii. 389. The Roman remains at, 389.
Quadruple Treaty, refusal of France to execute the, ii. 343.
"Quarterly Review," on the Revolution of July, quoted, ii. 381. On Soult and the battle of Toulouse, iii. 277.
Queensberry, the Duke of, notice of him, iv. 49—51.
Quelen, Count, Archbishop of Paris, his death, iii. 424.
Queseda, General, murdered in Madrid, iii. 28.
Quinet, M. Edgard, his poem of "Napoléon," ii. 346.
Quinze-Vingts, Hospital of the, account of, iii. 273.

R——, Duke of, i. 54.
R——, his fears from the reformed Parliament, i. 157.
R——, the château of, described, ii. 119.
R——, Duc de la, his son and the Carlists, iii. 49.
Rachel, Mademoiselle, the actress, iii. 342. 351.
Radcliffe, Emilius Delme, his death, i. 15. Notice of him, 15; ii. 379.
Radetzky, Count, his reported death, iv. 140.
Radford, Jack, groom to George IV., iii. 57.
Radicals, meeting of, at St. John's Wood, i. 31. Their treatment of the Duke of Wellington, 54. Observations on the majority of Radicals in the House, ii. 194. 195.
Radnor, Lord, and the Thirty-nine Articles, ii. 169. Moves the second reading of the Universities Bill, iii. 159.
Radzivil, Prince, account of him, iii. 286.
Radzivil, Princess, at Carlsbad, iii. 285. 286. At Venice, 304. 311.
Raggett's Club House, at Brighton, ii. 380.
Raikes, Henry, Esq., chancellor of Chester, i. 26; iv. 16.
Raikes, Miss, presented at the French court, iii. 100. Her part in the "Wreck Ashore," iv. 110, 111.
Raikes, Thomas, Esq., goes to France, i. 188. Visits Venice, iii. 303. Naples, 357. Rome, 396. Returns to France, 420. Resides at Honfleur, iv. 165. Returns to London, 177. Conversation with the Duke of Wellington, 210. Goes back to France, 210. Returns to England, 285. Visit to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer, 286. *et seq.* Again in Paris, 320. And in London, 412.
Raikes, Mr. (father of the above), governor of the Bank, his interview with Lord Althorpe on the currency question, i. 171.
Railways, the first, between Paris and Versailles, ii. 36. Dr. Bowring's mission to Paris respecting the railways, 345.
Rainier, Archduke, ii. 355.
Rambouillet, trickery respecting, as an appanage of the Duc de Nemours, iii. 112. 135. 152.
Ranfurly, Lord, i. 263.
Raphael, his picture of St. John the Baptist in his youth, iii. 173. 232. The "Loges de Raphäel," 407.
Raphael, Mr., and Mr. O'Connell, ii. 270.
Rapp, General, anecdote of, iii. 69.
Raspail, trial of, and his associates, 206. Acquitted, 207.
"Rasselas," ii. 113, 114.
Ratisbon, iii. 294. Cathedral of, 294. State prisons, and implements of cruelty at, 295.
Rawdon, Mrs., iii. 285.
Raynal, Hyppolite, his "Malheur et Poésie," ii. 133.
Reading and study, resources of, ii. 36.
Reay, Lord, iii. 41.
Recoara, singular properties of the waters of, iii. 9.
Redorte, M. de, French ambassador to Madrid, iv. 17.
Redschid Pacha, dismissed, iv. 144.
Reform Bill, the, i. 3. 5. 7. 18. 21. 22. 33. 38. 41. And the creation of peers, i. 3. The second reading carried in the Lords, 22. The government beaten in committee, 27. Passes, 47. The elections under the Reform Bill, 111. 121. Evil effects of the bill in Ireland, 134. Talleyrand's opinion of the bill, 162.
Reichstadt, Duke of, his death, i. 77. His epitaph, 77.
Reid, Mr., the Englishman, at Carlsbad, iii. 285.
Reis, Effendi, ii. 391.
Remusat, M. Abel, iv. 79.
Remy, Mademoiselle, murdered by Fieschi, ii. 185. Her funeral, 185.
Renaud, Madame, murdered, iii. 347.
Rennie, Mr., his diving bell, i. 22.
Repeal of the Union, question of the, i. 134.
Revendee Bey, the Kurd chief, his barbarous courage, iii. 171.
Revenue, excess of, in the United States, ii. 301.
Reverchon, the political prisoner, his speech at his trial, ii. 147. His sentence, 149.
Revolution of July, remarks of the "Quarterly Review" on the, quoted, ii. 331.
"Revue des Deux Mondes," quoted, ii. 92. 125.
Revolution of '89, its moral effects on European society, iii. 141.
Rhone, bridges over the, iii. 358. Roman remains on the, 422.
Rianzares, Duke de. *See* Munoz.
Ribblesdale, Lady, ii. 74.
Ribeaupierre, M., Russian ambassador at Constantinople, iii. 375.
Rice, Mr. Spring (now Lord Monteagle), appointed to the Colonies, i. 236. At the Cambridge election, 242. 245. Becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, ii. 87. Moves the postponement of the supplies, 192. 194. His financial difficulties, iii. 76.
Richelieu, Cardinal, his old house, iv. 143.
Richelieu, Duc de, iii. 251; iv. 90. At Venice, iii. 320; iv. 172.
Richmond, Duke of, his claim to the estate of Aubigny, i. 230. His secession from the Cabinet, 239. Succeeds in establishing his claims to Aubigny, ii. 69; iii. 222. Succeeds to part of the estate of the Duke of Gordon, ii. 371. The decision of the Court of Cassation, iii. 353.
Richmond, Dowager Duchess of, anecdote of, iv. 201. Her death, 203.
Ridley, Sir M. W., his death, iii. 12.
Ricussec, Colonel de, killed by Fieschi, ii. 177. 181.
Rigny, Admiral de, i. 221. Resigns, 300. His appearance in the saloons of M. Dupin, 43. In the Cabinet, 69. His death, 258.
Rigny, General, charged with cowardly conduct, iii. 94. Demands a Court-martial, 97. Acquitted by the Court-martial, 220.
Rios, Camille Los, his death, iv. 64. Trait of him, 65.
Ripon, Earl of, i. 178. 239.
Ripon, Mr. Cuthbert, his motion to exclude the Bishops from Parliament, i. 216.
Rizzozowski, M., assassinated, ii. 78.
Robarts, Mr., the banker, iii. 157.
Robert, M. Leopold, the painter, his pictures in the Louvre, ii. 360. Notice of his career and death, 362, 363.
Roberts, Dr., of Eton, ii. 368.
Robespierre, notices of, iii. 162, 163.

Robinson, Lady Helena, ii. 307. 321. Burlesque list of the new Cabinet at her assembly, 321.
Robinson, Mr., his motion on the taxes, i. 174. And on the affairs of Portugal, 229.
Rochambeau, General, ii. 256.
Roche, Sir Boyle, anecdote of, iv. 100.
Roche, Cote, Prince Talleyrand at, i. 161.
Rochefoucauld, M. de la, anecdote of, ii. 180.
Rochefoucauld, M. de la, jun., in the Carlist army, iii. 62.
Rochefoucauld, M. S. de la (now Duke of Dodeauville), iii. 252.
Rocher de Cancale, curious dinner at the, iii. 97.
Roden, Lord, i. 185.
Rodil, General, i. 271. 302. Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army, iii. 28. 41. 67.
Rœderer, Count, his death, ii. 293.
Rogers, Samuel, the poet, in Paris, iii. 49.
Rohan, Duc de, iii. 382.
Rokeby, Lord, iii. 39, 236, 237. 251; iv 20. 116. At Vienna, 195. His death, 446.
Rollin, M. Ledru, his speech on the Address, iv. 346.
Rome, the Abbé Lamennais' book on, iii. 176. Irregularities of the priesthood of, 372. Visit to, 396. The predominant power in, 397. Visit to the works of art in, 399. The Pope's high mass, 400. The population of ancient Rome, 404. The soil of the modern city, 404. English representative in, iv. 407.
Romilly, Sir Samuel, his death, iv. 51.
Roncière, General la, and his son, iii. 42. Lord Abinger's letter to, 42.
Roquette, the original of Molière's Tartuffe, i. 178.
Ros, Lord de, i. 26. His visits to Oatlands, 146.
Roskelly, Mr., iii. 379.
Ross, Mr. Horatio, and Joseph Hume, i. 34—36.
Rosslyn, Lord, i. 305. President of the Council in Sir R. Peel's administration, i. 312. His death, 108.
Rosslyn, Lord, Master of the Buckhounds, iv. 181.
Rossmore, Baron, title of, created, iii. 274.
Rossum, Mr. Von, his death from cholera, i. 62.
Rothenburg, Landgrave of, his death, i. 5. His dominions, 5.
Rothesay, Lord Stuart de, i. 137.
Rothschild, M., sen., anecdote of, i. 62. And the Belgian loan, 83. Made a Knight of the Order of Christ, ii. 249.
Rothschild, Baron Nathan Meyer, his death, iii. 22. His wealth, 22.
Rothschild, notice of the rise of the family of, ii. 221.
Rothschild, M., his ball, ii. 335.
Rothschild, M. Solomon, ii. 335.
Rouen, cathedral of, iv. 165.
Rous, Captain H , his marriage, i. 46.
Rous, Lady Frances, afterwards Lady Hotham, i. 185.
Roussell, Admiral, made Minister of Marine, iii. 31.
Roussin, Admiral, signs a treaty with Turkey, i. 168. Demands the return of the Russian fleet to Sebastopol, 170. The Emperor of Russia offended at his interference, 173.
Rovellano, castle of, iii. 383.
Royal Exchange burnt, iii. 240.
Rudua, sea-monster thrown up on the coast of, iii. 218.
Ruffo, Cardinal, i. 256.
Rumbold, Sir Cavendish, i. 272.
Rumford, Madame de, her death, ii. 324.
Rumigny, M. de, iv. 17.
Rundell, Mr., the jeweller, i. 11.
Runjeet Singh, reported defeat of his troops by the Afghans, ii. 257. His peculiarities, 273
Russell, Captain, his death, ii. 92. Notice of him, 92.
Russell, Colonel Francis, his death, i. 109; ii. 92. Notice of him, i. 109.
Russell, Lady Louisa, marriage of, i. 46.
Russell, Lady William, and the Czar Alexander, ii. 214. At Carlsbad, iii. 285. 287. 291.
Russell, Lord Alexander, iii. 323.
Russell, Lord John, i. 158. His vexatious questions in the House, ii. 59. His motion on Irish Church Reform, 74. The motion adjourned, 75. Talked of as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 76. His motion on Irish tithes, 80. Appointed Home Secretary, 87. Said to have been rejected by the King as premier, 362. His motion for 10,000 additional seamen, iv. 34. His statement of the intentions of the Government, 155. Returned for the city of London, 162. His quarrel with Lord Aberdeen, 191. His Corn Law measures, 193. Guizot's letter to him, 443.
Russell, Lord William, murdered, iv. 13. Details of the crime, 18.
Russia, and the affairs of Holland and Belgium, i. 2. 4. 18. 23. 26. Annexes Poland, 23. Ravages of the cholera in, 72. Prepares a fleet in the Black Sea, under pretence of assisting the Turks against the Egyptians, 140 Her intentions regarding Turkey, 143. Sends a fleet from Sebastopol to Constantinople, 168. Ordered back by the Sultan, 170. Sends troops against Ibrahim Pacha, 176. Her union with Austria, 176. The fleet in the Bosphorus reinforced, 177. Its return to Sebastopol, 188. Treaty between Russia and the United States, 217. Unexpected demand of the Czar on the French government, ii. 5. 10. 133. Instance of Russian indifference to etiquette, 213. English and French cry against Russia, 307. Teheran taken by Russian troops, 278. Unpopularity of Russians abroad, 282. Instance of Russian honesty, 292. Russian travelling, 290. 292. Wretchedness of Russian society, 321. Russian intrigues in Paris, iii. 93. French proposal for an alliance with Russia, 95. Her impediments to a good understanding amongst the European powers, iv. 137. 139.
Ruthven, Mr., his duel with Lord Mayor Perrin, ii. 14.

Saarsfield, General, in the Spanish army, iii. 140.
S ——, Lady, i. 87.
Sablenski, Count, iii. 37.

Sableson of Servient, and the palace of Meadon, ii. 202.
Sagan, Duchess of, i. 303. Her death, iii. 424. Her three husbands at the same time, 424.
Sta. Bandiera, Count, iv. 312.
St. Aulaire, M. de, anecdote of, ii. 167. At Vienna, iv. 46. Marriage of his daughter, 164.
St. Cyr, students of, iii. 191.
St. Eustache, high mass at, iii. 185.
St. Germain l'Auxerrois, church of, iii. 183.
St. James's Palace, fire at, ii. 370.
St. John, Mr., his duel with the Prince Cottrifiano, ii. 109.
St. Just, anecdote of, and the fisherman, iii. 180. His writings, 181.
St. Leger race, the, of 1836, iii. 35.
St. Leu, Duchess of. *See* Hortense, la Reine.
St. Marsan, Marquis de, his death, iv. 176.
St. Pair, Marquis de, his melancholy end, ii. 294.
Salamanca, Carlist conspiracy at, iii. 140.
Saldanha's ministry in Portugal, dismissed, ii. 273
Sale, Sir Robert, in Afghanistan, iv. 193.
Salerno, visit to, iii. 386.
Salerno, Prince of, iii. 391.
Salisbury, Dowager Marchioness of, her death, ii. 273. Details of her death, 274. 294. Personal notices of her, 275.
Salt water converted into fresh by distillation, iii. 5.
Salvage, Madame de, iii. 67.
Salvandy, M., Minister of Public Instruction, iii. 161. 196. Resigns his post, iv. 348, 349. Sequel of the affair, 350.
Salverte, M., his motion on the street riots, i. 215.
Sampayo, M., his death, iv. 141.
San Giacomo, Prince, iii. 374.
San Teodoro, Duc de, iii. 373. 376. His misfortunes, 228. His water-party by moonlight at Naples, 384.
Sand, Madame Georges, her character of Talleyrand, quoted, ii. 92. Tendencies of her works, 174. Notice of her, iv. 356.
Sandon, Lord, his motion on the Sugar Question, iv. 148. 150.
Sandwich, Lady, i. 249. At Carlsbad, iii. 287. 290, 291. 293.
Sandys, Baron, Lord Arthur Hill becomes, iii. 23.
Sannengon, Paul, his death, iii. 94.
Sansovino's works at Venice, iii. 320.
Santi, storm at, i. 274.
Sarragossa, riots at, ii. 188.
Sartoris, Miss (afterwards Madame l'Aigle), ii. 359.
Sartorius, Admiral, mutiny in his fleet, i. 174.
Saulx, Duc de, iii. 9.
Sauzet, M., ii. 321. Elected president of the Chamber, iii. 348; iv. 85. Again elected, 218.
Saxe-Coburg, reigning Duke of, his death, iv. 349.
Saxe-Coburg, Prince Ferdinand of, proposed as the husband of Donna Maria of Portugal, ii. 257. Affianced to her, 329. Arrives in Paris, 336. Married to the Queen, 355. His firm assertion of his position, 360. His illness, 368. Becomes King, iii. 234.
Saxe-Coburg, Princes of, visit of, to London, ii. 373.
Saxe-Meiningen, Dowager Duchess of, her death, iii. 180.
Scala Theatre in Milan, iii. 339.
Scarborough, Earl of, his death, i. 55.
Scarborough, Earl of (son of the last), his fatal accident, ii. 53.
Scarlett, Sir James, i. 110. Created Baron Abinger, ii. 8.
Scarron, the Widow, and Louis XIV., i. 201; iii. 102.
Scheldt, preparations to blockade the, i. 88. Closed, 138. Opened to the ships of all nations but England, France, and Belgium, 140.
Schiavoni, M., the Venetian painter, iii. 316.
Schimmelpennich, M., i. 167.
Schouvaloff, Princess, her marriage, ii. 227.
Schuvaloff, Madame, iii. 293.
Schwartzenberg, Prince, Austrian Ambassador to the Coronation of Queen Victoria, iii. 272.
Schwartzemberg, Prince Adolphus of, his murder of his wife, ii. 333.
Scott, General, notice of, iii. 151.
Scott, Harry, his death from cholera, i. 66.
Scott, Sir Walter, his death, i. 87.
Scribe, M., his play of "Bertrand and Raton," i. 208. His "Camaraderie," ii. 126. Quoted, 150.
Sebastian, Don, enters Spain, ii. 258. Penetrates into Aragon with fifteen battalions, iii. 197.
Sebastiani, General, i. 90. 124. Resigns his seat in the French Cabinet, 220. His marriage to Madame Davidoff, 288; ii. 40. 123. His character, i. 313. His first marriage, 313. Selected for ambassador to London, 313. 318; ii. 35. 38. Recalled, 53. His admiration of the Duke of Wellington, 69. Returns to London, 71. Notice of his career, 122. Introduces M. de Guebriac to the King, 128, 129. Arrives in Paris, 235. His opinion of English affairs, 237. Satirical remarks on his journey from Dover to Calais, 238. Solicits for the baton de Maréchale, 247. Unsuccessful, 246. Notice of him, iv. 224.
Sebastiani, Madame, i, 288; ii. 40. 123; iii. 30.
Sebastopol, i. 168. 171.
Sefton, Lord, i. 27. 33. 36. 37. 55. 121. 125. His death, iii. 231. 341.
Seguin, M., his death, ii. 24. Notice of him, 24, 25.
Seine, inundations of the, in 1836, ii. 362.
Selwyn, George, ii. 41. His passion for witnessing public executions, iii. 79.
Septennial Act, motion for repeal of the, lost, iii. 183.
Serrani, General, defeated, iv. 275.
Serrurier, M., French Minister at Washington, recalled, ii. 10. 74.
Severac, the murderer, his punishment, iii. 219, 220.
Severini, director of the Théâtre des Italiens his death, iii. 240.
Sevigné, Letters of Madame, iv. 368.
Seville, the Constitution of 1812 declared at, iii. 25.
Seymour, Horace, equerry to the King, i. 79; ii. 75.

Seymour, Lady Hugh, her children, iii. 148.
Seymour, Lord W., his death, iii. 112. Notice of him, 112, 113.
Seymour, Miss (afterwards Lady Charles Bentinck), iii. 83.
Shadwell, Sir Launcelot, appointed one of the Chancery Commissioners, ii. 87.
Shelburne, Lord, his marriage, iv. 265. 267.
Shelley, ——, at Brighton races, ii. 380.
Shepherds, the, of Kempsey Ash, i. 88.
Sheridan, Mr. Brinsley, i. 223. Runs off with Miss Grant, ii. 112. Defeated by Mr. Broadwood, iii. 192.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, ii. 41. His sarcasm on the delusions of the Prince Regent, iii. 58.
Sheridan, Tom, ii. 162; iii. 73. At Watier's Club, 86.
Shiel, Mr., his attack on the foreign policy of the Government, i. 218. His eloquence, iii. 207. And the English consul in Algeria, iv. 410.
Sidmouth, Viscount, his death, iv. 356. Notice of him, 356.
Sièges, the Abbé, his death, ii. 387. His career, 387.
Siesta, the, in Italy, iii. 204.
Sirey, M., his duel with M. Daupain, iii. 30.
Sistine Chapel, the, iii. 407.
Slaves, insurrection of, in Jamaica, i. 14. Bill for the emancipation of the, in the West Indies, 145. 162. 164. 167. 187. In Demerara and Granada, 282. And in St. Christopher's, 290. Alarm of the Government at their own project, 157. Operation of the law, 282. Loan contracted for the payment of the West Indian indemnities, ii. 179. Perseverance of the Brazil slavers, 184. Expenses of each slave, 184. Dissensions in the United States between abolitionists and slave owners, 235. Gust. de Beaumont's account of slavery in America, 238. 249. Slave census of America in 1830, 239. Miss Fanny Kemble's letter on slavery in the United States, 249. Treaty on the Slave Trade, iv. 193.
Sligo, Lord, his Government of Jamaica, ii. 80.
Smith, Baron, O'Connell's motion for his arraignment, i. 213.
Smith, General Sir Lionel, his death, iv. 201.
Smith, Lady Ann Culling, i. 146; iii. 192.
Smith, Miss Penelope, married to Charles, Prince of Capua, ii. 320. 367.
Smith, Mr. Culling, ii. 114.
Smith, Mr., eldest son of Lord Carrington, i. 66.
Smith, Mrs. Robert, her death from cholera, i. 65.
Smith, Sir Sidney, Admiral, his death, iv. 16.
Solignac, General, joins Don Pedro at Oporto, i. 138. His anecdotes of the Revolution and the Empire, ii. 353.
Somaglia, Cardinal, horrid death of, iii. 227.
Somerset, Lady Augusta, i. 4. *n.*
Somerset, Lord Fitzroy (afterwards Lord Raglan), sent to Madrid, ii. 27.
Sorbonne, church and college of La, iv. 378.
Sorrento, iii. 380.
Soult, Marshal, suppresses an insurrection in Paris, i. 48. 163. Made president of the Council, 90. Advocates military intervention in Spain, 198. Objects to public discussion on the affairs of Algiers, 226. Resigns his offices, 264. His proposal to levy 400,000 men, ii. 15. Sent for to reconstruct the Cabinet, 45. Arrives in Paris, 59. His excuse for not attending at the trials of the Lyons' rioters, 101. His shuffling conduct with Louis-Philippe, respecting the pictures, 116. And on another occasion with Charles X., 140. Anecdote of his wife, 140, 141. Succeeds Marshal Mortier, 192. Appointed Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, 247. Declines the Ministry at War, iii. 33. Accepts it, 150. Appointed extra ambassador to Queen Victoria's Coronation, 251. 272. His reception by the English people, 276. The "Quarterly Review" article on him, 277. Becomes President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, 348. Resignation of his ministry, iv. 4. Sent for again by the King, 77. Again President and Minister of War, 83. Defeated on his recruiting law, iv. 153. 156. Conciliated by the King, 155. His interview with the King, 156.
Southampton, Lady, iii. 368.
Southampton, Lord, iii. 368.
Souza, Madame la Comtesse de, origin of her novel of "Adèle de Senanges," i. 294. Her death, ii. 351. Her children, 351.
Spain, French invasion of, i. 42. State of, in 1832, 88. And on the death of Ferdinand, vii. 189. Civil war in, 194. 203. 209. 271; ii. 35. (*See* Carlos, Don.) Revenue of the clergy, friars, and nuns of Spain, i. 248. Total revenue of the Kingdom, 272. Fall in the Spanish funds in Paris, 275. Recognition of Spanish loans, 282, 298. Necessities of the Government, 283. Oscillation of Spanish stock, 285. Revolt of troops in Madrid, ii. 24. French expedition of 1823 to assist Ferdinand against the Cortes, 55. Cruelties practised on both sides, 90. 191. Lord Eliot's account of their atrocities, 108. A proposed French armed intervention, 115. Applications made to England and France for assistance against the Carlists, 119. Continued successes of Don Carlos, 123. English and French intervention, 132. Carlist enlistments in Holland and the North of Germany, 136. Enrolments in England and France, 152. French intervention advocated by M. Thiers, 164. Burning of convents in Spain, 187, 188. Outbreaks in the provinces, 190. 197. 312. Revolution in Madrid, 192. Tranquillity restored, 197. Progress of the Carlists, 205. 221. 258. 311. And Christinos, 258. 311. Defections from the Queen's ranks, 335. Successes of the Carlists, 336. Refusal of the Government to permit foreign interference, 348. Receives offers of aid from a British squadron, 349. Determination of England to intervene, 352. Change in the Ministry, 367. Dissolution of the Cortes, 371. Carlist irruption into Castile, iii. 23. The Constitution of 1812 declared in various cities, 25. The Queen compelled to accept the Constitution, 27. Emigration of wealthy families to France, 32. The Republic proclaimed in Valencia

and Tortosa, 35. Treatment of Spanish fundholders, 43. Continued successes of the Carlists, 44. 49. 62. 73. Defeat of the Carlists by Espartero, 99. Unfavourable aspect of the affairs of Don Carlos, 118. Defeat of Espartero and Evans's troops, 140. Conspiracy at Salamanca, 140. Dislike said to be entertained for the English troops, 155. The Carlists defeated at various points, 191. 193. Financial condition of Spain, 210. Affairs of Don Carlos, 261. Condition of communications in Spain, iv. 19. Insurrection in Barcelona, 28. Revolution headed by Espartero, 57. Espatero made Regent, iv. 149. Superstition in Spain, 251. Condition of, in 1843, 262. 265. 271, 272. The Spanish marriage, 273. 436. Dangerous character of Spanish affairs, 385. Insurrection in, 352.
Spanish marriages, the, and Louis-Philippe, iv. 99.
Spencer, Earl, his death, i. 303; ii. 319.
Spencer, Lord Robert, ii. 41.
Spencer, William, his visit to Oatlands, i. 146. 294. His death, 293. Notice of him, 293. His romantic marriage, 2 4.
Spurrier, Mr., his passion for gaming, iii. 77. His poverty, 77.
Stabiæ, iii. 384. Death of Pliny at, 384.
Stafford, Lord, married to Miss Caton, ii. 384.
Stafford, Marquis of, created Duke of Sutherland, i. 139.
Standish, ——, notice of, i. 81. and *note*, 275. At Versailles, ii. 223.
Stanhope, Lincoln, his death, iii. 5.
Stanley, Lord (now Earl of Derby), on the Irish Tithe Question, i. 12. His speech at Brookes', 31. Appointed Colonial Minister, 174. Produces the plan for negro emancipation, 187. Averse to Mr. Ward's motion on the Irish Church, 236. 239. 261. Resigns his seat in the Cabinet, 239. Refuses to join the Peel administration, 311. His speech in Lancashire, ii. 14. And on the question of Speaker, 45. Seconds an amendment to the address, 315. His eloquence, iii. 207. His Registration Bill, iv. 15. 18. 20.
Stanley, Lord, of Bickerstaffe, i. 120.
Stanley, Sir Massey, at Chantilly, iii. 213; iv. 186.
Stanley, Sloane, i. 15.
Stapylton, Mr., his duel with General Moore, i. 14. 17.
Steam-carriage, first, from Paris to Versailles, ii. 36. The engineer forbidden to run steam-engines, 236.
Steeple chase in France, i. 220.
Steer, Mr., his case, ii. 118.
Steinberg, Mr., his murder and suicide, i. 277.
Stenber, Baron von, ii. 142.
Stepney, Tom, and the Duke of York, i. 154; iii. 103. At the Faro bank at Brookes', iii. 82.
Stevenson, Mr., American minister in London, iv. 134.
Stibbert, General, ii. 110.
Stibbert, Mr., the gambler, notice of his career, ii. 110. His death, 110.
Stiegemark, estate of, purchased by Charles X., i. 303.
Stirling, Mr., Consul at Genoa, iii. 363.
Stopford, Admiral Sir R., and the Syrian question, iv. 115. His farewell dinner at Malta, iv. 151.
Stopford, General, i. 178; ii. 112. Made Grand Cross of the Bath, ii. 79. His illness, iii. 26.
Strachan, Charlotte, married to Count Zichy, iii. 131.
Strachan, Lady, becomes the Marchesa Salza, i. 216. Her marriage, 216.
Strachan, Mr., i. 61.
Strachan, Mrs., i. 61.
Strasbourg, Louis Napoleon's attempt at, iii. 50. Trial of the rebels, 60. Their acquittal, 107.
Stratheden, Countess of, Lady Campbell created, ii. 311.
Strawberry Hill, sale of, iv. 198.
Strogonoff, General Count, ii. 226. Ambassador extraordinary from Russia to the Coronation of Queen Victoria, iii. 273.
Stuart de Rothesay, Lady, iii. 196.
Stuart de Rothesay, Lord, i. 110. At Venice, iii. 326. Ambassador to Petersburg, iv. 181. 183. 202. 206.
Stuart, Lord Dudley, his speech against Russia, ii. 329. His friendship with the Poles, iii. 236.
Stuart Papers, history of the, ii. 48.
Sudbourne Hall, i. 86.
Sudeley, Baron, title of, created, iii. 274.
Sue, Eugène, character of his works, ii. 175.
Suffield, Lord, his extravagance, iii. 344; his death, ii. 163.
Sugar, beet-root, tax laid on, ii. 349. Manufacture of, iii. 100. Man thrown into a vat of syrup, 107.
Sugden, Sir Edward, i. 242. 245.
Suicide, its frequency in Paris, i. 286. 294. 299; ii. 302. 356. Bonaparte's ordre du jour to the army on suicides, 286. i. Double suicide, 289. The Abbé Guillon's book against, ii. 302. Number of suicides in Paris in 1836, 390. Double suicide in Masigny les Compiègne, 5.
Sullivan, Mr., at Naples, iii. 379.
Sumatra, murder of American missionaries at, ii. 38. 39.
Sumner, Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, iii. 59.
"Supplice de la cale," the French punishment so called, i. 303.
Supplies, Mr. Spring Rice's motion for the postponement of the, ii. 192. 194.
Sussex, Duke of, presents an insolent address to the King, i. 37. Married to Lady A. Murray, 80. His son, Sir Augustus D'Este, 80. His marriage with Lady C. Underwood, iv. 6. His death, 257. His funeral, 258.
Sutherland, Duke of, made Knight of the Garter, iv. 134.
Sutherland, Duchess of, appointed Mistress of the Robes, iii. 220. Resigns, iv. 173.
Sutherland, Dukedom of, created, i. 139; death of the first Duke, 189.
Sutherland, George Granville, second Duke of, visits Paris, ii. 249; iii. 95.
Sutton, Mr. Manners, i. 110. Refused his peerage by Earl Grey, 89. Notice of his services, 89, 90. Accepts the Speakership in the Parliament of 1833, 135. 144. His observations on the Reformed Parliament,

166. Proposed for Speaker in the Parliament of 1835, ii. 27. Unsuccessful, 43. Created Viscount Canterbury, 60.
Suwaroff, General, anecdote of, ii. 22. His successes in Italy, 231.
Sweden, ravages of the cholera in, i. 283. Death of the ex-King of, iii. 117.
Switzerland, its rupture with France, iii. 38.
Sydenham, Lord, his death, iv. 177. Notice of him, 177.
Sydney, Lord, his marriage, i. 61.
Sydney, Sir P., appointed surveyor-general of the duchy of Cornwall, i. 167. Created Baron de Lisle and Dudley, ii. 8.
Syracuse, Count de, iii. 122. His narrow escape, 125. In Paris, iv. 403.
Syria and Mehemet Ali, iv. 24. 35. Conquest of, 99.

T——, Duc de, brother to the Prince, notice of, iii. 109.
T——, Princesse de, her death, ii. 287. Her origin and career, 287. Extraordinary incident on her death-bed, 289.
T——, Prince de, and Madame d'E——, ii. 289. 295.
Taglioni, the danseuse, ii. 80; iii. 34.
Tahiti Question, the, iv. 358. 363. 415, 416. Mr. Pritchard, 415. Sir R. Peel's speech, 415.
Talavera, seventy-four, the, and the Emperor Nicholas, i. 71. 73.
Talbot, Miss, at Venice, iii. 318.
Talbot, Mr., his marriage, ii. 276.
Talbot, Sir George, ii. 384; iii, 47.
Tallandier, Colonel, his duel with Commander P——, iii. 108.
Talleyrand, Duc de, his death, iii. 251.
Talleyrand, Prince, i. 28, 29. 55. And the Conference on the Holland and Belgium question, i. 3. 5. 9 His *bons mots*, 4. 6; iii. 236. His thirty-six protocols, i. 19. His description of the battle-field of Austerlitz, 27. His counsels on some points opposed to the views of Napoleon, 42. His "Memoirs," 42, 43. Personal notices of him, 44, 45. Refuses to take office, 60. His opinion of M. Barthèlemy's "Justification," 88. Returns to London, 92. His explanation of the word "non-intervention," 106. Lord Sefton's description of a morning visit to the Prince, 121. Melted into tears on one occasion, 137. Anecdote of him, 137. Leaves England, 161. His broken health, 161. His opinion of the state of England, 162. Epitaph on him, 178. Resumes his post at the court of London, 206. Returns to Paris, 272. Resides at Valençaye, 300. His remarks on Lord and Lady Holland, 300. And on the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, 301. And on the Duke de Bassano, 302. His correspondence with Casimir Perier, 308. Attacked by illness, 313; ii. 1. Retires from public life, 7. His disagreements with Lord Palmerston, 7. His character, as drawn by Madame Georges Sand, 92. The "M. P.s" Pamphlet, 136. Averse to intervention in the affairs of Spain, 164. His health, 302. 381; iii. 12. 31. 97. 110. His remark on M. Dreitz's card, ii. 307. The two wills of the Princess, 333. His observation on his *élève*, M.——, 339. 367. Anecdote of him and M. de Jaucourt, 364. His interest in worldly matters, iii. 16, 17. Visited by Sir R. and Lady Peel, 35. Arrives in Paris, 97. His remark on Fox, 181. His speech at the Academy, 249, 250. Condemned in the action with M. Posson, 251. His illness, 252, 253. His death, 253. His last moments, 253—258. His funeral, 259. Remarks of the Press on his character, 259. Comments of the spectators at his funeral, 261. His family, 262. An English character of him, 263. His *cuisine*, 270. Sale of his hotel, 277. Anecdotes of him, 281. 373. The Duke of Wellington's recollections of him, iv. 309.
Talleyrand, the Princess, ii. 1. Her two wills, 333.
Talma, death of, ii. 21.
Talma, the actor, unpublished letter of Napoleon to, iii. 122.
Tankerville, Lord and Lady, ii. 40; iii. 30.
Tarleton, General Sir Banastre, his death, i. 140. Notice of him, 140.
Tarrach, M. D., his death, i. 283.
Tartuffe, the original of Molière's, i. 178.
Tavistock, Marquis of, i. 120.
Taxes, Whig proposed reform of the, i. 111. Riotous meetings for the repeal of the assessed taxes, 182. Repeal of the malt tax, 182. Lord Grey refuses to lay on a property tax, 183. Murmurs of refusals to pay the taxes, 185.
Taylor, Baron, his pictures, iii. 266.
Taylor, Michael Angelo, his death, i. 266. Notice of him, 266.
Taylor, Mr. Watson, his extravagance and ruin, i. 26.
Taylor, Sir Brook, iii. 26.
Taylor, Sir H., i. 8. 97. His visits to Oatlands, 146.
Taylor, Sir Simon, i. 26.
Teheran, taken by the Russians, iii. 278.
Tempest, Sir H. Vane, i. 260.
Temple, Mrs., her early death, ii. 53. Her grave at Lyons, 54, 55.
Temple, Sir William, minister at Naples, iv. 9. 183.
Temple, the, in Paris, notice of, iv. 384.
Tennis, etymology of the word, iii. 5.
Tenterden, Lord, his death, i. 98, 99.
Terracina, visit to, iii. 393.
Teste, M., minister of Public Works, iv. 83.
Texas, annexation of, iv. 391.
Thames, inundations of the, in 1836, ii. 362.
Thanet, Earl of, i. 99.
Thanet, Henry Tufton, Earl of, iii. 7.
Thevenot, Captain, his fatal duel with Mr. Tyrwhit, iii. 6.
Thiers, M., advocates military intervention in Spain, i. 198; ii. 164. Resigns, i. 300. In the Cabinet, ii. 69. Endeavours to obtain the presidency of the Council, 70. His remark on the prisoners of Ham, 257. Made President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, 329. His origin, 332. Attempts to conciliate the extreme *gauche*, 333. His difficulties, 335. Said to be an *élève* of Talleyrand, 335. Carries the votes for the secret service money, 344. His dinner to the chief employés of the Bank, 350. His unpleasant discussions

on the expenses of the Public Works, 367. M. de T—— d's consolation, 367. M. Thiers' abjuration of his principles, 385. Persuades the King not to appear in public, iii. 21. In a difficulty with the King, 27. Resigns, 28. His speech on M. Guizot, 179. His shuffling intrigues, 344. Excluded from Marshal Soult's ministry, 348. Loses the Presidence of the Chamber, 348. Sent for by the King, iv. 4. Forms an administration, 4. His absolute declaration against all reform, 14. His influence with the King, 36, 37. His presumption, 37, 38. Ill effects of his warlike policy, 52. His dislike of Guizot, 54. Offers his resignation, 66. His letter to Guizot, 70. 74. Resigns, 75, 76. His speech on the Eastern question, quoted, 101. The King's confidence in him, 134. His attack on Guizot, 142. His visit to the King at Neuilly, iv. 216. His reception of Lord Palmerston, 433.
Thirty-nine Articles, the, and Lord Radnor, ii. 169.
Thompson, Alderman, M.P. for Sunderland, i 177.
Thomson, Mr. Poulett (afterwards Lord Sydenham), returned for Manchester, i. 134. His opposition to Sir James Graham, 216. Appointed to the Board of Trade, ii. 87.
Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, his death, iv. 365.
Thouars, Admiral Dupetit, his acts in the Pacific, iv. 357.
Thurm, Count de, iii. 311. 314. 318.
Thurm, Countess de, iii. 311.
Tides, cessation of, in the Elbe, iii. 70.
"Times" newspaper, its animadversions on the Grey ministry, i. 78.
Tithe question in Ireland, i. 12. O'Connell's amendment on the Irish Tithe Bill, 270, 271. Value of, in 1834, 270.
Tivoli, i. 272.
Tolstoi, Count, his duel with Prince Inchatzkoi, i 76.
Tomaso, Father, murdered at Damascus, iv. 21. 22.
Tomline, Mr , his death, ii. 372.
Tonnerre, M. Clermont, on English affairs, i. 173.
Töplitz, conferences of, i. 225. 240.
Tories, the, and the Reform Bill, i. 3. 5. 7. 37, 38. Dinner of the, at the Carlton Club, 110. Charged with having caused the war with Holland, 115. The charge disproved. 115, 116. Their popularity in London Society in 1835, ii. 152. Their majority in the Lords, 311. Great dinner at Covent Garden Theatre, 351. Render the Whigs assistance, iii. 246.
Torlonia, the banker, iii. 412.
Torreno, Count, his *exposé* of the finance of Spain, i. 272. His ball, ii. 68. Unpopularity of his administration, 192. 205. Rejected at Oviedo, 336. Notice of his career, iii. 40.
Torrens, ——, his visits to Oatlands, i. 146.
Tortosa, the Republic proclaimed in, iii. 35.
Toulon, ravages of the cholera at, ii. 166.
Trade, depression of, in 1837, iii. 140.
Travis, the Jew, at Brighton races, ii. 380.
Tremecen, sack of, iii. 92.
Trémonille, the Prince de, his marriage, i. 273. His death, iii. 228.
Trent, visit to, iii. 302.
Trevelyan, Mrs., her marriage to Lord Carrington, ii. 313.
Trezel, General, defeated by Abdel Kader, ii. 173.
Tribunal Correctionel, speech of a woman at the, iii. 71.
Triennial Parliaments, i. 111.
Tripp, Baron, and Waltzing, ii. 242. Notice of his career, 243.
Trotter, Sir Coutts, his death, iii. 234.
Trouville, town of, 171.
Tuileries, description of servants of Louis Philippe at the, iii. 213.
Tulip mania in Holland, ii. 163.
Turin, visit to, iii. 339.
Turkey, intentions of Russia respecting, i. 143, 144; ii. 165. Concludes a truce with Ibrahim Pacha, i. 156. The Russian fleet sent to Constantinople, 168. England and Austria duped by France, 168. The Russians withdrawn, 188. March of Civilisation in, ii. 35. Difficulty with the English ambassador, 382. 391; iii. 23. Scheme to poison the Sultan, 161. Death of Mahmoud, and accession of Abdul Medjid, 361. Miserable condition of the Turkish power in the East, iv. 159.
Turks, the, defeated at Konieh, i. 140. Beaten by the Egyptians, iii. 361.
Tuyll, Baron, ii. 242. His account of the state of Holland, i. 112. His career, ii. 243.
Tyler, Mr., President of the United States, iv. 146.
Tyrol, visit to the, iii. 301.
Tyrwhit, Mr., his duel with Captain Thevenot, iii, 6.
Tyrwhit, Sir Thomas, his resignation as black rod, i. 62.

Ude, M., the Cook, i. 54.
Underwood, Lady C., her marriage with the Duke of Sussex, iv. 6. Made Duchess of Inverness, 7.
Union, repeal of the, iv. 261.
"Union," steam boat blown up, iii. 216.
Unions, Political, meeting of the, i. 163. Deputation from the, to Lord Althorpe, 132. Resolutions of the Birmingham Union, 186. Petition from the, 224.
United States. *See* America.
Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, bill for reforming the, iii. 159. Negatived, 160.
Unkiarskelessi, treaty of, iv. 40. 43. 102.
Upton, A., his visits to Oatlands, i. 146. In Paris, ii. 114.
Uxbridge, Earl, of, 120.
Uxkhühl, M., iii. 376. 379. 383.
Uxkhühl, Madame, iii. 376. 383.

V——, Viscount, and Prince Talleyrand, ii. 19.
Vadebant, M., his duel with M. Lethuillier, i. 283. His trial and punishment, 295.
Valdez, General, his successes, ii. 168. His death, 169.
Valençaye, château of, i. 42. 300.

Valencia, province of, declares its independence, ii. 190. Proclaims the Republic, iii. 35. Taken by Don Carlos, 222.
Valerian, Mont, cemetery of, iv. 163.
Vallé, General, made Governor of Algiers, iii. 235. And Marshal of France, 246. His account of the campaign in Algeria, iv. 23.
Vallière, Madame de la, iii. 102.
Vallombrosa. Duchess of, her death, iv. 142.
Van Diemen's Land, emigration to, i. 22.
Vance, Mr., the surgeon, his death, iii. 146.
Vane, Lord Harry, iii. 92.
Vane, Tempest, Sir Harry, notice of, iii. 194 His immense property, 195.
Vatican, museum of the, iii. 407.
Vatry, M de, i. 308.
Vaublanc, M., wins a steeple-chase, i. 220. His duel with M. Manuel, 221.
Vaudemont, the Princesse de Loraine, her death, i. 136. 139. Personal notices of her, 136. Her papers stolen by Louis-Philippe's agents, 319.
Vaughan, John Taylor, ii. 20.
Vauxhall Gardens, iii. 68.
Veimar, M. Loéve, his admiration for English horses and coachmen, iii. 36.
Vendée, La, the war of the Chouans in, i. 301.
Vendôme, attempted insurrection at, iii. 50. 117.
Venice, visit to, iii. 303. Fortifications of, 304. Cathedral of St. Mark, 305. The Venetian gondola, 306. Churches of, 307. Quietness of the city, 309. Its palaces, 316. The pigeons of St. Mark, 321, 322. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to, 324. Objects of curiosity, 325, *et seq.*
Venloo, proposal to Prussia to occupy, i. 119. Refusal of the King of Prussia, 119. His plan for occupying, under certain circumstances, 120.
Vernet, Carl, the painter, ii. 200.
Vernet, Madame Horace, ii. 250.
Vernet, M. Horace, visit to his studio, ii. 199. 360. Talent of his family as painters, 200. At the Chevalier de Pigneux, 250. And the Emperor Nicholas, iv. 219.
Verninhac de St. Maur, M., murders the blacksmith Case, ii. 248.
Vernon, Lord, his death, ii. 279.
Versailles, sketch of the palace of, i. 203, 204. 244. 246. 253. The Petit Trianon, 244. 252. The Swiss village, 244. The Grand Trianon, 252. Converted into a Museum, ii. 29. First steam-carriage from Paris to, 36. Scenery round, 163. Museum at the Château of, 255, 256. Visits of the King of the Belgians to, 257, 387. Opening of the Museum, iii. 140. 214. Dinner given by the King at, 214. Description of the Musée, 222.
Verstock de Solen, Baron, his speech to the States General on the grievances of Holland, i. 125.
Verteuil de Feuillas, M., editor of "La France," punished, iii. 78.
Via Appia, the, iii. 395. 410.
Victoria, the Princess (now Queen), ii. 374 382. Affianced to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, 385. Of age, iii. 207. Question of her household, 207. Her accession to the throne, 219. Orders the Whigs to keep Office, 220. Puts herself into the hands of Lord Melbourne, 221. Her firmness and decision of character, 241. Extraordinary ambassadors from various nations to attend her Coronation, 272. Ceremony of the Coronation, 276. Her interview with Sir R. Peel, 349. Her reception of the Grand Duke Alexander, 351. Announces her intended marriage to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, 424. Her marriage, iv. 3. Oxford's attempt on her life, 17. The boy Jones, 136. The Queen's visit to Woburn and Pashanger, 168, 169. Her abilities in State affairs, 179. The Prince of Wales born, 186. Francis's attempt on her life, 205—207. Attempt of the hump-backed boy Bean, 207, 208. Her visit to Eu, iv. 286. 288. Incident at the wedding of the Princess Augusta, 297. Her proposed visit to Coblentz, 334. Her annoyance at Louis-Philippe's duplicity, 411.
Victoria, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, her marriage to the Duc de Nemours, iv. 12.
Vidocq, i. 221.
Vieilleries and rococo, rage for collecting, ii. 361.
Vienna, society at, iv. 263.
Viennet, M., the poetaster, iv. 258.
Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction, iv. 83.
Villeneuve and Livry, Messrs., iii. 4.
Villèle, M., Louis XVIII.'s speech to, on his death-bed, ii. 255.
Villelume, General Count de, his death, iii. 131. His heroic wife (Mademoiselle de Sombreuil), 131.
Villiers, Lady Sarah, iv. 171. Her marriage, 192.
Villiers, Mr., his motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws, iv. 193.
Vincent, Baron, iii. 63.
Vinchon, M., the historical painter, ii. 256.
Vilain Quatorze, Count, original of the title of, i. 178.
Villa-Real, Count, i. 205. Death of his mother, ii. 351. Takes refuge in Paris, iii. 96.
Villate, Captain, killed by Fieschi, ii. 177.
Villiers, George (now Earl of Clarendon), and the commercial treaty with France, i. 7. 77. Sent as ambassador to Madrid, 191. His opinion of the prospects of Don Carlos, iii. 225.
Villiers, Hyde, Secretary of the Board of Control, his death, i. 117.
Virgil's tomb, iii. 387. Lines on, 388.
Virginia, warfare in, respecting slave-labour, ii. 235.
Virginia Water, i. 73.
Visconti, Madame, her death, iii. 23.
Visconti Trivulzi, Mademoiselle, her marriage, iii. 64.
Vivian, Sir Hussey, i. 53. Appointed Master General of the Ordnance, ii. 105.
"Vixen," the, capture of, by Russia, iii. 137. 140.
Vulgarity and politeness, English and French, ii. 159, 160.
Vulliamy, the jeweller, and George IV., anecdote of, iii. 55.

W——, Sir Robert, history of his career, iii. 44.

W——, Duke of, his attack on Lord Grey in the House, i. 15.
Wagram, battle of, H. Vernet's picture of the, ii. 199.
Waithman, Alderman, rejected by the City of London, i. 166.
Walewski, M., ii. 359. His campaign in Algiers, 78. Aide-de-camp to the Duc d'Orleans, 249. His losses in the house of Jerisky, 299. At Carlsbad, 285. 287. 291. His duel with Alphonse Karr, iv. 19. Sent on a special mission to Alexandria, 34. His letter from the East, 97.
Walewski, Madame, her death, i. 226.
Walker, Dr., and the Stuart Papers, ii. 48.
Walker, Lieut.-General, Sir George, made a baronet, ii. 42.
Waller, Sir Wathen, iii. 59.
Walpole, J. (Lord Palmerston's private secretary), i. 46.
Waltz, German, sensation caused by its introduction, ii. 240. The anti-waltzing-party, 241. Pasquinade on waltzing, 241.
Walworth, Countess Jenison, story of, i. 294.
"Wandering Jew," the, ii. 28.
Ward, Lord, i. 167.
Ward, Mr., his motion on the Irish church, i. 236. 238.
Warre, General, iv. 221.
Warrender, John, ii. 84.
Warsaw, siege of, anecdotes of the, iv. 56.
Warwick, ——, his visits to Oatlands, i. 146.
Waterford, Marquis of, his marriage, iv. 202. 206.
Waterloo, arrival of the news of the battle of, in London, iii. 47.
Waterloo banquet, the, i. 250; ii. 142.
Watier's Club, notice of, iii. 85. The frequenters of, 85—88.
Wax-work in Paris, ii. 386.
W——, Lord, i. 34.
Wellesley, Lord, his remark on Lord Mulgrave's government in Ireland, iii. 240. His death, iv. 224. Notice of him, 225.
Wellesley, Lord C., his marriage, iv. 410.
Wellesley, Mr. Long, ii. 355.
Wellington, Duke of, and the Reform Bill, i. 18. 40. And the Carlton Club, 21. At the banquet given to the East India directors, 27. Called on to form a ministry, 29, 30. Kisses hands as premier, 30. His portrait by Sir T. Lawrence, 31. Meeting of Tories at his house, 34. Takes the chair at the Pitt dinner, 41. Assailed by the mob, 53 His fête at Apsley House, 56. Conversation with him on the state of England and of Europe, 66. His love of his country, 68. His anecdotes of George IV., 91. 92. His opinions on the state of Europe, 103. His letters to Thomas Raikes, Esq., 106. 108. His proposals to the King respecting Catholic emancipation, 127. Defends Prince Talleyrand in the House, 137. His opinions on the Turkish question and the state of England, 171. Veneration in which his character was held by Prince Pozzo di Borgo, 195. His observations on the condition of Europe in 1833, 199. His inauguration as Chancellor of Oxford University, 242. Prince Talleyrand's opinion of him, 301. Authorised to form a ministry, 305. Minister for Foreign Affairs in Sir R. Peel's Administration, 311. Confidence of all the foreign powers in his judgment, ii. 15. Admired by Marshal Sebastiani, 69. His popularity, 167. His dinner to the monarchs at Valenciennes, 213. Moves an amendment to the Address, which is carried, 315. His answer to the attack of the Marquis of Londonderry, 340. His remark on the government of Louis-Philippe, 364. Anecdote of him and Mr. C——, iii. 43. His illness, iv. 4. Traits of him. 102. Taken ill in the House of Lords, 123. Recovers, 126. Conversation with him, 188. His Despatches, edited by Gurwood, 203. His opinions on the relations between France and England, 209. Again Commander-in-Chief, iv. 222. His remarks on the state of Spain, 243. Conversations with him at Walmer, 287. 304, *et seq.* His fund of anecdote, 291—293. The iron windows at Apsley House, 304. His private life, 310. 317. His opinion as to Napoleon as a General, 313. Anecdote of the Duke, 343. His remarks on the visit of the Emperor Nicholas, 412.
Wenlock, Lord, his death, i. 225.
Wenman, Baroness, title of, created, i. 232.
Werther, Baron, and King Louis-Philippe, i. 7. Made Minister for Foreign Affairs in Berlin, iii. 196.
Wessenberg, M., attends at Baron Bulow's, i. 95.
Westminster, Marquis of, made Knight of the Garter, iv. 134.
West Indies, distress of the proprietors of the, i. 50. Bill for the emancipation of the slaves in the, 145. 157. 162. 164. 167. 187. 282. Alarming accounts from the, 282. Decrease of the Insurrection, 290. Payment of the indemnities, ii. 179.
Western, Charles Collis, created Baron Western, i. 139.
Wetherell, Colonel, in Canada, iii. 239. His death, iv. 201.
Weyer, M. Van der, i. 75.
Weymouth, Lady (afterwards Mad. Angriambi), iii. 419.
Whalley, Sir Samuel, i. 169.
Wharncliffe, Lord, and the Reform Bill, i. 3. 7. 18. 27. And the Irish Municipal Bill, iii. 132.
Whigs, their dangers, i. 111. Confusion caused by them while in office, 263. Their vexation in 1835, ii. 71. In the background in London Society, 152. Their anxiety respecting their position, 311. Importance to them of the accession of Queen Victoria, iii. 219. Defeated in many places in 1841, iv. 166.
Whitbread, Mr., ii. 41. Notice of, iv. 50.
White's, i. 7. 14. 21. 80. 121, 163.
White, Captain, his fatal duel with Colonel Bellamy, ii. 312.
Whittye, Archdeacon, murder of, i. 9.
Wicklow, Earl, i. 239; iii. 35.
Wigney, ——, returned for Brighton, i. 122.
William I., King of Holland, and the revolution in the Netherlands, i. 2. His answer to the ultimatum of France and Holland, 99. (See Holland). Closes the Scheldt, 138.
William III. of England, his equestrian statue in Dublin blown up, ii. 350.

William IV., King of England, gives permission to Earl Grey to create peers, i. 3. Gives a banquet to the East India Directors, 27. Refuses to make the peers, 28. Accepts the resignation of Lord Grey, 28. Accepts the Duke of Wellington as Premier, 30. Gives a dinner to the Jockey Club, 33. 36. Struck by a stone at Ascot Races, 54. Presentation of the Address of congratulation on his escape, 55. Prorogues Parliament, 74. His conversation with Sir Henry Cooke on the state of the Continent, 96, 97. Dissolves Parliament, 114. His private life, 118. His conversations with the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel on the question of Catholic Emancipation, 127, 128. His speech at the Pavilion on America and Washington, 135. His conduct at a levee, 235. And at the Royal Academy, 243. Dissolution of the Grey Ministry, 263, 264. Prorogues Parliament, 272. Entrusts the formation of a ministry to Lord Melbourne, 264. 266. Dismisses the ministry, 304. Sends for the Duke of Wellington, 304. His speech in the Parliament of 1835, ii. 52. His despondency, 112. And neglect of his ministers and household, 142. Attends the Waterloo banquet, 142. His speech on the opening of the Houses in 1836, 314. His interview with Lord Melbourne at Brighton, 319, 320. Said to have rejected Lord John Russell as Premier, 362. His birthday in 1836, 371. Orders the bust of the Duke of Bedford to be taken down and destroyed, iii. 22. Death of his daughter Lady De Lisle, 157. 164. Illness of the Queen, 163. The King's illness, 207. 210. 216. 218. His death, 219. Trait of him, iv. 366.

William Frederick, King of Holland, his death, iv. 338.

Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord, iii. 46. 204.

Willoughby, Lord, i. 60; iii. 270. His letter on the aristocracy and the Radicals, ii. 370.

Wilson, Sir Robert, i. 121. Obtains the Colonelcy of the 15th Dragoons, ii. 307.

Wilton, Lord and Lady, iv. 176.

Wiltshire, Lord, ii. 169. 362; iii. 26. Visits Algiers, 91.

Winchelsea, Countess of, her death, ii. 39.

Winchelsea, Earl of, his manifesto, i. 241. His hospitality, iii. 51. His marriages, 76.

Windsor Castle, i. 72, 73.

Windsor Park, Camp of the Guards in the, i. 72.

Witt, General Count de, iii. 287, 288. 290. His politics, 294. His death, iv. 51.

Wolkonsky, Prince, iii. 283.

Wombwell, George, in Paris, ii. 24.

Wood, Sir Matthew, iv. 162.

Worcester, Marquis of, i. 12. Succeeds to the Dukedom of Beaufort, ii. 272.

Woronzow, Count, his death, i. 55. Personal notice of him, 55.

Woronzoff, Count Michael (afterwards Prince), i. 55. His residence at Odessa, iv. 184. His visit to England, iv. 335.

Wortley, ——, his account of Belgian affairs, i. 133.

"Wraxall, Posthumous Memoirs of," remarks on the, iii. 119.

Wrede, Field Marshal Prince, his death, iii. 342.

Wrottesley, Sir John, created Baron, iii. 274.

Würtemberg, Prince Paul of, ii. 134.

Würtemberg, Queen of, ii. 143.

Würtemburg, Duke of, his marriage, iii. 235. Death of the Duchess, 343.

Wykham, Miss S. E., and William IV., i. 232. Created Baroness Wenman, 232.

Wyndham, Charles, Esq., i. 24.; ii. 209. 380.

Wyndham, Lady Ann, death of, i. 24.

Y——, Sir J——, his death, i. 132.

Yarborough, Lord, created Earl of, and Baron Worsley, iii. 108.

Yarmouth, Lord, i. 66. 68.; ii. 132; iv. 198. His reply to a young French nobleman, ii. 194. Purchases Bagatelle, 236. His improvements there, 341. *Assaut de plaisanterie* between him and Madame A. de V——, 355. His letter from London, iii. 164. Returns to Paris, 223. Goes to Carlsbad, 279. Accompanies Mr. Raikes to Italy, 294, *et seq.*

York, Cardinal, ii. 51. His tomb in the church of Frascati, 51, 52.

York, Duchess of, personal notices of her, i. 146—148.; ii. 209. Her death, and resting-place, i. 150, 151.

York, Duke of, reminiscences of the hospitality of the, i. 145. His visitors at Oatlands, 146; ii. 209. His palace in the Stable Yard, i. 151. His collection of curiosities, 151. His letters to Mr. Raikes, 152, 153. His good-nature, 152. His favourites, 153. Personal notices of him, 154—156. His death, 155. His duel with General Lennox, iii. 52. His kindness, 53. Tom Stepney, 103.

Young, Dr., and the "Night Thoughts," ii. 53. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Temple, 58—55.

Youssuff Bey, the renegade, iii. 92. 94. 209.

Z., Lord, and Mr. Fox, iii. 273.

Zahn, Professor, his discoveries at Pompeii, ii. 101.; iii. 69.

Zamoisky, Count, i. 275; iv. 164.

Zante, earthquake in, iv. 140.

Zea Bermudez, M., the Spanish minister, i. 176. 203. Dismissed, 210.

Zetland, Earl of, Lord Dundas created, iii. 274.

Zichy, Charlotte Strachan, Countess, iii. 131. 251. 337.

Zichy, Count, iii. 131. 251. 337.

Zichy, suicide of one of the family, iii. 389.

Zumalacaraguy, General, i. 271. 302. His successes, ii. 24. 119. His severity, 108. Wounded, 142. His death, 146.

Zurbino, General, defeated, iv. 275.

Zuylen de Neuveldt, M., at Baron Bulow's, i. 95. Publication of his correspondence with Earl Grey, 124. Recalled from his mission, 165.

THE END.

23 APR. 1907

LONDON:
Printed by SPOTTISWOODE & Co.
New-street Square.